

תרגול לדוגמא של אנסין #2:

איך למקסם את הסיכויים להצליח באמירנט

12 טקסטים לדוגמא + 5 שאלות
מדמה את החלק של האנסין במבחן אמירנט
מפתח שאלות בסוף



In 1928, Scottish bacteriologist Alexander Fleming was conducting experiments with staphylococcus bacteria when he observed something unusual. Returning from a vacation, he found that one of his culture plates had been contaminated by a mold, and that the area around the mold was completely free of bacteria. Intrigued, Fleming **5** investigated further and discovered that the mold produced a substance capable of killing a wide range of harmful bacteria. This substance was later named penicillin, marking the birth of the modern antibiotic era.

Over the next several years, Fleming and other researchers worked to isolate and purify penicillin, eventually determining its extraordinary potential to fight infection.

10 During World War II, large-scale production of penicillin was achieved, making it possible to treat wounded soldiers and drastically reduce deaths from sepsis and infected injuries. Newspapers hailed penicillin as a “miracle drug,” and its success led to the development of an entire class of antibiotics, revolutionizing medicine.

Fleming himself remained modest about his achievement, warning that misuse of **15** penicillin could lead to bacterial resistance – a prediction that proved accurate decades later. His pioneering work earned him, along with Florey and Chain who developed mass-production methods, the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1945. Today, penicillin remains a cornerstone of modern healthcare, saving countless lives around the world.

1. What is the main purpose of the text?
 - (1) To discuss a significant medical discovery.
 - (2) To explain how to produce penicillin.
 - (3) To discuss the dangers of antibiotics.
 - (4) To compare penicillin with other modern medicines.

2. The word “contaminated” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:
 - (1) Neglected
 - (2) Destroyed
 - (3) Made unclean
 - (4) Carefully protected

3. What can be inferred about penicillin’s impact during World War II?
 - (1) It was rarely used because it was difficult to produce.
 - (2) It significantly reduced deaths caused by infected wounds.
 - (3) It was only given to soldiers.
 - (4) It eliminated all bacterial infections.

4. What can we infer from the last paragraph about the misuse of penicillin?
 - (1) That it was proved to be a myth.
 - (2) That during Fleming’s time it was already misused.
 - (3) That it led him, along with Florey and Chain, to win the Nobel Prize.
 - (4) That years later it led to bacterial resistance.

5. Which of the following is **not** mentioned about penicillin in the text?
 - (1) It remains a vital medicine in modern healthcare.
 - (2) It saved countless lives during World War II.
 - (3) It was first discovered by Alexander, Florey and Chain.
 - (4) It led to the development of different types of antibiotics.

The Cherokee Nation, one of the largest Native American tribes, historically inhabited the southeastern United States, in what is now Georgia, Tennessee, and the Carolinas. Like other Indigenous peoples of North America, the Cherokee played a crucial role in the region's development and resisted displacement during the period of European
5 colonization and expansion.

Cherokee women, like their Iroquois counterparts, held significant status within their communities and influenced both domestic and political life. Early European settlers were often surprised to find that Cherokee women could own property, lead
10 ceremonies, and participate in decision-making councils. At a time when women in colonial America had few legal rights, Cherokee women were considered essential to the survival and governance of their society.

Cherokee society was organized around a matrilineal clan system, with descent and inheritance traced through the mother's line. After marriage, a man would live with his wife's family, and their children would be regarded as part of her clan. Each clan was
15 led by an elder woman who helped settle disputes and ensured that customs were followed.

Women also held influence in political matters. Clan representatives took part in council meetings where important decisions—such as matters of war and peace—were debated. While men typically served as chiefs, women could voice their opinions and,
20 in some cases, veto decisions that threatened the welfare of the community. This balance of power helped maintain harmony within Cherokee society and inspired later observers to reconsider women's roles in leadership.

1. What is the main purpose of the text?
 - (1) To describe the history of European colonization
 - (2) To explain the unique social structure and role of women in Cherokee society
 - (3) To compare Cherokee traditions with those of European settlers
 - (4) To show that women ruled The Cherokee Nation

2. What do we learn about the “matrilineal clan system” in the third paragraph?
 - (1) It distributed the Cherokee society into separate clans of men and women.
 - (2) It was led by an elder woman chosen by the people of the clan.
 - (3) It kept family identity through maternal relatives rather than paternal ones.
 - (4) It made sure both female and male children inherited from their families.

