

**Text 1**

Each passage is followed by 5 related questions. For each question, **choose the most appropriate answer based on the text.**

1            A decade ago most astronomers believed that the universe, on a large scale, is dull and featureless. It was thought that aggregations of matter, in the form of clusters of galaxies, were scattered uniformly throughout space. Recent observation has shown that this is not the case. Even in the largest observable  
5 dimensions, the luminous matter in the universe is gathered in formations that seem to have characteristic shapes.

            For example, enormous super-clusters, that is, clusters of clusters of galaxies, share the universe with equally enormous voids which contain little or no luminous matter. Each cluster of galaxies tends to be approximately spherical  
10 in shape and may contain hundreds of thousands of galaxies. Super-clusters may consist of dozens of clusters linked together like beads on a string. Voids, which are hundreds of times less dense than super-clusters, separate super-clusters from one another.

            Do massive non-luminous structures exist in the voids? This is one of the  
15 current problems confronting astrophysicists today. It was found that two different methods of calculation lead to different evaluations of the universe's mass. One method is based on the wave length of radiation from luminous matter, and the other method is based on the dynamics of luminous matter.

            The interesting point is that in the first method only luminous matter can be  
20 detected, while in the second method, the non-luminous material can be detected through its effect on the dynamics of the luminous matter. Since the universe's mass, as calculated by the dynamics method, was larger than its mass as calculated with the wavelength method, scientists have become uncertain about the emptiness of the voids.

**Questions:**

1. A decade ago most astronomers believed that the universe -
  - (1) has no future whatsoever regarding large scales.
  - (2) has a boring structure when it comes to large scales.
  - (3) is very large but boring.
  - (4) is a big void.

2. The most reasonable thing to say is that -
  - (1) once it was thought that voids are empty, but now scientists believe that they may contain non-luminous matter.
  - (2) once it was thought that the universe was made out of clusters alone, but today scientists know that some dull voids exist too.
  - (3) not only can we not discover non-luminous matter, we can't even prove it exists.
  - (4) clusters of galaxies divide the universe into two halves: the empty and the full.
  
3. Scientists think that the reason for the two different calculations of universe-masses is that -
  - (1) the measurements are not accurate enough.
  - (2) the measurements deal only with luminous matter.
  - (3) non-luminous matter can only be detected by using the second method.
  - (4) the universe is full of clusters, which have a spherical shape.
  
4. A suitable title for this passage could be:
  - (1) The structure of super-clusters.
  - (2) The methods for calculating the universe's mass.
  - (3) Voids. Are they empty or not?
  - (4) Astrophysics today.
  
5. A continuation for this passage would most likely be:
  - (1) Astronomy and astrology - a struggle or an alliance?
  - (2) Very large scale integrated circuits.
  - (3) The new methods, which can detect non-luminous matter with high precision.
  - (4) Chemical reactions in super-clusters.

Text 2

1 "Much Ado About Nothing" is the first of those three enchanting comedies  
 which, like stars of the first magnitude, form a brilliant constellation in  
 Shakespeare's sky. The other two plays, in chronological order, are "As You  
 Like It " and "Twelfth Night".

5 This play has scarcely any plot; but it is none the worse for that. Elaborate  
 plots are mostly wearisome in real comedy. An elaborate plot entangles its  
 action, which ought to be simple, and encroaches on the characterization, which  
 ought to be manifold, subtle and complex. In this play the plot is so simple that it  
 could be detailed in three minutes, but the characterization is extraordinarily  
 10 detailed, intertwined, vivid, incessantly varied, delicately felt and alive with  
 thought. It is on this, and not on the plot, that the interest depends. What the  
 characters think and feel, not the story, is the play. A number of small events,  
 scarcely recognized as we read, quicken the action, and call on the intellectual  
 eye to follow them. They are only a background for the characters as they  
 15 develop into a firmer and closer reality.

Of late, "Much Ado About Nothing" (like many other Shakespearean  
 plays) has been made into a most spectacular affair. This is a great mistake.  
 When elaborate pageantry and fanciful additions are crowded into it, the  
 spectacle devours the drama; the interplay of the characters tends to be swamped,  
 20 their thoughts and passion are obliterated; and we say to ourselves "How much  
 better if I had read this play at home in a pleasant twilight".

Questions:

6. "Much Ado About Nothing" is -
  - (1) the best comedy written by Shakespeare.
  - (2) one of the most popular plays ever written.
  - (3) one of the finest and most unique tragedies written by Shakespeare.
  - (4) a brilliant star in Shakespeare's sky.
  
7. In "Much Ado About Nothing" -
  - (1) the plot is so simple that it is mostly wearisome.
  - (2) the plot is elaborate when it ought to be simple.
  - (3) the plot is simple and so the characterization is stressed.
  - (4) the characterization is so vivid that it accelerates the action.

8. The word "this" (line 11) refers to -
- (1) the play.
  - (2) the plot.
  - (3) the characterization.
  - (4) the thought.
9. The word "devours" (line 19) means:
- (1) emphasizes.
  - (2) reflects.
  - (3) enlarges.
  - (4) consumes.
10. The writer believes that "Much Ado About Nothing" should -
- (1) have some fanciful additions added.
  - (2) be read at home rather than be shown on stage.
  - (3) not be made into a spectacle.
  - (4) overlay the passion and thought of its characters.

### Text 3

1 For most of the past 40 years, the economic policies of India and China  
 have had more in common with each other than either country's government  
 would care to admit. Both believe in central planning. Both see the vital need to  
 build up agriculture. Above all, both seek self-sufficiency, as if, with such large  
 5 populations, they did not need the rest of the world. The autarchic spirit still runs  
 deep in both countries, particularly in commercial life. Neither have China and  
 India dropped their fondness for planning. Both published new five-year plans  
 in 1985. Both have started changing their economic policies in many small ways;  
 therefore the old habits matter less than before.

