

מבחנים לתרגול

חלק ב

שישה מבחנים

מפתח עמודים - מספרי עמודים

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Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבנית 1

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The professor's explanation was so _____ that even the most complex ideas became easy to understand.

- a) obscure
- b) coherent
- c) vague
- d) rigid

2. The ancient artifact was kept in a glass case to _____ it from damage.

- a) conceal
- b) evaluate
- c) preserve
- d) discard

3. After months of negotiations, the countries finally reached a _____ that satisfied both sides.

- a) conflict
- b) compromise
- c) protest
- d) punishment

4. The documentary received praise for its _____ approach to a sensitive topic.

- a) impulsive
- b) respectful
- c) hostile
- d) careless

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבנית 1

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

5. The scientist's discovery was initially _____ by the academic community, but later accepted as groundbreaking.

- a) dismissed
- b) guaranteed
- c) announced
- d) expanded

6. Due to the _____ nature of the chemicals, only trained personnel were allowed in the lab.

- a) harmless
- b) hazardous
- c) diluted
- d) outdated

7. The athlete was _____ for using performance-enhancing drugs and was banned from competing.

- a) rewarded
- b) suspended
- c) promoted
- d) celebrated

8. As the festival approached, the town square became more _____ with lights and decorations.

- a) neglected
- b) adorned
- c) repaired
- d) reduced

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבנית 1

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

9. Her remarks during the interview were so _____ that they offended many viewers.

- a) tactful
- b) blunt
- c) elegant
- d) modest

10. The organization offers free legal aid to individuals who cannot _____ an attorney.

- a) afford
- b) locate
- c) substitute
- d) recognize

11. The rise in temperature has caused glaciers to melt at an _____ rate.

- a) elusive
- b) irregular
- c) alarming
- d) ordinary

12. The teacher asked students to _____ their essays with examples from real life.

- a) burden
- b) plagiarize
- c) enrich
- d) criticize

Part 2: Restatements (Questions 13–18)

1 - תבחן

Choose the sentence that best expresses the meaning of the original.

13. The Dead Sea, located about 425 meters below sea level, is one of the saltiest bodies of water on Earth.
- (a) Despite being one of the saltiest seas, the Dead Sea is located about 425 meters below sea level.
 - (b) At roughly 425 meters below sea level, the Dead Sea's water is among the saltiest on earth.
 - (c) The Dead Sea's location makes it the saltiest water bodies in the world.
 - (d) The Dead Sea is exactly 425 meters below sea level and is one of the top two saltiest bodies of water on Earth.
14. Mount Everest, which reaches 8,848 meters above sea level, is climbed by hundreds of adventurers each year despite the danger.
- (a) Although many attempt Everest annually, its 8,848-meter height makes it less challenging than believed.
 - (b) Mount Everest attracts hundreds of climbers every year even though it poses dangers.
 - (c) Because of its height, Everest is climbed by hundreds of adventurers annually.
 - (d) Everest, at 8,848 meters, declines hundreds of climbers every year despite the high demand.
15. The painter known as Furiosio earned his nickname because of his frenzied speed when working on his canvases.
- (a) Furiosio painted at such a slow speed that his nickname was meant as a joke.
 - (b) The name Furiosio referred to the artist's calm and calculated technique.
 - (c) Due to his rapid painting pace, the artist became known as Furiosio.
 - (d) Furiosio was named this due to his furious rage when he worked on his canvases.

Part 2: Restatements (Questions 13–18)

1 - תבנה

Choose the sentence that best expresses the meaning of the original.

16. Marie Curie was posthumously awarded several honors, recognizing the significance of her scientific contributions long after her death.

- (a) Marie Curie's awards were all presented to her before she passed away, acknowledging her recent research career.
- (b) Finally recognizing the importance of Curie's scientific contributions, she received multiple honors after her death.
- (c) The majority of Curie's awards were postponed until decades after her passing.
- (d) Curie was awarded several honors posthumously because she refused to accept them while she was alive.

17. Photosynthesis takes place in plant cells, primarily in the chloroplasts, where sunlight is converted into chemical energy.

- (a) In plant cells, energy from sunlight is turned into chemical energy everywhere but the chloroplasts during photosynthesis.
- (b) Sunlight is stored as energy in plant roots, making photosynthesis possible in chloroplasts.
- (c) Chemical energy is released from chloroplasts during photosynthesis in order to create sunlight from the chemical energy.
- (d) Sunlight is converted into chemical energy in the plant cells, chiefly in the chloroplasts, during photosynthesis.

18. The endangered trade of bluefin tuna remains highly profitable despite strict fishing regulations, largely due to soaring demand in Japan, where the fish is prized for sushi and sashimi.

- (a) Bluefin tuna, though heavily regulated, continues to be fished illegally because it is popular in Japanese cuisine, especially for sushi and sashimi among other foods.
- (b) Although bluefin tuna is no longer popular in Japanese markets, illegal trade continues due to its abundance in other regions.
- (c) Bluefin tuna fishing is strictly regulated but stays highly lucrative mainly because of the increasing demand in Japan, where the fish is popular in sushi and sashimi.
- (d) The demand for bluefin tuna in Japan has decreased significantly around the world, but in Japan it has soared and is prized especially for sushi and sashimi.

Part 3: Reading Comprehension (Questions 19–23)

1 - תבנית

Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

- 1 In the late 19th century, the construction of the Panama Canal became one of the most ambitious engineering projects in human history.
2 Connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the canal provided a crucial shortcut for global trade, eliminating the need for ships to travel
3 the long and hazardous route around South America's Cape Horn. The idea of cutting through the Isthmus of Panama had been
4 considered for centuries, but technological limitations and political instability delayed its realization.
- 5 The first major attempt was made by the French in the 1880s under the leadership of Ferdinand de Lesseps, the engineer famous for
6 building the Suez Canal. However, unlike the flat desert terrain of Egypt, Panama's dense jungles, heavy rainfall, and mountainous
7 landscape presented far greater challenges. Tropical diseases such as yellow fever and malaria decimated the workforce, killing
8 thousands of laborers. Financial mismanagement and engineering difficulties eventually caused the French project to collapse, leaving
9 behind unfinished works and public scandal in France.
- 10 Following this failure, the United States took over the project in 1904 after negotiating control of the canal zone. American engineers
11 redesigned the canal to use a system of locks, allowing ships to be raised and lowered as they crossed the uneven terrain. This innovative
12 approach not only reduced construction time but also minimized excavation. Meanwhile, U.S. medical teams led by Dr. William Gorgas
13 implemented aggressive mosquito-control measures, virtually eliminating yellow fever and significantly reducing malaria cases—a
14 breakthrough that saved countless lives.
- 15 The canal was officially completed in 1914, just as World War I erupted. Its opening revolutionized global commerce, enabling faster and
16 cheaper transportation of goods between continents. Today, more than a century later, the Panama Canal remains a vital artery of
17 international trade. Modern expansions, including the addition of wider locks in 2016, have allowed the passage of larger vessels,
18 ensuring its continued relevance in an era of ever-growing maritime commerce.