3. Based on the description of a matrilineal society, which of the following statements might be made by a Cherokee man?
 - (1) My mother is of the Mountain clan and my wife is of the River clan; therefore, my son is of the River clan.
 - (2) My father is of the Wind clan and my wife is of the Sun clan; therefore, my daughter is of the Wind clan.
 - (3) My mother is of the Mountain clan and my wife is of the River clan; therefore, my son is of the Mountain clan.
 - (4) I am of the Mountain clan and my wife is of the River clan; therefore, my daughter is of the Mountain clan.

4. What is the main purpose of the last paragraph?
 - (1) To argue that the Cherokee had only women in political matters.
 - (2) To describe the authority and responsibilities of Cherokee women in politics.
 - (3) To compare the Cherokee men and women's roles in politics.
 - (4) To present examples of benefits stemming from women in Cherokee politics.

5. Which of the following best summarizes the uniqueness of the Cherokee society according to the text?
 - (1) They were indigenous peoples of North America and still live there today.
 - (2) The Cherokee women held significant status within their communities.
 - (3) They had a unique political system run mainly by women.
 - (4) They played a crucial role in the region's development before the Europeans came.

In 1936, while excavating in the ancient city of Ugarit (modern-day Syria), archaeologists unearthed a clay tablet inscribed with what appeared to be an elaborate numerical table. The tablet, dated to around 3,200 years ago, was written in Ugaritic script, one of the earliest known alphabets. Its rows and columns of numbers **5** were puzzling, and early scholars speculated that it might have been a simple accounting record of goods or taxes. The purpose of the table, however, remained unclear for decades.

In 2019, researchers from the University of Cambridge, led by Dr. Eleanor Hughes, conducted a detailed reanalysis of the tablet using digital imaging technology. They **10** discovered that the numbers corresponded to astronomical observations, specifically the tracking of lunar phases. Hughes and her team proposed that the table was not simply an accounting record but an advanced lunar calendar, possibly the earliest known attempt to mathematically predict the timing of full moons and eclipses.

Hughes argues that this discovery demonstrates the sophistication of Ugaritic **15** astronomy. Unlike later Greek models, which relied heavily on geometric reasoning, the Ugaritic table appears to use a numerical cycle system based on a 30-day month and a repeating 19-year cycle. According to Hughes, this approach would have allowed the Ugaritians to predict lunar events with surprising accuracy, centuries before similar methods were recorded in Babylonian texts. She maintains that this find **20** reveals not only the scientific ingenuity of the Ugaritians but also their concern with aligning ritual and agricultural practices with precise astronomical events.

1. What is the main purpose of the text?
- (1) To describe the discovery and significance of an ancient Ugaritic tablet
 - (2) To explain the history of the Ugaritic script
 - (3) To compare Greek astronomy to Babylonian astronomy
 - (4) To show how researchers found the Ugarit tablet

2. In paragraph 1 and 2 we learn that the Ugarit tablet...
- (1) perfectly predicted the timing of full moons and eclipses.
 - (2) was used for digital imaging
 - (3) was used for accounting records of goods or taxes.
 - (4) was not first studied by researchers from the University of Cambridge

3. The word “sophistication” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to:
- (1) Simplicity or lack of development
 - (2) High level of complexity and advancement
 - (3) Something that is difficult to read
 - (4) Moral or cultural purity

4. What can be inferred about Ugaritic society based on Hughes’s interpretation in the last paragraph?
- (1) They were interested only in the lunar system.
 - (2) They used astronomy to guide religious and agricultural activities.
 - (3) They learned astronomy from the Greeks.
 - (4) They had the most precise lunar predictions then and now

5. What is the main purpose of the last paragraph?
- (1) To claim the superiority of the Ugaritic astronomy model.
 - (2) To argue that the Babylonian model was founded centuries before the Ugaritic model.
 - (3) To compare the Greek, Babylonian and Ugaritic astronomy.
 - (4) To present examples of the Ugaritic astronomy model.

