

פרק אמי"ר לדוגמא

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 two Sanskrit words, *mahā* and *ātman*, the term *Mahatma* literally means "Great Soul."

- (1) Revealed by
- (2) Comprised of
- (3) Awarded to
- (4) Released from

2. Some brain surgeries are performed while the _____ is conscious and awake.

- (1) interrogation
 - (2) gesture
 - (3) misfortune
 - (4) patient
-

3. In 1666, the Great Fire of London _____ numerous houses, buildings and churches.

- (1) presumed
 - (2) consumed
 - (3) assumed
 - (4) resumed
-

4. The Mpemba effect, _____ the Tanzanian high-school student Erasto B. Mpemba who first detected it, is the observation that under certain circumstances, warmer water freezes faster than colder water.

- (1) perceived as
 - (2) controlled for
 - (3) named after
 - (4) compared with
-

5. Prior to gaining its independence, the Republic of the Marshall Islands was under the _____ of the USA.

- (1) apprentice
 - (2) capability
 - (3) rule
 - (4) inflammation
-

6. Psychological studies have shown that human touch, such as a hand shake or a slap on the back, _____ a wide range of non-verbal communicative messages.

- (1) conquers
 - (2) conveys
 - (3) contrasts
 - (4) condemns
-

7. Notting Hill Carnival is a two-day event _____ annually on the streets of London.

- (1) irrigated
- (2) held
- (3) secluded
- (4) distracted

8. Many historians believe the Civil War to be the greatest event in American history and that as such, it should be studied with great ____.

- (1) attribution
- (2) contempt
- (3) acidity
- (4) diligence

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 closer a place is to the equator, the hotter its climate is.

- (1) Places with hotter climates are usually close to the equator.
- (2) The equator is very close to places with hot climates.
- (3) The climates of places which are closer to the equator are hotter.
- (4) Hot climates exist in the equator and other places.

10. By combining fantasy and realism in his novels and short stories, author Charles Dickens satires British aristocratic snobbery in the 1800s.

- (1) Dickens authors realistic fantasy novels and short stories by combining English satires with snobby aristocrats who lived in the nineteenth century.
 - (2) The English parodies of aristocratic snobbery are seen in Charles Dickens' realism-like short stories and fantasy-like novels from the 1800s.
 - (3) In 1800s literature, Charles Dickens fantasizes about British privileged snobbery and combines his ideas in a realistic way.
 - (4) In his literature, Dickens parodies the snobbery of the nineteenth century British aristocrats through his combination of realism and fantasy.
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11. Scientists have found a correspondence between the number of bands found on the vertebrae of captive sharks and the lifespan of those sharks.

- (1) A correlation has been found between the number of years a shark in captivity lives and the number of rings found on its vertebrae.
 - (2) Scientists have yet to determine why sharks in captivity grow a number of bands around their vertebrae throughout their lifetime.
 - (3) According to scientists, sharks grow a band on their vertebrae for each year they spend in captivity.
 - (4) The age of sharks can be determined by a careful study of the number of rings found on its vertebrae.
-

12. Initially, it was believed that Apatosaurus was too massive to bear its own weight on dry land, so it was theorized that the herbivorous dinosaur must have lived partially submerged in water, perhaps in a swamp.

- (1) The herbivorous Apatosaurus was originally too cumbersome to move unless it was immersed in water, but it was later able to move about on dry land.
- (2) It is now believed that the herbivorous Apatosaurus was initially too bulky to move with ease unless his body was at least part of the time in water.
- (3) Early on, the plant-eating Apatosaurus dinosaur was assumed to have lived partly under water, since it was thought to have been too heavy to move on dry land.
- (4) In theory, it would appear that the Apatosaurus dinosaur should have been able to move only while under water, however that is not the case.

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) According to Lucianne Walkowicz, who works on NASA's Kepler mission, faraway planetary systems are like distant cities whose lights we can see twinkling, but whose streets we cannot walk. By studying those twinkling lights though, we can learn about how stars and planets interact to form their own ecosystem and make habitats that are amenable to life.
- (7) The Kepler Mission searches for planets by measuring the light of over 150,000 stars, all at once, every half hour, searching for the tiny dimming of light that is caused by a planet passing in front of one of these stars and blocking some of that starlight. In just over two years of operations, over 1,200 potential new planetary systems have been found around other stars. This is in contrast to some 400 systems found in the two decades of searching prior to Kepler.
- (14) In addition to revealing the existence of other planets, these dips in light also provide us with information regarding the size of the planet and its distance from its parent star. That distance is of great significance because it determines the amount of light the planet receives, which affects a planet's temperature. It is a little like sitting next to a campfire: you want to be close enough so that you are warm, but not so close that you are too toasty and get burned.
- (21) However, to learn whether a planet is habitable, we need to know not only how much total light it receives and how warm it is, but also about its space weather - the UV- and the X-rays that are created by its star and that bathe it in high-energy radiation.
- (25) Though we can discern the light given off by distant stars, we still cannot study the planets around them in the same kind of detail that we can look at planets in our own solar system. But in the meantime, we can measure the light from our stars and learn about the relationship between the planets and their parent stars to look for clues about which planets might be good places to search for life in the universe.