19. What would be the most suitable title for this passage?

- (a) The Struggle and Triumph of Building the Panama Canal
- (b) The Dangers of Tropical Diseases in Central America
- (c) A comparison between the French and the Americans
- (d) The French-American dispute over The Panama Canal

20. According to the second paragraph, the French attempt to build the canal failed because...

- (a) There was poor financial planning and engineering problems.
- (b) The United States refused to provide support for the project.
- (c) There were mass killings of French laborers.
- (d) The challenging terrain of Egypt made construction impossible.

21. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

- (a) The French successfully completed the canal despite challenges.
- (b) The French effort failed largely due to disease and poor planning.
- (c) The American's process in building the Canal
- (d) The celebration of the completion of the Canal

22. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- (a) The canal plays a crucial role in global trade and commerce.
- (b) The canal's structure is physically similar to a blood vessel.
- (c) Modern trade routes rarely make use of the canal.
- (d) The canal was originally designed for transporting medical supplies.

23. What is implied about the canal's significance in the modern era?

- (a) It is no longer necessary for shipping due to air freight
- (b) It remains important but has not been upgraded since 1914
- (c) It continues to play a key role in trade, especially after expansions
- (d) It is now used mainly for tourism rather than commerce

2 - תבנית

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבחן - 2

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Wilham's Schickard's "calculating clock" was the first _____ that could do arithmetic.

- (a) traffic
- (b) machine
- (c) bandage
- (d) forest

2. In many rural areas, access to clean drinking water remains a serious public health _____.

- (a) privilege
- (b) issue
- (c) luxury
- (d) cure

3. The museum's new wing was designed to _____ the growing collection of modern art.

- (a) accommodate
- (b) imitate
- (c) restrict
- (d) abandon

4. Historians continue to debate the true _____ of the ancient manuscript found in the desert caves.

- (a) origin
- (b) salary
- (c) shelter
- (d) accident

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבחן - 2

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

5. The earthquake survivors showed remarkable _____, rebuilding their community despite severe hardships.

- (a) resilience
- (b) hesitation
- (c) indifference
- (d) suspicion

6. The teacher asked the students to provide concrete examples to _____ their arguments in the essay.

- (a) support
- (b) prevent
- (3) delay
- (4) remove

7. Many critics argue that the new policy may _____ economic inequality rather than reduce it.

- (a) worsen
- (b) repair
- (c) disguise
- (d) eliminate

8. The engineer designed the bridge using materials that were both lightweight and extremely _____.

- (a) durable
- (b) fragile
- (c) temporary
- (d) decorative

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבחן 2 -

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

9. The politician's speech was criticized for being full of vague promises and lacking real _____.

- (a) substance
- (b) admiration
- (c) celebration
- (d) harmony

10. During the Renaissance, artists placed great _____ on human anatomy and realistic proportions.

- (a) emphasis
- (b) absence
- (c) neglect
- (d) retreat

11. The Arctic expedition faced harsh conditions, including sub-zero temperatures and nearly constant _____.

- (a) warmth
- (b) laughter
- (c) silence
- (d) darkness

12. Advances in medical technology have made it possible to _____ diseases that were once fatal.

- (a) encourage
- (b) treat
- (c) announce
- (d) exaggerate

Part 2: Restatements (Questions 13–18)

2 - תבחן

Choose the sentence that best expresses the meaning of the original.

13. The Amazon rainforest produces more oxygen than any other ecosystem on Earth.

- (a) The Amazon rainforest is one of several ecosystems that produce oxygen equally.
- (b) More oxygen is generated by the Amazon rainforest than by most other rainforests.
- (c) The Amazon rainforest depends on oxygen produced by other ecosystems.
- (d) Every other ecosystem produces less oxygen than the Amazon rainforest.

14. Despite being blind, the musician composed symphonies admired worldwide.

- (a) The musician's blindness prevented him from composing admired symphonies.
- (b) The blind musician composed wonderful symphonies, especially after regaining his sight.
- (c) Although he couldn't see, the musician created symphonies praised internationally.
- (d) Because of his blindness, the musician composed symphonies admired worldwide.

15. While the experiment succeeded in controlled conditions, it failed in real-world environments.

- (a) The experiment failed in both controlled and real-world conditions.
- (b) The experiment was successful in controlled settings but not in practical use.
- (c) Real-world environments improved the success of the experiment in controlled conditions.
- (d) While regulated conditions improved the experiment, they proved inefficient in others.

Part 2: Restatements (Questions 13–18)

2 - תבחן

Choose the sentence that best expresses the meaning of the original.

16. The castle, once a symbol of power, now stands in ruins as a tourist attraction.

- (a) The castle lost its power but tourists come to ruin it.
- (b) Once powerful, the ruined castle is now visited by tourists.
- (c) Tourists avoid the castle because of its ruined condition.
- (d) The castle was once considered powerful but now people don't visit it anymore.

17. Not only did the discovery challenge established scientific beliefs, but it also sparked a debate that continues to this day.

- (a) The discovery once challenged established scientific beliefs but later sparked a debate that continues to this day.
- (b) The discovery both questioned existing theories and began an ongoing debate.
- (c) The discovery not only was very challenging, but its outcomes were also debateable.
- (d) The discovery led to agreement among scientists after establishing scientific beliefs.

18. Had the negotiations taken place earlier, the conflict might have been avoided altogether.

- (a) The conflict was avoided because the negotiations took place earlier.
- (b) The conflict might not have happened if negotiations had occurred sooner.
- (c) The conflict couldn't be avoided unless the negotiations took place.
- (d) The negotiations caused the conflict to happen earlier and more widespread.