Obsidian is a volcanic glass formed when lava cools rapidly without forming crystals. Known for its smooth, shiny surface and deep black or dark green color, obsidian has been prized since prehistoric times. Ancient cultures used obsidian to make sharp tools and weapons because when fractured, it breaks into extremely thin, razor-like edges. Archaeological evidence shows that obsidian blades were sharper than many bronze or steel tools used thousands of years later.

Beyond tools, obsidian also played a significant cultural role. In Mesoamerica, for instance, obsidian was used to craft mirrors, ceremonial objects, and even currency. The reflective quality of obsidian mirrors was often associated with spiritual power, and priests used them in rituals to symbolize seeing into another world. Obsidian artifacts have been discovered in sites far from volcanic regions, showing that the material was highly valued and widely traded across ancient civilizations.

In modern times, obsidian has attracted the attention of scientists for its unique physical properties. Because obsidian forms so quickly, it preserves volcanic gases in tiny bubbles, making it a valuable material for studying the history of volcanic eruptions. Dr. Elena Rodriguez, a geologist at the University of Madrid, has argued that obsidian should be considered not only an archaeological treasure but also a geological archive. She maintains that these gas bubbles provide more accurate data about ancient volcanic activity than traditional rock samples.

However, not all researchers share her view. Some volcanologists disagree, suggesting that obsidian's irregular formation makes it unreliable for precise measurements. Rodriguez, though, contends that combining obsidian analysis with other volcanic evidence can lead to a fuller picture of Earth's geological past. Thus, obsidian continues to be a material that is both scientifically and historically significant, bridging the worlds of archaeology and geology.

1. Based on the information in the text, which of the following would be least likely to involve the use of obsidian?

- (1) A ceremonial mirror used by ancient Mesoamerican priests
- (2) A modern archaeological study of volcanic eruptions
- (3) A sharp cutting blade used thousands of years ago
- (4) A musical instrument played in a European orchestra

2. What is the main idea of Paragraph 2?

- (1) Show examples of additional uses of obsidian.
- (2) Show the importance of obsidian in ancient times.
- (3) Compare the uses of obsidian in the past and today.
- (4) Emphasize the religious importance of obsidian.

3. The third paragraph discusses ____ obsidian.

- (1) how to form
- (2) how Dr Elena studied
- (3) why scientists have been interested in
- (4) the accuracy of the data we have about

4. The word “however” in line 20 could be best replaced by:

- (1) Although some volcanologists disagree
- (2) Because of the research done by Dr. Elena Rodriguez
- (3) In spite of Dr Elena's claims on obsidian gas bubbles
- (4) Even though these gas bubbles provide more accurate data

5. Which of the following statements would Dr. Elena Rodriguez **least likely** agree with?

- (1) Obsidian's irregular formation makes it unreliable for precise measurements.
- (2) Obsidian is a significant material that needs to continue to be studied.
- (3) Obsidian's properties demonstrate how ancient technologies can inform modern science.
- (4) Obsidian is an ancient archeological treasure.

The discovery of antibiotics revolutionized modern medicine by providing a way to treat bacterial infections that once caused widespread illness and death. When harmful bacteria enter the body, they multiply rapidly, often overwhelming the immune system. Antibiotics work by either killing these bacteria directly or by

5 preventing them from multiplying, giving the body time to fight off the infection.

There are two main classes of antibiotics: bactericidal and bacteriostatic. Bactericidal antibiotics, such as penicillin, actively kill bacteria by interfering with the formation of their cell walls, causing the bacteria to burst and die. Bacteriostatic antibiotics, such as tetracycline, do not kill bacteria outright but instead stop them from reproducing.

10 This allows the immune system to gradually destroy the remaining bacteria.

Different antibiotics are used for different kinds of infections. For example, penicillin is effective against many respiratory infections, while tetracycline is often prescribed for acne or urinary tract infections. However, antibiotics are not effective against viral infections such as colds or influenza, since viruses reproduce in a completely different

15 way than bacteria.

Another limitation of antibiotics is the issue of misusing them. For example: taking them for viral illnesses or not completing a full prescribed course. These have contributed to the rise of antibiotic resistance, a major global health concern today.

1. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?

