

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 question, choose the answer **which best completes the sentence**.

1. Titanium is used in the manufacture of aircraft and jet engines because it is _____ strong and light.

- (1) yet (2) less (3) both (4) only

2. The _____ "to eat lotus," which was used by many ancient Chinese writers, means "to forget."

- (1) phrase (2) allowance (3) resource (4) debate

3. The first democratic elections in Russia were conducted _____, despite fears of widespread violence.

- (1) additionally (2) thoughtlessly (3) peacefully (4) affordably

4. A solar battery _____ sunlight into electricity.

- (1) affirms (2) converts (3) adores (4) carves

5. Honduras, where the average _____ is less than \$2,000 a year, is one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere.

- (1) errand (2) factor (3) burden (4) income

6. A new _____ in space exploration began on October 4, 1957, when the first satellite, *Sputnik*, was launched by the Soviet Union.

- (1) fund (2) era (3) lapse (4) core

7. When King Richard I left England to fight in the Crusades, his brother John ruled the country in Richard's _____.

- (1) comparison (2) cushion (3) absence (4) annoyance

 **turn the page** 

8. In Japanese cities, where living space is _____, the typical family lives in a two-room apartment, with everyone sleeping in the same room.

- (1) broad (2) scarce (3) clumsy (4) mature

9. Aspirin is an effective means of preventing dangerous blood clots; _____, it is inexpensive and has few side effects.

- (1) nevertheless (2) moreover (3) however (4) therefore

10. Each year, the United States Border Patrol _____ more than one million people attempting to cross the border illegally.

- (1) transcribes (2) worships (3) apprehends (4) initiates

11. Scientists are compiling a global database of all of the world's existing species that will integrate information currently _____ in hundreds of research facilities, libraries and universities.

- (1) contradicted (2) involved (3) obstructed (4) scattered

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. George Washington was the sole planner and architect of his home, Mount Vernon.

- (1) The only home George Washington ever designed was Mount Vernon.
 (2) George Washington designed Mount Vernon by himself.
 (3) The architectural plans for George Washington's home were unique.
 (4) George Washington hired the best architects to plan his home.

13. In his book *The Kuzari*, Yehuda Halevi creates an imaginary dialogue between a king and a sage as a means of setting forth his philosophical beliefs.

- (1) As a way to present his philosophical ideas, Yehuda Halevi invents a discussion between a king and a sage in his book *The Kuzari*.
 (2) The king and the sage in Yehuda Halevi's *The Kuzari* hold a philosophical discussion about creativity and the imagination.
 (3) In *The Kuzari*, written by Yehuda Halevi, a sage imagines that he is having a dialogue with a king, to whom he explains his philosophical ideas.
 (4) The king in Yehuda Halevi's book *The Kuzari* sets out on a journey to find a sage who is willing to teach him the basic ideas of philosophy.

- 14.** Only twelve percent of New Zealand's workforce is employed in agriculture, yet agricultural products are the mainstay of the country's economy.
- (1) Although farming is vital to the economy of New Zealand, most of the country's workers are not employed in agriculture.
 - (2) New Zealand's economy has remained stable mainly because only a small fraction of the workforce is involved in agriculture.
 - (3) Although the country's economy is strong, more than twelve percent of the population of New Zealand has to work in agriculture.
 - (4) Because of the state of the economy, twelve percent of New Zealand's agricultural workforce is no longer employed.
-
- 15.** A number of prominent neuroscientists believe that Freudian ideas persist for one simple reason: science has failed to provide an obviously superior explanation of the psyche.
- (1) Most neuroscientists disagree with Freud's ideas about the psyche, but they have failed to provide a better explanation of their own.
 - (2) Though neuroscientists have so far failed to disprove Freudian theories of psychology, they persist in their attempts to do so.
 - (3) Freud's theories of the mind are still accepted only because science has not been able to offer a more convincing alternative, according to some well-known neuroscientists.
 - (4) Some prominent neuroscientists continue to believe in Freudian theories because they do not think there is any conflict between Freud's explanations of the psyche and their own.
-
- 16.** While acid rain is commonly presumed to be a twentieth-century phenomenon, the term was coined in the nineteenth century to describe the polluted rainfall of Manchester, England.
- (1) While acid rain is known to be a twentieth-century phenomenon, polluted rainfall was observed even in the nineteenth century.
 - (2) The term "acid rain" was coined in the nineteenth century, but it was not used to refer to polluted rainfall until the twentieth century.
 - (3) While acid rain is mistakenly thought to be a twentieth-century phenomenon, it was actually common even in the nineteenth century.
 - (4) The term "acid rain" was first used in the nineteenth century to describe polluted rain; the problem did not begin in the twentieth century, as many people believe.
-