Part 3: Reading Comprehension (Questions 19–23)

2 - תבנה

Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

- 1 In the mid-19th century, the world faced one of its most devastating plant diseases: the Irish potato famine. Triggered by a waterborne
2 fungus known as *Phytophthora infestans*, the blight spread rapidly across Ireland's potato fields, destroying crops on which millions of
3 people relied for food. Within just a few years, roughly one million people died from starvation and related diseases, and another
4 million emigrated, primarily to the United States and Britain. The famine not only reshaped Ireland's demographic landscape but also
5 had far-reaching social and political consequences.
- 6 Ireland's dependence on potatoes was not accidental. Potatoes had become the staple food for the rural poor because they were
7 calorie-dense, nutritious, and grew well in Ireland's climate. However, this dependence made the population vulnerable: when the blight
8 struck, few alternatives were available. British policies at the time, including the export of food from Ireland and limited relief efforts,
9 exacerbated the suffering and fueled resentment toward British rule.
- 10 Scientists eventually identified the fungus responsible, but controlling it proved challenging with 19th-century technology. The crisis
11 sparked significant changes in agriculture and public health: crop diversification, improved soil management, and later, the
12 development of fungicides. In retrospect, the famine highlighted the dangers of monoculture – reliance on a single crop – and
13 underscored the need for governments to intervene more effectively during food crises.
- 14 Today, historians view the Irish famine not merely as a natural disaster but as a turning point in Irish history. It accelerated emigration
15 trends, deepened anti-British sentiment, and played a role in shaping Ireland's later independence movement. The lessons learned
16 from the famine continue to inform discussions about food security and agricultural policy worldwide.

19. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- (a) To describe one of the most devastating plant diseases
- (b) To explain the life cycle of the *Phytophthora infestans* fungus
- (c) To explain the conflict between the Irish and the British
- (d) To compare the Irish famine with other European famines

20. It can be understood from the second paragraph that during the Irish Potato Famine -

- (a) many Irish people were forced to emigrate to survive
- (b) the British government successfully provided food to most of the population
- (c) farmers had to replace potatoes with alternative crops to avoid starvation
- (d) the Irish had to eat only potatoes due to the famine

21. The Irish Potato Famine is considered significant for agricultural and public health because it -

- (a) led to advancements like crop diversification, better soil management and fungicides
- (b) completely eliminated potato farming across Ireland and much of Europe
- (c) led to better government interventions during food crises
- (d) encouraged farmers to rely solely on monoculture for higher yields

22. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a consequence of the famine in the last paragraph?

- (a) A surge in migration out of Ireland.
- (b) Immediate improved agricultural policy worldwide.
- (c) Influence on Ireland's later independence movement.
- (d) Growing hostility toward British rule.

23. What is the main purpose of the last paragraph?

- (a) To explain how the famine influenced Ireland.
- (b) To describe the specific crops affected during the famine.
- (c) To present the problems that followed the Irish famine.
- (d) To detail the immediate relief measures taken during the famine.

3 - תבנית

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבחן - 3

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The Silk Road connected Asia and Europe for centuries, allowing the exchange of goods, ideas, and cultural _____.
(a) tensions
(b) influences
(c) contradictions
(d) conflicts
2. In 2004, the Cassini spacecraft entered Saturn's orbit, providing unprecedented images of its rings and _____.
(a) moons
(b) deserts
(c) canyons
(d) volcanoes
3. After several decades of silence, the artist returned to painting following a long _____ in her career.
(a) hiatus
(b) voyage
(c) monument
(d) treaty
4. Scientists have developed new techniques to study ancient DNA, enabling the reconstruction of human _____ from thousands of years ago.
(a) languages
(b) genomes
(c) economies
(d) migrations

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבחן - 3

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

5. The storm was so severe that it caused widespread power _____ throughout the region.

- (a) shortages
- (b) surpluses
- (c) solutions
- (d) elevations

6. In literature, the term “stream of consciousness” refers to a narrative technique that attempts to capture a character’s continuous flow of _____.

- (a) memories
- (b) thoughts
- (c) actions
- (d) appearances

7. The spread of the printing press in the 15th century greatly increased the _____ of books and ideas across Europe.

- (a) scarcity
- (b) circulation
- (c) secrecy
- (d) destruction

8. Despite initial skepticism, the theory of plate tectonics eventually gained widespread _____ in the scientific community.

- (a) rejection
- (b) acceptance
- (c) alteration
- (d) concealment

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבנית - 3

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

9. The invention of the telegraph revolutionized long-distance communication by transmitting messages almost _____.
(a) instantly
(b) rarely
(c) temporarily
(d) physically
10. During the Renaissance, artists such as Leonardo da Vinci combined scientific observation with artistic _____.
(a) innovation
(b) hesitation
(c) fragmentation
(d) imitation
11. The Industrial Revolution transformed economies by introducing machinery that dramatically increased production _____.
(a) delays
(b) efficiency
(c) boundaries
(d) secrecy
12. Archaeologists often rely on carbon dating to determine the approximate _____ of ancient artifacts.
(a) weight
(b) location
(c) age
(d) value

Part 2: Restatements (Questions 13–18)

3 - תבחן

Choose the sentence that best expresses the meaning of the original.

13. Marie Curie won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903 for her work on radioactivity, along with Pierre Curie and Henri Becquerel.

- (a) In 1903, Marie Curie shared the Nobel Prize in Physics with Pierre Curie and Henri Becquerel for research on radioactivity.
- (b) Marie Curie received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Henri Becquerel and Pierre Curie along with other well known scientists.
- (c) In 1903, Henri Becquerel and Pierre Curie won a Nobel Prize, but Marie Curie declined the award.
- (d) The Nobel Prize in Physics awarded in 1903 went solely to Marie Curie for work on radioactivity although Henri Becquerel and Pierre Curie assisted her, too.

14. During the 1918 influenza pandemic, cities that imposed quarantines earlier experienced lower death rates than those that delayed action.

- (a) Cities that acted quickly with quarantines in 1918 had more deaths from influenza compared to those that waited.
- (b) During the 1918 influenza pandemic, cities that waited before acting experienced higher death rates than those that acted quickly with quarantines.
- (c) Delaying quarantines during the 1918 influenza pandemic caused lower death rates in most cities.
- (d) The cities that waited till after the influenza pandemic to act experienced higher death rates than those that imposed quarantines during the pandemic.

15. One of the most frequently discussed topics in environmental science is whether renewable energy can fully replace fossil fuels in the coming decades.

- (a) How can governments reduce dependence on fossil fuels? One major topic they debate is whether renewable energy can supply enough energy.
- (b) What economic changes might occur if renewable energy becomes more common? This is a question many environmental and financial experts examine.
- (c) Which energy source is more sustainable for the planet: fossil fuels or renewables? This has been an ongoing discussion in political and scientific fields.
- (d) Can renewable energy truly replace fossil fuels in the future? This is the question debated by scientists and policymakers today.

Part 2: Restatements (Questions 13–18)

3 - תבחן

Choose the sentence that best expresses the meaning of the original.

16. The sinking of the Titanic in 1912 led to major improvements in maritime safety regulations, including lifeboat requirements.