- (1) The Dangers of Bacterial Infections
- (2) How Antibiotics Work and Why They Matter
- (3) Bactericidal and Bacteriostatic Antibiotics
- (4) Misusing Antibiotics: A Modern Danger

2. According to the second paragraph, bacteriostatic antibiotics...

- (1) kill bacteria immediately
- (2) weaken the immune system
- (3) stop bacteria from multiplying
- (4) are effective against respiratory infections

3. Which of the following is **not** mentioned as a way antibiotics work?

- (1) Killing bacteria by damaging their cell walls.
- (2) Preventing bacteria from reproducing.
- (3) Strengthening the body's immune system directly.
- (4) Allowing time for the immune system to eliminate bacteria.

4. Lines 16-17 (For example...course) mention examples of...

- (1) misusing antibiotics
- (2) limitations of antibiotics
- (3) major global health concerns today
- (4) different health disorders

5. In line 17 "These" refers to:

- (1) antibiotics
- (2) health concerns
- (3) examples of antibiotics misuse
- (4) viral illnesses

Although social customs differ widely from country to country, bowing is one of the oldest and most recognized gestures of respect. In many Asian cultures, it is still an essential form of greeting, expressing humility and deference. Even today, bowing continues to hold meaning in formal settings, despite the growing influence of Western habits such as handshakes or hugs.

The question of how to bow “correctly” has been debated for centuries. In 1901, a Japanese etiquette scholar, Shigeki Okada, published *The Art of Respectful Conduct*, a guidebook detailing the nuances of bowing. While much has changed since Okada’s time, his observations still shed light on the cultural importance of this simple act:

10 *A bow should be performed with sincerity, neither rushed nor exaggerated. Too shallow a bow may appear careless, while an overly deep bow may seem theatrical or insincere. The eyes should be lowered, but not shut, and the hands should remain naturally at the sides. What host feels honored if his guest jerks forward awkwardly, resembling a folding chair collapsing?*

15 Okada also emphasized that the bow conveys not just formality but emotion. A respectful bow should be accompanied by composure, as if one’s very posture is speaking on behalf of the heart. He warned against bows that appear lazy, comparing them to a door swinging on loose hinges. Moreover, he insisted that in official settings, one should never substitute a bow with a casual nod of the head—such shortcuts **20** diminished the dignity of the exchange.

1. An appropriate title for this text would be:

- (1) The History of Bowing in Asia
- (2) A Universal Form of Respect
- (3) How to Bow Correctly
- (4) Okada’s Manual on Respecting Elders

2. What is the main purpose of the second paragraph?

- (1) Introduce a detailed guidebook on bowing
- (2) Discuss the career of Shigeki Okada
- (3) Give examples of the changes since Okada’s time
- (4) Explain how to bow correctly according to Shigeki Okada

3. According to Okada’s manual, a bow should **not** be any of the following **except**...

- (1) rushed
- (2) theatrical
- (3) too shallow
- (4) sincere

4. Which of the following bows is Okada most likely to agree with?

- (1) A very deep bow with eyes shut
- (2) A rushed bow with a casual nod
- (3) A slouched posture, leaning forward
- (4) A formal composed bow, eyes looking down

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

- (1) to compare between a bad bow and a good bow
- (2) to provide more information following the previous paragraph
- (3) to shed light on cultural differences
- (4) to contradict the previous paragraph.

Spanish is currently one of the most widely spoken languages in the world, with over 480 million native speakers and millions more who use it as a second language. While it is not as dominant as English in fields like international business or academia, Spanish is still an important global language. It is the official language in 21 countries, most of **5** them in Latin America, and is increasingly being taught in schools across Europe, Asia, and the United States. In fact, the United States now has more Spanish speakers than Spain itself.

Will Spanish continue to grow in global importance? Some scholars argue that its influence will steadily increase because of the rising populations of Spanish-speaking **10** countries and the growing Hispanic population in the U.S. Others believe that without the same level of economic and political power as English-speaking countries, Spanish may never reach the same global dominance.

At the same time, Spanish, like English, has begun to evolve into many regional varieties. Dialects spoken in Mexico, Argentina, and Spain can differ significantly in **15** pronunciation, vocabulary, and even grammar. New hybrid forms of Spanish have also appeared, such as “Spanglish,” a blend of Spanish and English spoken in many communities in the United States. In addition, Spanish has influenced other languages; in the Philippines, for example, the local language Tagalog still contains many Spanish loanwords. With its growing presence in media, culture, and international **20** communication, Spanish remains one of the world’s most influential languages.