 **turn the page** 

17. George Herbert's religious poems appeal to readers irrespective of their own beliefs.
- (1) It is clear from the poems of George Herbert that he respected religious beliefs that differed from his own.
 - (2) George Herbert's poems encourage his readers to explore their own religious beliefs.
 - (3) The appeal of George Herbert's poems stems from the religious beliefs that they express.
 - (4) It is not necessary to share George Herbert's beliefs in order to enjoy his religious poems.

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) Edith Cavell is the name of a mountain in Canada, streets in England, Belgium and Mauritius, and hospitals and schools throughout the world. In St. Martin's Place, just off London's Trafalgar Square, a statue of Edith Cavell prominently displays her words: "Patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness for anyone." But who was this woman and why has she been honored so widely?

- Edith Cavell was a British nurse. She worked in various London hospitals for some years before moving to Brussels, Belgium, to become the head of nursing at the Berkendael Institute, a training school for nurses. She proved to be both a talented teacher and a capable administrator, transforming the institute from a small clinic into a teaching hospital with an international reputation.
- (10)

In 1914, World War I broke out and the Germans occupied Belgium. Although Cavell was a British citizen and could have returned home to safety, she refused to leave Brussels. Now the hospital was filled with wounded German soldiers. However, Cavell cared for all her patients with devotion, regardless of their nationality.

- (15) One day a Belgian man arrived at Berkendael with two British soldiers who had been separated from their units. He explained that, if found by the Germans, the soldiers faced certain death. Would Cavell hide them? She agreed, even though she knew that she was putting herself in danger. Gradually, more and more British, French and Belgian soldiers, some of them seriously wounded, found their way to Berkendael.
- (20) Cavell took care of them, gave them false identification papers and helped them escape to Holland, which was a neutral country. By 1915, she had lodged more than two hundred soldiers and helped them to escape. But the Germans grew suspicious. Eventually they arrested her and tried her for collaborating with the enemy. Cavell made a full confession and was sentenced to death. Despite international appeals for clemency, Cavell was executed by firing squad on October 12, 1915.
- (25)

Questions

18. Which of the following best illustrates Cavell's belief that she "must have no hatred or bitterness for anyone" (line 4)?

- (1) She moved from London to Brussels.
- (2) She was executed by firing squad.
- (3) She made a full confession to the Germans.
- (4) She treated wounded soldiers regardless of their nationality.

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

- (1) discuss Cavell's professional accomplishments
- (2) explain why Cavell helped soldiers escape
- (3) discuss Cavell's training in London
- (4) explain why Cavell went to the Berkendael Institute

20. In line 22, "grew suspicious" could be replaced by -

- (1) realized that many Belgians had false identification papers
- (2) discovered that more than two hundred soldiers had escaped
- (3) decided to arrest Cavell for collaborating
- (4) guessed that Cavell was helping British, French and Belgian soldiers

21. In lines 24-25, the phrase "appeals for clemency" refers to -

- (1) requests that Cavell not be executed
- (2) attempts to honor Cavell for her work
- (3) Cavell's full confession
- (4) Cavell's death by firing squad

22. An appropriate title for the text would be -

- (1) Edith Cavell: Patriot or Collaborator?
- (2) The Berkendael Institute: Teaching Hospital and Hiding Place
- (3) Nursing in German-Occupied Belgium
- (4) Edith Cavell: A Heroic Nurse

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 23-27)

- (1) Highway travel is the lifeblood of modern industrial nations. But in the United States, as in many other countries, major thoroughfares are perpetually overcrowded. During peak travel hours in big American cities, dense highway traffic slows to less than 56 kilometers per hour. In London, cars and buses move at an average speed of 20
- (5) kilometers per hour – no faster than the horse-drawn carriages of a hundred years ago.