- (a) Safety rules for ships were improved, as well as requiring lifeboats, due to the Titanic disaster in 1912.
- (b) Lifeboat requirements were reduced after the Titanic sank in 1912, including major improvements in maritime safety regulations.
- (c) The Titanic was the first ship to implement lifeboat safety regulations in 1912 and therefore saved the Titanic from disaster.
- (d) In 1912, lifeboat shortages were the cause of Titanic disaster in 1912, leading to stricter maritime safety control.

17. Experiments conducted by chemist Marie Curie in 1898 demonstrated that radium emits heat continuously without burning fuel.

- (a) In 1898, chemist Marie Curie performed experiments showing how to store heat emitted by radium without fuel.
- (b) That radium gives off heat continuously without using any fuel was demonstrated in experiments conducted by chemist Marie Curie in 1898.
- (c) The chemist Marie Curie conducted experiments in 1898 in order to create fuel capable of emitting continuous heat.
- (d) Experiments which showed that different fuels affect the heat emitted by radium were conducted in 1898 by Marie Curie, a chemist.

18. Jane Austen's novels continue to captivate readers regardless of their familiarity with 19th-century English society.

- (a) It is clear that Jane Austen regards the 19th century English society highly and therefore captivates many readers.
- (b) Jane Austen's novels are widely enjoyed even by those who know little about 19th-century English society.
- (c) Jane Austen wrote her novels to encourage readers to gain familiarity with the 19th century English society.
- (d) Enjoyment of Jane Austen's novels is limited to those familiar with 19th-century English traditions.

Part 3: Reading Comprehension (Questions 19–23)

3 - תבנית

Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

- 1 In 1859, Charles Darwin published *On the Origin of Species*, a book that fundamentally changed humanity’s understanding of life. The work
2 introduced the concept of natural selection – the idea that organisms evolve over generations through the survival and reproduction of
3 individuals best suited to their environments. Although similar evolutionary theories had been proposed before, Darwin’s synthesis of evidence
4 from geology, biology, and paleontology was unprecedented in scope and detail.
- 5 The book’s publication sparked immediate controversy. Religious institutions criticized Darwin’s claims as contradictory to biblical accounts of
6 creation, while many scientists debated whether natural selection alone could explain the complexity of life. The debates were especially
7 heated in Victorian England, where public lectures on evolution often drew massive crowds. One famous exchange occurred in 1860 between
8 Bishop Samuel Wilberforce and biologist Thomas Huxley, remembered for its sharp wit and passionate defense of Darwin’s ideas.
9 Despite initial resistance, Darwin’s theory gradually gained acceptance, supported by discoveries in genetics and fossil records in the decades
10 that followed. By the early 20th century, the “modern synthesis” merged Darwinian evolution with Mendelian genetics, providing a robust
11 framework still central to biology today.
- 12 Darwin’s impact extended beyond science. His ideas influenced philosophy, anthropology, and even economics, challenging traditional beliefs
13 about human uniqueness and social hierarchy. In some cases, however, misapplications of evolutionary theory – such as “social Darwinism” –
14 were used to justify inequality and imperialism, ideas Darwin himself did not endorse.
- 15 Today, more than 160 years later, *On the Origin of Species* remains a cornerstone of scientific thought. Its influence continues to shape
16 research in fields ranging from medicine to conservation, and the debates it ignited still resonate in discussions about science and faith
17 worldwide.

19. What would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

- (a) Darwin's Theory: From Origin to Modern Influence
- (b) Debating Darwin: Religious Opposition in the 19th Century
- (c) The Evolution of Scientific Theories
- (d) Public Science Lectures in Victorian England

20. Paragraph 2 explains why -

- (a) Darwin's theory was controversial at the time of publication
- (b) The debates were especially heated in Victorian England
- (c) Victorian audiences easily accepted the concept of evolution
- (d) Darwin resisted religious views

21. What does the term "modern synthesis" refer to in line 10?

- (a) The replacement of Darwin's theory with Mendel's genetics
- (b) A philosophical movement rejecting Darwin's original theory
- (c) The integration of Darwin's ideas with genetics into a unified theory
- (d) The integration of Darwin's ideas and religious movements

22. Which of the following is an example of Darwin's influence beyond biology mentioned in the passage?

- (a) Justification of inequality and imperialism
- (b) The use of evolutionary ideas in philosophy and economics
- (c) The adoption of Mendelian genetics by religious institutions
- (d) Discoveries in genetics and fossil records

23. Which of the following is **not** mentioned in the final paragraph?

- (a) The ongoing influence of On the Origin of Species in medicine and conservation
- (b) The continued debate between science and faith that began with Darwin's work
- (c) The misapplication of Darwin's ideas to justify inequality and imperialism
- (d) The widespread celebration of Darwin's contributions

4 - תבואה

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבחן 4 -

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. Dogs often ___ on furniture when they are anxious or bored.

- (a) howl
- (b) bite
- (c) gnaw
- (d) chase

2. Scientists believe that bats, not dinosaurs, were the first animals able to ___.

- (a) hammer
- (b) glide
- (c) stitch
- (d) bake

3. With advanced computers, meteorologists can now ___ weather data more accurately than ever before.

- (a) disrupt
- (b) postpone
- (c) analyze
- (d) ignore

4. Unlike many politicians whose opinions shift over time, Benjamin Disraeli remained ___ in his views throughout his career.

- (a) sudden
- (b) mistaken
- (c) consistent
- (d) secret

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבנית - 4

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

5. Coral is so ___ to pollution that its growth rate can be used to monitor the purity of surrounding waters.
(a) abusive
(b) sensitive
(c) identical
(d) thankful
6. Tonga's economy is based mainly on agriculture; its chief ___ are bananas, yams, watermelons, and sugarcane.
(a) rolls
(b) yawns
(c) folds
(d) crops
7. Once the poorest region in the United States, the South is now relatively _____.
(a) prophetic
(b) prosperous
(c) elementary
(d) articulate
8. Large amounts of precious stones are being ___ by illegal miners in Afghanistan.
(a) decorated
(b) looted
(c) folded
(d) praised

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבחן 4 -

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

9. The scientist's discovery was initially dismissed as unlikely, but later it was widely ___ as groundbreaking.

- (a) concealed
- (b) acclaimed
- (c) reduced
- (d) ignored

10. During the expedition, explorers faced ___ weather conditions that delayed their progress for weeks.

- (a) moderate
- (b) predictable
- (c) harsh
- (d) favorable

11. The author's writing style was so ___ that even complex ideas felt simple to understand.

- (a) tangled
- (b) clear
- (c) scattered
- (d) secretive

12. The company decided to ___ its outdated policy after receiving numerous complaints from employees.

- (a) enforce
- (b) conceal
- (c) revise
- (d) celebrate

Part 2: Restatements (Questions 13–18)

4 - תבחן

Choose the sentence that best expresses the meaning of the original.