1. According to the first paragraph, Spanish...

- (1) is spoken more in the U.S than in Spain
- (2) is almost as dominant as English
- (3) is spoken more as a second language than as a native language
- (4) is being taught in most schools across Europe, Asia and the U.S

2. What is the main purpose of paragraph 2?

- (1) to present two opposing views on the Spanish language
- (2) to answer why Spanish is rising in populations worldwide
- (3) to argue that Spanish will never reach the same global dominance as English
- (4) to give examples of countries where the Spanish language is growing

3. The second paragraph mentions the Hispanic population in order to...

- (1) claim they are the largest growing population in the U.S
- (2) explain why Spanish will continue to grow in global importance
- (3) give an example of a Spanish speaking population
- (4) show why Spanish might never gain global dominance

4. According to the text, what is “Spanglish” the result of?

- (1) a mix of English and Spanish populations in communities in the U.S
- (2) the evolution of dialects spoken in Mexico, Argentina and Spain
- (3) the influence of Spanish on English in the U.S
- (4) the interest of people worldwide in blending English with Spanish

5. What does the last paragraph indicate about Tagalog?

- (1) It is spoken in the Philippines along with Spanish
- (2) It contains a large number of words that originate from Spanish
- (3) It is a dialect of Spanish spoken in the Philippines.
- (4) It has replaced Spanish in the Philippines

Millions of people suffer from heart disease, one of the leading causes of death worldwide. Diagnosing heart conditions early has always been a challenge because many symptoms are silent until significant damage has already occurred. Traditional diagnostic methods such as electrocardiograms (ECGs) and stress tests can miss **5** irregularities that occur only sporadically. Even portable monitors that patients wear for a few days often fail to capture crucial data. The invention of the smart cardiac patch, created by biomedical engineer Dr. Aisha Rahman, has dramatically changed this situation.

Rahman revolutionized cardiac diagnostics by combining advances in flexible **10** electronics with wireless technology. Her device consists of a thin, skin-like patch embedded with tiny sensors, a micro-processor, and a wireless transmitter. The patient applies the patch to the chest, where it continuously measures heart rate, rhythm, and even subtle electrical signals for up to two weeks. The patch wirelessly transmits the data to a secure cloud platform, where doctors can analyze patterns, **15** detect early signs of arrhythmia, and recommend treatments before a crisis occurs.

The smart cardiac patch has made possible the detection of irregular heart conditions that once went unnoticed. Moreover, it is non-invasive and so comfortable that patients can wear it during exercise, sleep, or daily activities without disruption. Cardiologists are also exploring additional applications, such as monitoring athletes **20** for performance optimization and detecting stress levels through heart-rate variability. Many experts view this invention as a milestone in preventive cardiology and a step toward personalized medicine.

1. We can infer that portable monitors are _____ than ECGs.

- (1) less painful
- (2) more traditional
- (3) more effective
- (4) less complicated

2. What does “this situation” refer to in line 8?

- (1) the invention of the smart cardiac patch
- (2) the difficulty of detecting heart conditions early
- (3) experiencing silent symptoms
- (4) insufficient amounts of cardiac diagnostic methods

3. Which of the following best describes how the smart cardiac patch works?

- (1) It replaces the heart’s natural rhythm with artificial signals.
- (2) It analyzes early signs of arrhythmia and recommends treatment
- (3) It continuously records heart activity and transmits data wirelessly.
- (4) It detects early symptoms during intense physical exercise.

4. Which of the following is **not** an advantage of the smart cardiac patch over older methods?

- (1) Patients are able to move freely while wearing it.
- (2) It provides longer and more detailed monitoring than standard devices.
- (3) It doesn’t require any penetration
- (4) It doesn’t detect unnoticed irregular heart conditions

5. What is the main idea of the text?

- (1) To compare heart disease with other chronic illnesses.
- (2) To describe a revolutionary invention in preventive cardiology
- (3) To argue that traditional diagnostic tools are no longer necessary
- (4) To present a new cure for heart disease

A long-lost painting by Mexican artist Frida Kahlo (1907–1954) resurfaced in 2019 and was sold at Sotheby’s New York for \$3.2 million. The 1943 self-portrait, titled *The Wounded Deer*, depicted Kahlo with the body of a stag and arrows piercing her flesh. The piece, purchased by a private collector after an intense bidding session, became **5** one of the highest-priced Latin American works ever sold at auction.