- Then why not simply build more roads? The main reason is that highway construction – whether building new roads or expanding old ones – is enormously expensive, particularly in urban areas. For instance, it cost more than 8 billion dollars to reconstruct an 11-kilometer stretch of the Central Artery in Boston. So, if
- (10) existing highways are to accommodate expanding urban areas, people must somehow learn to use these roadways more efficiently.

- One possible way is to develop an automated highway system: a lane or set of lanes where specially equipped cars, trucks and buses would "drive themselves" under computer control. Networks of small computers installed in vehicles and in the roadways could
- (15) coordinate the flow of traffic, increasing efficiency and safety.

- On automated highways, vehicles could travel closely together and merge smoothly, without the usual uncertainties and potential for collisions. As a result, a typical highway lane that now carries 2,000 vehicles per hour could handle 6,000 with no reduction in speed. Surprisingly, turning conventional roadways into high-tech
- (20) highways would be less expensive than building more roads or widening existing ones.

Questions

23. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) explain what an automated highway is and describe an existing one that operates successfully
 - (2) explain why cars that "drive themselves" are safer than today's vehicles
 - (3) discuss the problem of overcrowded modern highways and propose a possible solution
 - (4) discuss the use of computers to improve highway safety in urban areas
-

24. In line 1, "the lifeblood of" can be replaced by -

- (1) essential for
 - (2) dangerous to
 - (3) problematic in
 - (4) merging with
-

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

- (1) how highways can accommodate growing urban areas
 - (2) why expanding existing roads is so expensive
 - (3) how existing roadways can be used more efficiently
 - (4) why building new roads is not a good solution for traffic problems
-

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

- (1) show how inexpensive building automated highways would be
 - (2) explain how automated highways would operate
 - (3) discuss some advantages of building automated highways
 - (4) compare average speeds on automated and conventional highways
-

27. In line 18, "6,000" refers to -

- (1) conventional roadways
 - (2) automated highways
 - (3) vehicles per hour
 - (4) potential collisions
-



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SECTION 2

This section contains 29 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 1-12)

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 aardwolf's _____ legs are longer than its back legs.
(1) empty (2) clean (3) front (4) good

2. In the past, wine was stored in clay jugs; today, it is usually kept in glass _____.
(1) corners (2) bottles (3) gardens (4) families

3. People have _____ musical instruments for over 6,000 years.
(1) added (2) opened (3) played (4) erased

4. Ballet dancers are the _____ of many paintings by nineteenth-century artist Edgar Degas.
(1) property (2) exchange (3) assumption (4) subject

5. An ambassador's job is to _____ his or her country's interests abroad.
(1) represent (2) amaze (3) revise (4) simplify

6. Tokyo is the most crowded city in the world, with over 30 million _____.
(1) residents (2) barriers (3) rituals (4) continents

7. The _____ worn by the Vatican's Swiss Guard was designed in the early 16th century.
(1) station (2) shoulder (3) uniform (4) kettle

8. Although Beethoven was deaf, he was able to _____ his handicap and compose the magnificent Ninth Symphony.
(1) undertake (2) overdo (3) overcome (4) undergo

 **turn the page** 

9. Satellites that were ____ employed to track the movements of the Soviet Army are now being used to monitor changes in the global environment.
- (1) relatively (2) obviously (3) formerly (4) instantly
-
10. Until he entered the University of Vienna, the Austrian physicist Erwin Schrödinger had been educated at home by a private ____.
- (1) tutor (2) burglar (3) peddler (4) janitor
-
11. According to the United States military, nearly 15 percent of all Gulf War ____ suffer from a puzzling medical condition called Gulf War Syndrome.
- (1) veterans (2) acquisitions (3) guarantees (4) frequencies
-
12. In their youth, the brothers Heinrich and Thomas Mann regarded themselves as brilliant writers who were ____ literary greatness.
- (1) enrolled in (2) liberated from (3) reproduced by (4) destined for
-

Restatements (Questions 13-19)

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**.