- (31) Kepler won't find a planet around every single star it looks at. Nonetheless, its every measurement is precious, because it is teaching us about the relationship between stars and planets, and has already intimated that it is really the starlight that sets the stage for the formation of life in the universe.

Questions

13. The phrase "are amenable to" (line 6) can be replaced by –

- (1) are necessary for
 - (2) can indicate
 - (3) can support
 - (4) are affected by
-

14. In paragraph 3, the author brings the example of the campfire in order to –

- (1) show how dips in light can provide us with important information.
 - (2) describe how one determines the amount of light a planet receives
 - (3) explain the significance a planet's size has on its temperature
 - (4) demonstrate how distance affects a planet's temperature.
-

15. The word "it" in line 22 refers to the –

- (1) star.
 - (2) planet.
 - (3) weather.
 - (4) radiation.
-

16. According to the last paragraph, Kepler's every measurement is precious because –

- (1) with every measurement we find new planets.
- (2) it teaches us about the relationship between stars and planets.
- (3) the measurements help determine how life is formed in the universe
- (4) each one teaches us something new about the universe we live in.

17. An appropriate title for this text would be –

- (1) Starlight: The Key to Planetary Life
- (2) The Kepler Mission: Goals and Achievements
- (3) Life on other Planets: Is it Possible?
- (4) Exploring the Universe: New Possibilities with Kepler.

Text II (Questions 18-22)

- (1) About 88 percent of all insect species—including ants, bees and ladybugs—go through complete metamorphosis in a four-stage life cycle. Nonetheless, it is the caterpillar's pupal transformation into a butterfly that has most captured the imagination of humankind.
- (5) From eggs to mature adult, butterflies traverse through their four distinct stages. In their immature, wingless stage, butterfly larvae are called caterpillars. Like other insects in their second stage of development, caterpillars spend practically all of their time searching for food. Although most caterpillars are herbivorous and predominantly consume plant leaves, a few species are entomophagous (insect eating).
- (11) Many host plants contain toxic chemicals, often evolved specifically to prevent them from being eaten by insects. Insects in turn develop countermeasures or make use of these toxic substances for their own survival. Caterpillars isolate and retain these chemical toxins into the adult stage, which makes them unpalatable to birds and other predators. Such unpalatability is advertised using bright red, orange, black or white warning colors, a practice known as aposematism.
- (18) When the larva is fully grown, hormones such as PTTH are produced. At this point the larva stops feeding and begins searching for a suitable pupation site, often the underside of a leaf. The larva transforms into a pupa by anchoring itself to a substrate and molting. The chrysalis is usually incapable of movement, although some species can rapidly move the abdominal segments or produce sounds to scare potential predators.
- (25) To transform from the miniature wings visible on the outside of the chrysalis into large structures usable for flight, the pupal wings undergo rapid cell division and absorb a great deal of nutrients. If one of a butterfly's four wings is surgically removed early on, the other three will grow to a larger size. In the pupa, the wing forms a structure that becomes compressed from top to bottom and pleated from side to side as it grows, so that it can rapidly be unfolded to its full adult size.

Questions

- 18.** It can be understood from the text that plants –
- (1) often contain toxins which are advertised using bright warning colors
 - (2) are important to the development of butterfly wings
 - (3) serve as both food supply and pupation sites during a butterfly's life cycle
 - (4) have developed specific stratagems to protect themselves from butterflies
-
- 19.** According to the text, a butterfly –
- (1) is capable of eating both plants and insects
 - (2) has wings that can only be seen when it has metamorphosed into its adult stage
 - (3) spends all its time wandering in search of food
 - (4) is unpalatable to predators because of toxins ingested during its caterpillar stage
-
- 20.** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way in which different butterflies protect themselves from predators?
- (1) Many butterflies blend into their surroundings making them hard to see.
 - (2) A butterfly chrysalis is capable of moving abdominal segments quickly.
 - (3) Butterflies store toxins from plants they have eaten to make themselves unappetizing.
 - (4) The chrysalis of certain butterflies produces noises.
-

21. According to the last paragraph, which of the following contributes to the quick unfolding of a butterfly's wings to its full adult size?

- (1) their pleated structure
 - (2) rapid cell division
 - (3) absorption of nutrients
 - (4) their placement on the outside of the pupa
-

22. A suitable title for this text could be –

- (1) From Eggs to Mature Adults: A Butterfly's Four Cycles
- (2) From Ants to Butterflies: Insects That Undergo Metamorphosis
- (3) Larva and Pupa: Two Stages in a Butterfly's Life Cycle
- (4) Butterflies: Herbivorous or Entomophagous?

מפתח התשובות

השלמת משפטים

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	שאלה
4	2	2	3	3	2	4	2	תשובה

ניסוח מחדש

12	11	10	9	שאלה
3	1	4	3	תשובה

הבנת הנקרא – קטע ראשון

17	16	15	14	13	שאלה
1	3	2	4	3	תשובה

הבנת הנקרא – קטע שני

22	21	20	19	18	שאלה
3	1	1	4	3	תשובה