Kahlo, whose deeply personal style merged surrealism with Mexican folk traditions, is regarded as one of the most important artists of the 20th century. Often painting from her bed while enduring chronic pain, Kahlo transformed her suffering into vivid, symbolic imagery. The *Wounded Deer* is considered one of her most striking **10** representations of resilience and vulnerability.

Over the decades, the painting was thought to have disappeared, with only photographic reproductions circulating in art books and exhibitions. These images helped establish the work as an emblem of endurance and inner struggle. Yet, for nearly half a century, the original canvas was believed to be irretrievably lost.

15 Then, in 2019, a retired art dealer in Mexico City contacted Sotheby’s about a painting stored in his family’s collection. Passed down for generations, it had been hanging in obscurity in a private residence. Experts who examined the piece confirmed its authenticity, citing Kahlo’s distinctive brushwork and pigment choices. For historians, the rediscovery was monumental—both a cultural milestone and a rare opportunity to **20** reconnect with Kahlo’s artistic vision.

1. What is the main purpose of the text?
- (1) to describe the rediscovery and significance of a long-lost painting by Kahlo.
 - (2) to describe Frida Kahlo’s career as an artist
 - (3) to describe the making of *The Wounded Deer*
 - (4) to explain how Frida Kahlo developed her unique artistic style.

2. According to the second paragraph, what makes Kahlo especially unique?
- (1) She made mainly self-portraits.
 - (2) She combined surreal imagery with symbols of pain and resilience.
 - (3) Her painting had gone missing for decades.
 - (4) Her painting skills were above other artists of her time.

3. Which of the following is **not** answered in the text?
- (1) Who found the long lost painting.
 - (2) How much the long lost painting was sold for at auction.
 - (3) How long the long lost painting was lost.
 - (4) How many years Frida Kahlo worked as an artist.

4. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the retired art dealer...
- (1) hid the painting until the value of it went up
 - (2) didn’t know the origin or value of the painting he possessed
 - (3) passed on the painting to the next generation
 - (4) knew how to examine the painting’s authenticity

5. What is the main purpose of the last paragraph?
- (1) To describe how to experts examined the painting
 - (2) To depict the resurfacing of the long lost painting
 - (3) To emphasize the importance of the painting
 - (4) To show an example of the widespread influence of Kahlo’s art

Tuberculosis is one of the oldest infectious diseases known to humankind, yet it continues to claim the lives of millions each year. Roughly a quarter of the world's population is estimated to be infected with latent TB, and about 10 million people develop the active disease annually. It proves fatal for nearly 1.5 million individuals every year, with the majority of deaths occurring in low- and middle-income countries. Children and people with weakened immune systems, particularly those with HIV, are most vulnerable.

The connection between tuberculosis and poverty is deeply entrenched. Overcrowded housing, poor nutrition, and limited access to healthcare create ideal conditions for the disease to spread. "TB thrives where inequality is greatest," notes epidemiologist Dr. Amina Khalid. Reducing TB rates through better treatment could therefore serve as an effective driver of social and economic development. However, pharmaceutical research into new drugs and vaccines has been slow, partly because TB primarily affects populations with little ability to pay for costly treatments.

Despite this, the international community has made some notable efforts. The World Health Organization's (WHO's) End TB Strategy aims to reduce TB deaths by 90% by 2035, employing measures such as improved diagnostic tools, shorter drug regimens, and preventative therapy for those at risk. Additionally, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria has supported the distribution of medications and the training of healthcare workers in affected regions.

Nevertheless, these initiatives are severely underfunded. Experts estimate that fully financing the fight against TB would require over \$10 billion annually, yet current spending falls far short of this figure. Economists stress that the investment would ultimately pay off: not only would it save millions of lives, but it would also significantly reduce the economic losses caused by TB-related illness and death. In the long term, the cost of inaction far outweighs the cost of action.