13. Although Greenland is officially part of Denmark, Danish is not its predominant language.
- (1) Because most people in Greenland speak Danish, it has become the country's official language.
- (2) Danish is not the most widely spoken language in Greenland, even though Greenland belongs to Denmark.
- (3) Danish is not the traditional language of Greenland, which only recently became part of Denmark.
- (4) Although Greenland is part of Denmark, most of the people there refuse to speak Danish.
-

14. Thomas Aquinas wrote: "There is nothing on this earth more to be prized than true friendship."

- (1) According to Thomas Aquinas, real friendship is the most valuable thing in the world.
- (2) True friends, wrote Thomas Aquinas, should be rewarded for their loyalty.
- (3) There was nothing in the world that Thomas Aquinas wished for more than a close friend.
- (4) As Thomas Aquinas once wrote, true friends are very difficult to find.

15. Macular degeneration is the leading cause of adult blindness.

- (1) Adult blindness is most commonly caused by macular degeneration.
- (2) Adult blindness sometimes leads to macular degeneration.
- (3) Macular degeneration is one form of adult blindness.
- (4) Macular degeneration is thought to be a cause of adult blindness.

16. Crippled by a debt of 34 million dollars, the French railway company intends to eliminate some of the routes that are unprofitable.

- (1) Despite the fact that the French railway company has suspended service on some of its unprofitable routes, its debt has reached 34 million dollars.
- (2) The French railway company plans to cancel some of its unprofitable routes because of the 34-million-dollar debt it has incurred.
- (3) Due to the fact that many of its routes are unprofitable, the French railway company is now crippled by a debt of 34 million dollars.
- (4) Although it has some unprofitable routes and a 34-million-dollar debt, the French railway company will continue to provide service.

17. The Roman armies excelled not only at fighting, but also at building walls, forts, roads and aqueducts.

- (1) Soldiers in the Roman armies were taught not only to fight, but also to build walls, forts, roads and aqueducts.
- (2) Some of the best walls, forts, roads and aqueducts ever built were those constructed by the Roman armies.
- (3) Roman soldiers were highly skilled builders of walls, forts, roads and aqueducts as well as outstanding fighters.
- (4) When the Roman armies were not needed for fighting, they helped to build excellent walls, forts, roads and aqueducts.

 **turn the page** 

- 18.** In a public debate, a speaker who elects to disparage his opponent rather than refute his arguments may be attempting to disguise the vulnerability of his own position.
- (1) If a candidate in an election refuses to meet with his opponent and debate him face to face, people may think that he is unsure of his own opinions.
 - (2) By insulting his opponent rather than disproving his arguments, a debater may be trying to hide the fact that his own arguments are weak.
 - (3) Unfortunately, it is common for debaters to ridicule their opponents' views rather than present reasonable and polite arguments.
 - (4) In a public debate, a speaker may try to show the weakness of his opponent's arguments by disparaging them rather than by refuting them.
-
- 19.** Timber exports were the cornerstone of the Gabonese economy until the 1970s, when substantial offshore oil deposits were discovered; nonetheless, logging remains the country's second largest generator of revenue.
- (1) Although oil generates a large amount of income for Gabon, timber accounts for most of the country's revenue, and has done so since the 1970s.
 - (2) Since the 1970s, Gabon has exported huge amounts of timber, making logging the country's second largest source of revenue after oil.
 - (3) Because Gabon's economy is now dependent on oil exports, the logging industry, which thrived until the 1970s, has declined dramatically in recent years.
 - (4) Today, logging is Gabon's second biggest industry, having been replaced by oil as the country's main source of income in the 1970s.
-