13. “A stitch in time saves nine.”

- (a) Fixing a problem early prevents it from becoming worse later.
- (b) Small problems always grow into bigger ones if ignored.
- (c) It is better to avoid fixing problems and wait for them to disappear.
- (d) Repairing something later is easier than repairing it early.

14. By 2000, more than 80 percent of Americans lived in metropolitan regions.

- (a) More than 80 percent of American households had moved to new locations after 2000.
- (b) More than 80 percent of American cities were considered overcrowded during 2000.
- (c) More than 80 percent of Americans were traveling to work on a daily basis by 2000.
- (d) More than 80 percent of Americans lived in or close to major urban centers by 2000.

15. The scientist Nikola Tesla was celebrated less in his lifetime compared to his contemporary Thomas Edison, though modern historians often recognize Tesla’s contributions as more significant than Edison’s.

- (a) Historians today would probably value Tesla’s work more than Edison’s, although Edison received greater recognition during their lifetimes.
- (b) Unlike what we believe now, Edison and Tesla were not considered rivals but rather collaborators in many of their projects.
- (c) To determine whether Tesla or Edison made greater contributions, historians must compare their work as it was understood during the 19th century.
- (d) Although historians have always regarded Tesla’s work more than Edison’s, in the past the public celebrated Thomas more.

Part 2: Restatements (Questions 13–18)

4 - תבנית

Choose the sentence that best expresses the meaning of the original.

16. In the view of Emperor Qin Shi Huang of China, the main goal of monumental architecture was to glorify his reign and ensure his legacy for future generations.

- (a) Emperor Qin Shi Huang believed that architectural projects should focus solely on celebrating China's legacy.
- (b) Emperor Qin Shi Huang ordered the construction of monumental buildings to honor himself and preserve his name for centuries.
- (c) According to Emperor Qin Shi Huang, monuments existed primarily to serve as symbols of his rule and make sure his legacy was preserved generations to come.
- (d) Emperor Qin Shi Huang allowed only architectural works that praised him and reinforced his place in history and forbade others.

17. When Vincent van Gogh's painting Portrait of Dr. Gachet was sold at auction in 1990, it reached an unprecedented price of \$82.5 million.

- (a) Vincent van Gogh's Portrait of Dr. Gachet sold at auction in 1990 for \$82.5 million – at that time, the highest price ever paid for a painting.
- (b) Portrait of Dr. Gachet is widely considered van Gogh's most valuable painting: it sold for \$82.5 million at a 1990 auction.
- (c) Experts estimate that van Gogh's Portrait of Dr. Gachet, which sold for \$82.5 million in 1990, would be worth far more today.
- (d) In 1990, bidding for Vincent van Gogh's Portrait of Dr. Gachet began at a record-setting \$82.5 million.

18. The Eiffel Tower in Paris, France, was inspired by earlier iron structures built for the 1855 World's Fair in Paris.

- (a) The Eiffel Tower and the iron structures of the 1855 World's Fair were designed by the same architect.
- (b) There are noticeable similarities between the Eiffel Tower and the iron structures created for the 1855 World's Fair.
- (c) The design of the Eiffel Tower was based on iron structures made for the 1855 World's Fair.
- (d) The architect of the Eiffel Tower in Paris was inspiring to many, especially to the architect that built the 1855 World's Fair in Paris.

Part 3: Reading Comprehension (Questions 19–23)

4 - תבנה

Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

- 1 Metals are fundamental components of the Earth's crust, and one of the most widely used is copper. Found naturally in ores such as
2 chalcopyrite and bornite, copper has been prized since ancient times for its remarkable properties. It is reddish-brown in color, an excellent
3 conductor of heat and electricity and highly malleable. Its malleability has made copper ideal for creating wires, coins, and decorative objects
4 throughout history. Early civilizations, including the Egyptians and Mesopotamians, used copper for crafting tools, weapons, and decorative
5 objects. Its ability to form alloys, such as bronze when mixed with tin, revolutionized entire eras of human history – most notably the Bronze
6 Age.
- 7 Copper's durability and conductivity make it invaluable in modern industry. It is widely used in electrical wiring, motors, and generators, as it
8 allows efficient transmission of electricity with minimal energy loss. In plumbing, copper pipes are favored for their resistance to corrosion and
9 ability to withstand both hot and cold temperatures. Additionally, copper's antimicrobial properties make it ideal for use in medical
10 instruments, hospital surfaces, and even water purification systems.
- 11 Architecturally, copper has long been admired for its beauty and strength. Its distinctive green patina, formed over time by exposure to air and
12 moisture, not only provides visual appeal but also protects the metal beneath from further corrosion. This unique feature can be seen on iconic
13 structures such as the Statue of Liberty in the United States. Beyond aesthetics, copper roofing and cladding are valued for their long lifespan
14 and minimal maintenance requirements.
- 15 A particularly fascinating property of copper is its role in renewable energy technologies. Copper is essential in the production of solar panels,
16 wind turbines, and electric vehicles due to its excellent electrical conductivity and recyclability. Unlike many metals, copper can be recycled
17 repeatedly without losing its performance, making it a sustainable choice in the transition to green energy. Scientists continue to explore ways
18 to enhance copper's efficiency in energy storage and transmission, underscoring its significance in the future of clean technology.

19. What is the main idea of the article?

- (a) To outline the technological significance of copper.
- (b) To discuss how copper has been valued and utilized throughout different periods.
- (c) To compare copper with other materials.
- (d) To argue for increased use of copper in sustainable technologies.

20. According to the first paragraph, why is copper's malleability significant?

- (a) It allows copper to be easily shaped into wires and sheets for various uses.
- (b) It makes copper more durable than most other metals.
- (c) It makes items like tin turn bronze in color.
- (d) It limits copper's ability to conduct heat and electricity.

21. Paragraph 2 explains why...

- (a) Copper is especially valuable for present-day manufacturing.
- (b) Copper is preferred for jewelry.
- (c) Copper is rarely used in everyday objects.
- (d) Copper is able to withstand both hot and cold temperatures.

22. According to paragraph 3, copper's green patina...

- (a) weakens copper over time and makes it unsuitable for roofing.
- (b) protects the metal from corrosion.
- (c) must be removed regularly to preserve copper's original color.
- (d) is formed over decades

23. Which of the following is **not** mentioned in the last paragraph?

- (a) Copper is recyclable and maintains its properties after recycling.
- (b) Copper is used in solar panels and wind turbines.
- (c) Copper was the first metal to be used for green energy.
- (d) Scientists are working on improving copper's role in energy storage.