1. According to the first paragraph, Tuberculosis kills...

- (1) roughly 10 million people
- (2) almost 1.5 million people
- (3) a quarter of the world's population
- (4) more than 10 million people

2. Which of the following is **not** mentioned as a reason people get Tuberculosis?

- (1) Poverty
- (2) Poor nutrition
- (3) Slow development of vaccines
- (4) Weakened immune systems

3. What does "this" refer to in line 15?

- (1) reducing Tuberculosis infection rates
- (2) the efforts of the national community to stop the spread of tuberculosis
- (3) the slow research into new tuberculosis drugs and vaccines
- (4) aims to reduce tuberculosis deaths by 90%

4. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

- (1) to contradict the second paragraph and show examples
- (2) to emphasize the problem mentioned in the second paragraph
- (3) to show The WHO's strategy to reduce tuberculosis deaths
- (4) to explain why different organizations are making efforts to cure tuberculosis

5. What is the main problem raised in the last paragraph?

- (1) fighting against tuberculosis is too expensive
- (2) initiatives to fight against tuberculosis don't have enough funding
- (3) economists argue that the investment in the fight against tuberculosis is not worth it.
- (4) the cost of fighting against tuberculosis is more expensive than trying to fix it.

In the early 19th century, Thomas Bruce, the 7th Earl of Elgin and British ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, removed a significant portion of marble sculptures from the Parthenon temple in Athens. At the time, Greece was under Ottoman rule, and Elgin obtained a controversial permit that allowed him to take what are now known as the Parthenon, or **5** Elgin, Marbles. The collection, consisting of friezes, metopes, and statues that once decorated the Acropolis, was later sold to the British government and has been displayed in the British Museum since 1817.

For modern Greeks, the Marbles represent both a national treasure and a painful reminder of foreign domination. Since gaining independence in the 19th century, successive Greek **10** governments have demanded the sculptures' return, arguing that they are an integral part of Greece's cultural and historical identity. Prominent Greek figures, including the late actress and culture minister Melina Mercouri, passionately campaigned for their repatriation. In 1982, she addressed UNESCO, declaring: *"You must understand what the Parthenon Marbles mean to us. They are our pride. They are our sacrifices."*

15 In recent decades, momentum for restitution has grown. The Acropolis Museum, which opened in Athens in 2009, was designed specifically to house the Marbles, with a gallery that aligns the sculptures with the Parthenon itself. Some European museums, such as in Italy and the Vatican, have returned smaller fragments of Parthenon sculptures, signaling a gradual shift. Yet the British Museum, which holds about half of the surviving sculptures, **20** has consistently refused to repatriate them, citing legal ownership and the benefits of universal display.

The debate has intensified in recent years, as international opinion increasingly favors cultural restitution. In 2021, UNESCO called on the United Kingdom to negotiate with Greece over the Marbles, describing their removal as a symbol of colonial appropriation.

25 For many Greeks, however, the issue is not just legal but emotional: the Marbles are viewed as an inseparable part of their heritage, and their absence leaves the Parthenon incomplete.

1. What is the main purpose of the first paragraph?
- (1) To present the background of the Ottoman rule in Greece.
 - (2) To explain the history of the Parthenon temple in Athens.
 - (3) To describe Thomas Bruce and his rule over Greece
 - (4) To introduce temple artifacts that were removed from the Parthenon temple

2. What is the main purpose of the second paragraph?
- (1) present voices calling for the return of the Marbles collection
 - (2) introduce a prominent Greek actress and culture minister
 - (3) describe the involvement of UNESCO in the repatriation campaign
 - (4) explain why the Marbles are a painful reminder of foreign domination

3. What does the third paragraph suggest about international opinion in recent years?
- (1) Some countries support Britain's refusal to return the Marbles.
 - (2) Support for cultural restitution has grown globally.
 - (3) UNESCO has chosen not to involve itself in the issue.
 - (4) Other European nations have refused to return any artifacts.