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 20-24)

- (1) In the city of Pisa, Italy, there is an unusual landmark known as the Leaning Tower of Pisa. The tower is 55 meters high and more than 600 years old. While it was still being built, the tower began to lean to one side. The builders could not find a way to straighten the structure, but they decided to complete it anyway.
- (5) The reason the tower leans is that it is built on soft ground that shifts under its weight. Over the centuries, the foundations have continued to move and the tower has tilted more and more. Eventually, people began to fear that it would fall down.

In 1838, and again in 1934, engineers tried to solve the problem by making the tower's foundations stronger. They not only failed, but they made the problem worse.
- (10) In the late twentieth century, careful studies were done to find a way to save the tower. In 2001, engineers were able to "pull" the tower back part of the way. The Leaning Tower of Pisa now tilts only as far as it did in the year 1700.

Questions

20. The text is mainly about -

- (1) the city of Pisa, Italy
 - (2) interesting landmarks in Italy
 - (3) a building with an unusual problem
 - (4) how to build a tower
-

21. Another word that means the same as "lean" (line 3) is -

- (1) find
 - (2) build
 - (3) complete
 - (4) tilt
-

22. The second paragraph is mainly about -

- (1) why the tower was built
 - (2) why the tower leans
 - (3) where the tower is found
 - (4) how heavy the tower is
-

23. The last paragraph mainly describes -

- (1) attempts to straighten the tower
 - (2) studies about the tower
 - (3) the engineers who worked on the tower
 - (4) how the tower looked in 1700
-

24. It can be understood from the last paragraph that in 2001 -

- (1) engineers stopped trying to straighten the tower
 - (2) a study found that the tower could not be fixed
 - (3) engineers pulled the tower back a little
 - (4) the tower started to lean even more
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 25-29)

- (1) The lemming is a type of rodent indigenous to the Arctic. Lemmings are famous for their cyclical population explosions – sharp increases in birth-rate that recur approximately every four years. At the height of these population explosions, the lemmings, apparently driven by deep-rooted impulses, run off cliffs by the thousands, to be dashed to their deaths on the rocks below. This allegedly suicidal behavior has become a metaphor for the actions of large crowds of people who mindlessly follow one another, heedless of the consequences.

- It is now known, however, that lemmings do not actually commit mass suicide. Rather, when their population increases drastically, overcrowding and food depletion
- (10) compel the lemmings to migrate to less densely populated areas. Unfortunately, the geographic features of the Arctic are such that the migrating lemmings often find themselves channeled into narrow mountain passes. The lemmings feel trapped in the confined space and experience social friction and distress. Mass panic ensues, with lemmings fleeing in all possible directions and sometimes falling off cliffs.

- (15) It was the 1958 Disney Studios film *White Wilderness* that popularized the misconception of the "lemming suicide plunge." The filmmakers staged a plunge-to-death sequence by herding lemmings over a cliff and into a river. Evidently, they considered the lives of a few dozen rodents worth sacrificing for the sake of exciting footage.

Questions

25. In line 5, the word "allegedly" is used to -

- (1) cast doubt on the suicidal nature of the lemmings' behavior
- (2) emphasize the similarity between lemmings and humans
- (3) differentiate between lemming behavior before and after population explosions
- (4) illustrate the long-term effects of lemming mass suicide

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

- (1) list the social factors governing lemming migration
 - (2) discuss the periodic fluctuations in lemming populations
 - (3) explain why lemmings fall to their deaths
 - (4) describe the migration routes of lemmings
-

27. According to the second paragraph, the geographic features of the Arctic -

- (1) compel lemmings to migrate in search of food
 - (2) give rise to situations in which lemmings panic
 - (3) make the lemming population prone to overcrowding
 - (4) are responsible for drastic increases in the lemming population
-