5 - תבא

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבנית 5

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The new library was built next to the river to give students a quiet place to study and enjoy the _____ of nature while reading.

- (a) scenery
- (b) pollution
- (c) traffic
- (d) machinery

2. During the Renaissance, rich families would often _____ artists to paint pictures that showed their power and wealth.

- (a) hire
- (b) forbid
- (c) confuse
- (d) replace

3. The group decided to wait before building the new bridge because they wanted to _____ making a mistake.

- (a) avoid
- (b) finish
- (c) copy
- (d) hide

4. Unlike many rulers of his time, Marcus Aurelius wrote books about his thoughts, showing he was very _____ about life and leadership.

- (a) thoughtful
- (b) careless
- (c) selfish
- (d) loud

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

5 - תבחן

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

5. Advances in satellite technology have made it possible to predict volcanic eruptions with far greater _____ than ever before.

- (a) distortion
- (b) hesitation
- (c) precision
- (d) doubt

6. The treaty signed in 1648 ended the Thirty Years' War and created a new political order in Europe, one that emphasized state sovereignty _____ religious unity.

- (a) rather than
- (b) because of
- (c) along with
- (d) in spite of

7. The playwright's first production failed at first, but years later it was _____ as one of the most important plays of its era.

- (a) ignored
- (b) acknowledged
- (c) erased
- (d) copied

8. Researchers were surprised to discover ancient cave paintings that remained perfectly preserved in a _____ chamber hidden underground.

- (a) sealed
- (b) noisy
- (c) crowded
- (d) broken

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

5 - תבנית

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

9. Many historians argue that the Industrial Revolution not only transformed economies but also fundamentally _____ social hierarchies, altering labor relations across Europe.

- (a) minimized
- (b) entrenched
- (c) concealed
- (d) reshaped

10. After the king's unexpected death, the council quickly named his eldest son as the rightful _____ to the throne.

- (a) heir
- (b) rival
- (c) judge
- (d) traitor

11. The poet's verses frequently explore themes of exile and longing, mirroring his own _____ from his homeland during periods of political upheaval.

- (a) banishment
- (b) prosperity
- (c) inheritance
- (d) triumph

12. Contemporary architecture increasingly integrates sustainable materials, aiming to reduce environmental impact without sacrificing aesthetic _____.

- (a) burden
- (b) appeal
- (c) monotony
- (d) decline

Part 2: Restatements (Questions 13–18)

5 - תבחן

Choose the sentence that best expresses the meaning of the original.

13. In 1911, Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen became the first person to reach the South Pole, arriving weeks ahead of his British rival Robert Falcon Scott.

- (a) Robert Falcon Scott's British expedition failed to arrive at the South Pole whereas Roald Amundsen arrived in 1911.
- (b) The South Pole was first reached by rival Robert Falcon Scott in 1911, weeks before Amundsen's Norwegian team.
- (c) Amundsen's Norwegian team were the first explorers to try to reach the South Pole and arrived before Scott's British expedition in 1911.
- (d) The first explorer to arrive at the South Pole was Roald Amundsen, preceding his opponent, Robert Falcon Scott, by weeks.

14. "Don't count your chickens before they hatch" means:

- (a) Celebrate achievements only after they are guaranteed.
- (b) Anticipating success increases the chance of achieving it.
- (c) You shouldn't count your chickens if they didn't hatch yet.
- (d) You cannot count something if you don't know the quantity.

15. According to documents discovered in 2020, the abandoned railway station in Warsaw served as a secret meeting place for resistance leaders during World War II.

- (a) Records from 2020 indicate that Warsaw's abandoned railway station was used for covert resistance meetings in World War II.
- (b) World War II documents confirm that resistance leaders met secretly at many places, including Warsaw's central railway station.
- (c) Documents were found in 2020 at the abandoned railway station in Warsaw, proving that it had been used by resistance leaders during the Cold War.
- (d) Records from 2020 show that resistance leaders abandoned Warsaw during World War II.

Part 2: Restatements (Questions 13–18)

5 - תרגיל

Choose the sentence that best expresses the meaning of the original.

16. In 1994, the Rwandan genocide led to the deaths of hundreds of thousands, prompting international debates about humanitarian intervention.

- (a) In 1994, despite humanitarian intervention, hundreds of thousands were killed in the Rwandan genocide.
- (b) The Rwandan genocide of 1994, resulting in a large amount of deaths, sparked global discussions about the need for humanitarian action.
- (c) Debates about humanitarian aid in Rwanda began before the 1994 Rwandan genocide and prompted action from leaders worldwide.
- (d) The 1994 genocide in Rwanda led to great debate whether humanitarian intervention could have helped save lives.

17. The popularity of photographs by Clara Jennings, a British photographer who only began her career at 70, may be explained by a mix of factors: her striking black-and-white style, her intimate portrayals of city streets, and the public's growing fascination with documentary photography.

- (a) Her intimate urbanic photographs, her striking use of black-and-white images, and the public's new interest in documentary photography all contributed to Clara Jennings's popularity, who started her photography career at the age of 70.
- (b) Although Clara Jennings photographed urban life for decades, her work gained widespread attention only when documentary photography became fashionable.
- (c) Clara Jennings's late career start and intimate portrayals of city streets made her popular among many people, but critics seldom viewed her as one of the great photographers.
- (d) The waning interest in Clara Jennings's photographs may be attributed to a combination of factors: her black-and-white style, her urban themes, and the public's fading interest in documentary art.

18. The essays of George Orwell are known for their sharp social criticism.

- (a) Many readers find George Orwell's essays to be highly critical of the government.
- (b) George Orwell's essays focus on exploring social issues rather than personal ones.
- (c) Direct critique of societal problems is a defining feature of George Orwell's essays.
- (d) George Orwell's essays avoid expressing opinions on controversial topics.