4. What can we understand about the Marbles according to the third paragraph?
- (1) Some were returned to Greece
 - (2) Most of them are still scattered worldwide
 - (3) They are displayed in multiple museums to raise awareness
 - (4) All of them were placed in The Acropolis Museum

5. What is the main purpose of the last paragraph?
- (1) To emphasize the importance of the return of the Marbles to Greece
 - (2) To give examples of countries that haven't yet given Greece the Marbles
 - (3) To explain why the United Kingdom hasn't given the Marbles back to Greece
 - (4) To criticise the United Kingdom for keeping the Marbles

In 1935, Australian farmers facing massive losses from beetles that were destroying sugarcane crops welcomed the arrival of a new ally: the cane toad. Imported from Hawaii, the toads were released in Queensland with the hope that they would feast on the beetles and save the sugar industry. At the time, officials believed the introduction **5** would be a simple and effective biological solution to a costly agricultural problem.

However, the plan quickly went awry. The beetles lived high on the sugarcane stalks, out of the toads' reach, and so the toads had little effect on their intended prey. Instead, the cane toads thrived on other insects and small animals, reproducing at a remarkable rate. Within a few decades, their population exploded, and by the early **10** 21st century, millions of them had spread across northern Australia, advancing more than 30 miles each year.

Cane toads are not only prolific breeders but also highly toxic. Their skin secretes a potent poison that kills many predators that attempt to eat them, including snakes, lizards, and even crocodiles. This has had devastating effects on native ecosystems. **15** Some species have seen drastic population declines after encountering cane toads, upsetting the ecological balance in large parts of Australia.

Today, cane toads are regarded as one of the most notorious examples of a failed biological control. Efforts to contain their spread have met with little success, as the toads adapt easily to new environments and reproduce in massive numbers. Scientists **20** and conservationists continue to search for solutions, but the lesson remains clear: introducing foreign species without considering long-term consequences can create far more problems than it solves.

1. An appropriate title for this text would be...
- (1) The Integration Plan Between Australia and Hawaii
 - (2) The Cane Toad: The Danger of Interfering with Nature
 - (3) The Cane Toad: A Useful Solution
 - (4) Australia's Most Problematic Animal

2. Which of the following can best replace "awry" in line 6:
- (1) wrong
 - (2) backwards
 - (3) smoothly
 - (4) successfully

3. The introduction of cane toads failed to achieve its goal because...
- (1) The toads were too few in number to affect beetle populations.
 - (2) The beetles were too high for the toads to get to them.
 - (3) The toads preferred to eat other insects and animals.
 - (4) The toads spread across northern Australia.

4. Which of the following is **not** mentioned in the third paragraph?
- (1) The Cane Toad population grows quickly.
 - (2) The Cane Toad kills many predators.
 - (3) The Cane Toad has a bad effect on the native ecosystem.
 - (4) The Cane Toad spread disease.

5. What is the main purpose of the last paragraph?
- (1) Show examples of a few efforts made to contain the Cane Toad's spread
 - (2) Claim that introducing foreign species is always a bad idea
 - (3) Emphasize the negative effect of the attempted biological control
 - (4) Describe scientists and conservationist's efforts to find a solution

מפתח תשובות:

טקסט 6:

Question 1: 2
Question 2: 1
Question 3: 4
Question 4: 4
Question 5: 2

טקסט 5:

Question 1: 2
Question 2: 3
Question 3: 3
Question 4: 1
Question 5: 3

טקסט 4:

Question 1: 4
Question 2: 1
Question 3: 3
Question 4: 3
Question 5: 1

טקסט 3:

Question 1: 1
Question 2: 4
Question 3: 2
Question 4: 2
Question 5: 1

טקסט 2:

Question 1: 2
Question 2: 3
Question 3: 1
Question 4: 2
Question 5: 2

טקסט 1:

Question 1: 1
Question 2: 3
Question 3: 2
Question 4: 4
Question 5: 3

טקסט 12:

Question 1: 2
Question 2: 1
Question 3: 2
Question 4: 4
Question 5: 3

טקסט 11:

Question 1: 4
Question 2: 4
Question 3: 2
Question 4: 1
Question 5: 1

טקסט 10:

Question 1: 2
Question 2: 3
Question 3: 3
Question 4: 1
Question 5: 2

טקסט 9:

Question 1: 1
Question 2: 2
Question 3: 4
Question 4: 2
Question 5: 2

טקסט 8:

Question 1: 3
Question 2: 2
Question 3: 3
Question 4: 4
Question 5: 2

טקסט 7:

Question 1: 1
Question 2: 1
Question 3: 2
Question 4: 1
Question 5: 2