28. According to the last paragraph, the makers of *White Wilderness* -

- (1) documented an actual "lemming suicide plunge"
 - (2) forced lemmings over a cliff
 - (3) disproved a popular misconception
 - (4) made several films about lemmings
-

29. An appropriate title for this text would be -

- (1) Lemming Suicide: Fact or Fiction?
 - (2) Lemming Migration Patterns
 - (3) The Mundane Life of the Lemming
 - (4) Suicidal Behavior in the Wild
-



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SECTION 3

This section contains 29 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 1-12)

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. Dirty snow melts faster _____ clean snow.
(1) but (2) for (3) than (4) since

2. Each year, 17 tons of gold are used to make wedding _____ in the United States.
(1) skins (2) plans (3) rings (4) lights

3. Stamp collecting is no longer as common a _____ as it once was.
(1) hobby (2) jealousy (3) delivery (4) factory

4. For years, the cigarette industry was aware of the harmful effects of smoking but _____ them to the public.
(1) lied about (2) stood on (3) reached for (4) worked with

5. Each year, the U.S. Forest Service issues a report predicting the _____ its policies may have on the environment.
(1) insight (2) impact (3) odor (4) acclaim

6. All university students in nineteenth-century Britain were expected to have at least a basic _____ Greek and Roman literature.
(1) establishment of (2) familiarity with (3) obedience to (4) prohibition of

7. The Irish mathematician Sir William Hamilton showed an early and astonishing talent for languages: he had _____ thirteen of them by the age of twelve.
(1) mastered (2) reserved (3) tempted (4) distracted

8. Czar Nicholas I was known for his harsh rule and _____ all political reform.
(1) restoration of (2) reflection on (3) resistance to (4) reputation for

 **turn the page** 

9. Europeans discovered so many new plant species in the New World between 1550 and 1700 that it became necessary to devise an entirely new system of botanical _____.

- (1) justification (2) industrialization (3) classification (4) purification
-

10. Atoms and subatomic particles are so _____ that they can be seen only with the help of very powerful microscopes.

- (1) minute (2) persistent (3) rebellious (4) uneasy
-

11. Over seventy percent of Canadians live _____ 160 kilometers of the United States border.

- (1) under (2) before (3) throughout (4) within
-

12. The stomach has the ability to expand or _____, depending on the amount of food it contains.

- (1) relate (2) support (3) define (4) contract
-

Restatements (Questions 13-19)

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**.

13. When Italian composer Puccini died, his last opera was left incomplete.

- (1) Puccini died before he could finish his last opera.
(2) Puccini completed his last opera a short time before he died.
(3) Puccini knew he was dying as he wrote his last opera.
(4) Puccini's last opera was found several years after his death.
-

14. Thomas Jefferson once said: "I find that the harder I work, the more luck I seem to have."

- (1) Thomas Jefferson enjoyed life despite the fact that he had to work hard.
(2) Thomas Jefferson worked hard for his success, but many thought he was just lucky.
(3) Thomas Jefferson believed that good luck is the result of hard work.
(4) Thomas Jefferson lived in hard times and was always glad to find work.
-

15. American artist James Whistler spent his student days in Paris.

- (1) James Whistler felt that every art student should spend time in Paris.
- (2) James Whistler always wished that he had studied art in Paris.
- (3) As a student, James Whistler often traveled to Paris.
- (4) James Whistler lived in Paris when he was a student.

16. Although Pablo Picasso is best known for his paintings, he also produced sculptures, drawings, ceramics and prints.

- (1) Before he became famous as a painter, Pablo Picasso produced many sculptures, drawings, ceramics and prints.
- (2) Many of Pablo Picasso's best-known paintings are similar to other works that he produced, such as sculptures, drawings, ceramics and prints.
- (3) Although Pablo Picasso tried sculpting, drawing, ceramics and printmaking, he was most successful at painting.
- (4) Pablo Picasso created sculptures, drawings, prints and ceramics in addition to paintings, for which he is most famous.