Part 3: Reading Comprehension (Questions 19–23)

5 - תבנה

Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

- 1 The invention of paper is widely regarded as one of humanity's most revolutionary achievements, fundamentally changing how people record, share, and
2 preserve information. Before its creation, civilizations relied on materials such as clay tablets, bamboo slips, and silk scrolls, which were often heavy, fragile, or
3 prohibitively expensive. The breakthrough came in China during the Han Dynasty around 105 CE, when an imperial court official named Cai Lun developed a
4 method to produce lightweight and durable sheets. He combined mulberry bark, hemp, and old rags, soaking and pounding them into a pulp, then spreading the
5 mixture thinly and drying it. This innovation provided a cheaper and more practical medium compared to existing alternatives.
- 6 Initially, paper was a closely guarded Chinese secret, but it gradually spread beyond China's borders. By the 7th century, Buddhist monks carried paper and
7 papermaking techniques to Korea and Japan, where local artisans adapted the process to include materials such as rice straw. The technology made its way
8 westward along the Silk Road, eventually reaching the Islamic world by the 8th century. In cities like Samarkand and Baghdad, papermakers refined the
9 technique further, introducing water-powered mills and using cotton and linen fibers instead of bark. This allowed for large-scale production, fueling a boom in
10 scholarship, literature, and administration across the Islamic Caliphate.
- 11 Europe did not encounter paper until several centuries later. It arrived in Spain in the 11th century, introduced through interactions with Islamic culture during
12 the period of Al-Andalus. By the 13th century, paper mills appeared in Italy and France, drastically lowering the cost of books and documents. However, the most
13 dramatic shift came in the mid-15th century, when Johannes Gutenberg's printing press combined with paper to spark a communications revolution. Printed
14 books spread rapidly, contributing to higher literacy rates, the dissemination of scientific ideas, and movements like the Reformation.
- 15 Despite the rise of digital technology in recent decades, paper remains integral to modern society. It is indispensable in academic publishing, sustainable
16 packaging, education, and even currency production. Moreover, concerns about deforestation and waste have spurred major advances in paper recycling.
17 Today, recycled paper can equal or surpass the quality of virgin paper while reducing environmental impact. Innovations in sustainable forestry and
18 biodegradable packaging materials further highlight paper's evolving role in a world increasingly aware of ecological responsibility.
- 19 The story of paper is thus one of adaptation and enduring relevance. From humble beginnings in ancient China to its central role in modern communication and
20 sustainability efforts, paper demonstrates how a single invention can reshape human history and continue to evolve in response to new challenges.

19. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (a) The competition between different inventions and their creators
- (b) The cultural importance of ancient art forms across continents
- (c) The history and present use of one of the most revolutionary achievements
- (d) The environmental challenges caused by modern technology

20. According to paragraph 2, why did Islamic papermakers begin using cotton and linen fibers?

- (a) These materials were easier to recycle than bark
- (b) They allowed for larger-scale production
- (c) They were cheaper to import from Europe
- (d) They prevented Islamic scholarship, literature, and administration

21. The ____ most significantly expanded the influence of paper.

- (a) introduction of water-powered mills in Baghdad
- (b) interactions with Islam culture
- (c) invention of the printing press in the 15th century
- (d) paper mills in the 13th century

22. Which of the following is **not** mentioned as a modern application of paper?

- (a) Currency production
- (b) Educational publishing
- (c) Paper mills
- (d) Environmentally friendly packaging

23. What can be inferred about the significance of paper recycling today in the last paragraph?

- (a) It reduces the quality of paper compared to traditional methods
- (b) It plays a key role in addressing environmental concerns
- (c) It has eliminated the need for new paper production entirely
- (d) It began as early as the Han Dynasty in China

מבנה 6

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבחן - 6

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The scientist's groundbreaking theory was initially dismissed but later gained widespread acceptance after being thoroughly _____ by independent research teams.

- (a) fabricated
- (b) validated
- (c) ignored
- (d) distorted

2. Despite its remote location, the monastery became a center of learning, attracting scholars from across the continent with its _____ manuscripts and teachings.

- (a) trivial
- (b) fabricated
- (c) rare
- (d) redundant

3. The engineer's innovative design not only reduced costs but also improved the system's _____, making it more reliable under extreme conditions.

- (a) chaos
- (b) fragility
- (c) instability
- (d) durability

4. Critics praised the author's memoir for its _____ honesty, which revealed painful truths about her childhood without exaggeration or self-pity.

- (a) superficial
- (b) unflinching
- (c) fabricated
- (d) deceptive

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבחן - 6

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

5. The once-thriving city was left in ruins after decades of conflict, with only a few _____ monuments hinting at its former glory.

- (a) fabricated
- (b) irrelevant
- (c) surviving
- (d) temporary

6. Although the painting appeared chaotic at first glance, closer inspection revealed a remarkably _____ structure beneath the layers of color.

- (a) haphazard
- (b) discordant
- (c) superficial
- (d) coherent

7. The documentary exposes the _____ practices of the fashion industry, from exploitative labor to environmental degradation.

- (a) laudable
- (b) commendable
- (c) virtuous
- (d) unethical

8. Researchers were shocked to find that the species, once believed extinct, had survived in a _____ ecosystem deep in the mountains.

- (a) hostile
- (b) collapsing
- (c) untouched
- (d) artificial

Part 1: Sentence Completion (Questions 1–12)

תבחן - 6

Choose the word that best completes each sentence.

9. The lawyer's closing argument was so _____ that even the jury members who were initially skeptical began to reconsider the case.

- (a) incoherent
- (b) biased
- (c) persuasive
- (d) superficial

10. The volcanic eruption not only reshaped the island's coastline but also left behind soil so _____ that new plant life thrived within months.

- (a) barren
- (b) toxic
- (c) fertile
- (d) unstable

11. While the film was criticized for historical inaccuracies, its _____ portrayal of human resilience resonated with audiences worldwide.

- (a) monotonous
- (b) inspiring
- (c) irrelevant
- (d) misleading

12. The expedition's success depended on the team's ability to remain _____ in the face of unpredictable weather and limited supplies.

- (a) reckless
- (b) resilient
- (c) panicked
- (d) careless

Part 2: Restatements (Questions 13–18)

6 - תבחן

Choose the sentence that best expresses the meaning of the original.

13. Certain marine birds excrete surplus salt through specialized glands, a process that outwardly resembles the shedding of tears.

- (a) Marine birds appear to cry as they eliminate excess salt via specialized glands.
- (b) The only method marine birds possess for regulating salt levels is through tear-like secretions.
- (c) Specialized glands in marine birds remove surplus salt in a manner comparable to human weeping.
- (d) Marine birds lose considerable quantities of salt when they cry due to their environment.

14. Machiavelli's *The Prince* is regarded as one of the most polarizing yet extensively scrutinized political treatises in recorded history.

- (a) Few political writings have provoked as much intensive examination or severe condemnation as *The Prince*.
- (b) While *The Prince* is praised by some for its profound political observations, it is wholly repudiated by others.
- (c) Among the corpus of political treatises, Machiavelli's *The Prince* stands out as both the most controversial and among the most meticulously analyzed.
- (d) Machiavelli's *The Prince* has been dissected and interpreted exhaustively, both for its ideological significance and its historical ramifications.