17. William Shakespeare based the plot of *The Winter's Tale* largely on Robert Greene's *Pandosto: The Triumph of Time*.

- (1) Much of the plot of *The Winter's Tale*, by William Shakespeare, was taken from Robert Greene's *Pandosto: The Triumph of Time*.
- (2) Robert Greene took some of the ideas for *Pandosto: The Triumph of Time* from William Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale*.
- (3) *The Winter's Tale* by William Shakespeare and *Pandosto: The Triumph of Time* by Robert Greene have very similar plots.
- (4) William Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale* and Robert Greene's *Pandosto: The Triumph of Time* are based on the same source.

18. Legally sanctioned adoption dates from ancient Greece and Rome, where it served the function of preserving intact the estates of citizens who otherwise would have had no male heir.

- (1) Adoption first became a common practice in ancient Greece and Rome, although it was legal only for male citizens who had estates.
- (2) In Greek and Roman times it was common for families who had no male heir to adopt one, though the practice was not legally recognized.
- (3) Legal adoptions began in ancient Greece and Rome to make it possible for a person without sons to pass on his estate in its entirety.
- (4) In ancient Greece and Rome, even before the practice of adoption became legal, any male citizen could serve the function of an heir.

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19. The giant panda is capable of making eleven distinct and complex vocalizations, allowing it to communicate subtle variations in attitude and mood.
- (1) Although they are capable of making only eleven vocalizations, giant pandas have other means of communicating their attitudes and moods.
 - (2) The giant panda can express a range of feelings by using eleven different sounds.
 - (3) It is believed that the eleven distinct vocalizations made by giant pandas are attempts to communicate attitudes and moods.
 - (4) By combining eleven simple sounds, the giant panda can express complex emotions.
-

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 20-24)

- (1) Everybody yawns: babies, children, teenagers, adults. In fact, humans first start to yawn long before they are born – about 11 weeks after they are conceived. Nobody is sure why we yawn. Although yawning usually means that a person is sleepy or bored, people sometimes yawn when they are neither. For instance, athletes tend to yawn
- (5) before a competition and musicians before a performance. Scientists once thought that yawning helps to send more oxygen to the brain. However, Dr. Robert Provine, a professor of psychology at the University of Maryland, believes that yawning helps the body change from one state to another: from alertness to boredom or from inactivity to activity.
- (10) People are not the only ones who yawn. Dogs, cats, snakes, and even fish yawn. Dogs yawn in order to bare their teeth as a sign of hostility. For Adelie penguins, yawning is a romantic gesture: the male opens his beak in a wide yawn to show his interest in the female.
- (15) Yawning is often contagious. After seeing someone else yawn, you are likely to yawn yourself. Until a few years ago, contagious yawning was thought to be strictly human behavior. However, a 2004 study on chimpanzees conducted at Kyoto University in Japan indicates otherwise.

Questions

20. The first paragraph is mainly about -

- (1) how yawning affects the brain
 - (2) the question of why people yawn
 - (3) Dr. Provine's research on yawning
 - (4) when humans begin to yawn
-

21. The athletes mentioned in line 4 -

- (1) took part in Dr. Provine's research
 - (2) never yawn
 - (3) yawn when they are neither sleepy nor bored
 - (4) yawn more often than musicians
-

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

- (1) prove that yawning is a sign of hostility
 - (2) give examples of animals that yawn
 - (3) explain why dogs yawn
 - (4) describe penguin mating habits
-

23. According to the second paragraph, dogs yawn -

- (1) when they are tired
 - (2) when greeting one another
 - (3) when they want to look dangerous
 - (4) for the same reason that penguins do
-

24. The last paragraph mainly discusses -

- (1) contagious yawning
 - (2) yawning in chimpanzees
 - (3) ways to prevent yawning
 - (4) a study of yawning conducted at Kyoto University
-

 **turn the page** 

Text II (Questions 25-29)

- (1) The bad news for Marie Wilson is that sixteen percent of American women and seventeen percent of American men say they would not vote for a female presidential candidate. The good news is that these percentages are much lower than the figures of eight years ago. Wilson, a veteran feminist activist, is campaigning to make Americans aware of women's enormous leadership potential. Her campaign, which has raised some \$3 million so far, is called the White House Project. And though the program's primary aim is to hasten the day when a woman is elected president of the United States, its overall goal is much broader.

- (10) "What we're trying to do is change the political climate in America, to create an environment that encourages female leadership," Wilson says. She believes that as long as only a limited number of women run for office, the public will focus only on the candidates' gender. Increasing the number of women in political races will broaden the public's perspective and allow women candidates to be judged on the basis of their ideas and qualifications rather than their sex.

- (15) Wilson's task is not a simple one. A recent survey suggests that the American public still views male and female candidates very differently. The survey indicates that most Americans believe that men are better able than women to handle tough issues, especially those related to the economy and national security. However, according to the survey, Americans also strongly support the idea of having more women in elected office.

- (20) Marie Wilson is trying to build on this support by waging an aggressive media campaign "to spread the word that women are as capable as men of running government." She is optimistic that the day will come when women find their rightful place in the American political system. And she is certain that that place will include the White House.

Questions

25. The campaign described in the first paragraph -

- (1) supports Wilson's attempt to be elected to political office in America
 - (2) raises money for other political groups similar to the White House Project
 - (3) promotes the idea of women as political leaders
 - (4) encourages Americans to support only women for political office
-

26. The main purpose of the second paragraph is to explain why -

- (1) Wilson wants to be judged on the basis of her ideas and qualifications
 - (2) Wilson believes more women should run for political office
 - (3) the public always focuses on the gender of female candidates
 - (4) the political climate in America has changed in recent years
-

27. In lines 9-10, "an environment" can be replaced by -

- (1) an atmosphere
 - (2) an office
 - (3) a focus
 - (4) a leadership
-

28. According to the third paragraph, most Americans believe that -

- (1) men and women can make difficult decisions equally well
 - (2) a larger number of women should be elected, but men are better than women at handling some issues
 - (3) men are more interested than women in such issues as the economy and national security
 - (4) women are often better leaders than men
-

29. An appropriate title for the text would be -

- (1) Good News and Bad News: The Results of a Recent Survey
 - (2) Will a Woman Ever Be President of the United States?
 - (3) One Woman's Efforts to Encourage Female Leadership
 - (4) The White House Project: Marie Wilson for President
-

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בחינה להתנסות עצמית 4AM

מפתח תשובות נכונות

פרק 1 SECTION 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
3	3	4	1	3	4	1	4	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	4	2	3	1	3	התשובה הנכונה

פרק 2 SECTION 2

29	28	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
1	2	2	3	1	3	1	2	4	3	4	2	3	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	4	3	2	3	התשובה הנכונה

פרק 2 SECTION 2

29	28	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
3	2	1	2	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	4	4	3	1	4	4	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	התשובה הנכונה

■ חישוב אומדן לציון בחינה 4AM 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
211	60	174	30	150	0
212	61	175	31	151	1
214	62	176	32	152	2
215	63	177	33	153	3
216	64	178	34	154	4
217	65	179	35	154	5
219	66	181	36	155	6
220	67	182	37	156	7
222	68	184	38	157	8
223	69	185	39	157	9
225	70	186	40	158	10
226	71	187	41	159	11
228	72	189	42	160	12
229	73	190	43	160	13
230	74	191	44	161	14
232	75	192	45	162	15
234	76	193	46	163	16
235	77	195	47	164	17
237	78	196	48	164	18
239	79	197	49	165	19
241	80	198	50	166	20
243	81	199	51	167	21
244	82	201	52	167	22
246	83	202	53	168	23
248	84	203	54	169	24
250	85	204	55	170	25
		206	56	171	26
		207	57	172	27
		208	58	173	28
		210	59	173	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			
מעל 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.