15. The eminent Renaissance master Titian faced no true artistic rivals until the closing years of his life.

- (a) It was only toward the end of his career that Titian's supremacy in painting was challenged by contemporaries of similar caliber.
- (b) During his final years, Titian attained recognition as the preeminent painter of the Renaissance.
- (c) Titian stood virtually unmatched among Renaissance artists, with competitors of equal status appearing solely in his later life.
- (d) By the conclusion of his artistic journey, Titian was venerated by nearly all of his peers.

Part 2: Restatements (Questions 13–18)

6 - תבחן

Choose the sentence that best expresses the meaning of the original.

16. Despite strict international protections, the lucrative trade in rare tropical hardwoods continues, driven by demand in luxury furniture markets, where the timber is prized both for its durability and its aesthetic appeal.
- (a) Although heavily regulated worldwide, tropical hardwood remains sought after for crafting luxury furniture due to its resilience and visual beauty.
 - (b) The commerce in rare tropical timber, though prohibited in many regions, flourishes because of its esteemed role in producing decorative and long-lasting furnishings.
 - (c) Once abundant in high-end furniture markets, tropical hardwood has become increasingly scarce as global restrictions tightened.
 - (d) In countries where the wood is revered for both its practical and artistic qualities, rare tropical timber commands exceptionally high market prices.
17. The Kyoto Protocol, ratified in 1997, instituted legally binding obligations for signatory nations to curtail greenhouse gas emissions while simultaneously fostering multinational collaboration in climate-change research and mitigation strategies.
- (a) The Kyoto Protocol of 1997 stratified participating nations by economic capacity, imposing stringent carbon-abatement quotas upon industrialized states while granting concessions to developing economies.
 - (b) In addition to mandating reductions in atmospheric pollutants, the 1997 Kyoto Protocol actively encourages transnational scientific endeavors aimed at alleviating climate-related crises.
 - (c) Under the stipulations of the Kyoto Protocol, a large part of the signatories shoulder accountability for confronting anthropogenic climate disruption and advancing research toward viable remedial measures.
 - (d) Since its enactment in 1997, the Kyoto Protocol's binding emissions framework has precipitated an unprecedented intensification of cooperative climate-science initiatives across national boundaries.
18. "A rolling stone gathers no moss."
- (a) A rock that keeps moving will not grow moss on its surface.
 - (b) Someone who is always moving and changing will avoid responsibilities and attachments.
 - (c) Constant movement leads to accumulating more wealth and possessions.
 - (d) A stone rolling down a hill collects debris rather than moss.

Part 3: Reading Comprehension (Questions 19–23)

תבחן - 6

Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

- 1 During the Second World War, the Allied war effort hinged not merely on battlefield strategy but on the unprecedented mobilization of entire
2 societies. Civilian participation, once peripheral to warfare, became indispensable as industrial production reached unparalleled heights. In the
3 United States, factories that had previously manufactured consumer goods were repurposed to produce armaments, aircraft, and naval
4 vessels. This transformation was largely driven by a new workforce: women, popularly immortalized as “Rosie the Riveters,” who defied
5 prevailing gender norms to sustain the machinery of war.
- 6 Equally vital was the comprehensive system of rationing and resource conservation instituted on the home front. Citizens were compelled to
7 navigate strict quotas on staples such as gasoline, rubber, and sugar, while recycling drives collected scrap metal and even kitchen fats –
8 repurposed into glycerin for explosives. In this way, the demarcation between civilian life and military endeavor dissolved; ordinary households
9 became auxiliary fronts in the broader conflict.
- 10 The psychological dimension of the war was no less significant. Propaganda campaigns, disseminated through posters, cinema, and radio
11 broadcasts, extolled national unity and framed the conflict as a moral crusade for democracy. While these efforts galvanized public resolve,
12 they also fostered suspicion toward perceived “enemy aliens,” inadvertently fueling xenophobia and social divisions that persisted beyond the
13 armistice.
- 14 Historians often regard this era as the genesis of “total war,” a paradigm in which victory depends not solely on superior weaponry or tactics
15 but on the comprehensive harnessing of economic, social, and emotional resources. The Allied triumph, therefore, stands as a testament to the
16 formidable synergy between military might and civilian resolve – a synergy that redefined modern warfare for generations to come.

19. Which of the following best illustrates the phrase “the demarcation between civilian life and military endeavor dissolved” in line 8?

- (a) Civilians were conscripted en masse to fight on the front lines.
- (b) Households contributed directly to the war effort through rationing and recycling.
- (c) The differences between civilians and the military surged.
- (d) Factories continued producing consumer goods alongside military equipment.

20. It can be understood from paragraph 3 that propaganda efforts -

- (a) inspired unity but also contributed to fear and prejudice toward certain groups
- (b) worked on some people and on others it didn't
- (c) encouraged civilians to ignore rationing measures and conserve resources
- (d) were created to show the psychological pressure were great on the nation.

21. Which of the following is mentioned as part of the Allied home-front contribution?

- (a) Recycling kitchen fats for explosives
- (b) Manufacturing armaments and naval vessels
- (c) Propaganda campaigns to inspire unity
- (d) Civilian-led battlefield strategies against Axis forces

22. What unintentionally led to xenophobia and social divisions according to the last paragraph?

- (a) public resolve
- (b) propaganda campaigns
- (c) involvement with “enemy aliens”
- (d) only the radio protests

23. Which of the following can be a suitable title for this text?

- (a) Civilian and Military Synergy in Achieving Victory
- (b) The Rise of Post-War Diplomacy and Global Cooperation
- (c) The Victory of the USA in the Allied War
- (d) Battlefield Strategy: the Key to the Allied Success

תשובות למבחנים

מבחן 1:

1. b 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. b 8. b 9. b 10. a 11. c 12. c 13. b 14. b 15. c 16. b 17. d 18. c 19. a 20. a 21. c 22. a 23. c

מבחן 2:

1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. a 11. d 12. b 13. d 14. c 15. b 16. b 17. b 18. b 19. a 20. c 21. a 22. b 23. a

מבחן 3:

1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. b 8. b 9. a 10. a 11. b 12. c 13. a 14. b 15. d 16. a 17. b 18. b 19. a 20. a 21. c 22. b 23. d

מבחן 4:

1. b 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. b 6. d 7. b 8. b 9. b 10. c 11. b 12. c 13. a 14. d 15. a 16. c 17. a 18. c 19. b 20. a 21. a 22. b 23. c

מבחן 5:

1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. d 10. a 11. a 12. b 13. d 14. a 15. a 16. b 17. a 18. c 19. a 20. b 21. c 22. c 23. b

מבחן 6:

1. b 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. a 6. d 7. d 8. a 9. c 10. c 11. b 12. b 13. a 14. a 15. c 16. a 17. b 18. b 19. b 20. a 21. a 22. b 23. a