10 The changes, it should be stressed, are relative. If Adam Smith rose from  
 his grave today, he would find much to his dislike in both economies. Compared  
 to a few years ago, however, he would be heartened. China and India had then  
 reached the limits of mercantilism and found them much as Smith described:  
 growth was slow, consumers dissatisfied, workers bored, bureaucrats  
 15 overweening and often corrupt. The new policies are already producing better  
 results, but the reforms carry risks of their own. The distribution of income and  
 wealth is likely to become more unequal. Tension between town and country  
 could well grow. The people, almost 2 billion of them, might expect more than  
 their economies can provide, and the rest of the world might resent the growth of  
 20 both countries' exports and decide to keep them out.

In a small way, all these things are already happening. Together, they  
 could wreck mankind's best chance of lifting 40% of the world population out  
 of poverty.

**Questions:**

11. The passage indicates that for the last 40 years, and even more, the commercial markets in India and China have -
  - (1) been remarkably open to foreign trade and capital.
  - (2) been administered as closed, independent units.
  - (3) not cared to admit that they have much in common.
  - (4) been instinctively international.
  
12. According to the text, Adam Smith -
  - (1) had anticipated that consumers in China would be dissatisfied.
  - (2) would be heartened because he was a great admirer of mercantilism.
  - (3) would be less satisfied than he would have been a few years ago, visiting China and India.
  - (4) described mercantilism years ago, when he was alive.
  
13. The new economic policies in China and India are -
  - (1) taking both of them down the path to freer markets and greater openness.
  - (2) bringing sharp and rapid changes to both countries.
  - (3) distributing the wealth more equally among the people of the two countries.
  - (4) risky and should be stopped or slowed down by the rest of the world.
  
14. The word "resent" (line 19) means -
  - (1) send again
  - (2) withdraw
  - (3) diminish
  - (4) be indignant of
  
15. According to the last paragraph, the writer believes that -
  - (1) the rest of the world should urgently help China and India out of their economic difficulties.
  - (2) the risks in the new economic policies might destroy the possibility of China and India getting out of poverty.
  - (3) the reforms in India and China could wreck the best chance of lifting 40% of mankind out of poverty.
  - (4) only together can mankind prevent poverty in China and India.

## Text 4

1           The story of Oedipus King of Thebes, his rise and his fall, his awesome  
and hallowed end, in brief, the Theban Legend, was already old in the time of  
Sophocles. Perhaps it carried the same meaning to the great poet and dramatist as  
the legend of King Arthur and the Holy Grail to the poet Tennyson - a legend  
5           celebrated by hundreds of years of song and poetry.

          But whereas Tennyson looked back on a dreamlike world of chivalry, and  
helped to sustain the dream of courtly romance, Sophocles looked back on an  
elemental world of human frailty, pride and punishment, and helped to sustain  
the dreadful inevitability of a family moving toward catastrophe. The world of  
10          King Arthur seemed beautifully impossible and Tennyson left it so; the world of  
King Oedipus seemed thankfully improbable but Sophocles made it terrifyingly  
possible.

          In each of the three plays that comprise his Theban Trilogy, Oedipus the  
King, Oedipus at Colonus and the Antigone, Sophocles shows us a character  
15          pursued and pursuing his end amid the full illusion both of freedom and of  
destiny and so to a gloriously headstrong doom. It was true that the downfall of  
the House of Oedipus was foretold by the gods even before Oedipus was born,  
but it was foretold because it was going to happen; it was not going to happen  
because it was foretold.

## Questions:

16. According to the first paragraph, the Theban Legend and the legend of King Arthur -
- (1) are both old.
  - (2) are both composed of song and poetry.
  - (3) were both regarded by their writers as a tragic catastrophe.
  - (4) were both old even when they were written down.
17. The word "celebrated" (line 5) means:
- (1) marked with festivities.
  - (2) worn out.
  - (3) made famous.
  - (4) sung.

18. In describing "a character pursued .... headstrong doom" (lines 14-16) the writer is saying that the character -
- (1) heading towards "a gloriously headstrong doom" is the hero in each of the three plays.
  - (2) is full of illusion both of freedom and of destiny.
  - (3) is following his destiny to his death.
  - (4) is pursued to his end under the full illusions of freedom and destiny.
19. The last lines of the passage (lines 16-19) mean that the downfall of the House of Oedipus -
- (1) was avoidable.
  - (2) was inevitable since it was foretold.
  - (3) was unavoidable.
  - (4) was foretold because it was inevitable.
20. According to this passage the difference in spirit between Tennyson's and Sophocles' plays is that -
- (1) Tennyson's play was improbable.
  - (2) Sophocles' play was impossible.
  - (3) Tennyson's play was impossible.
  - (4) Sophocles' story was probable.

## Text 5

1           Imagine asking the average person to name half a dozen famous scientists. Who might they name? Albert Einstein? Isaac Newton? Charles Darwin? Richard Feynman? James Watson? Stephen Hawking? What distinguishes these scientists from others like Faraday? Rightly or wrongly they are known for their  
5 contributions to theoretical science. It appears that we prize great thinkers above all others.

          Faraday, so the story goes, was not a great thinker. We think of him as a very practical scientist, experimenting in a dingy laboratory with coils of wire, bar magnets and iron filings. Nobody would dispute the claim that his  
10 experimental discoveries about electricity dramatically and irreversibly changed society. But for many people who have only studied physics at school, even these achievements suffer from over-familiarity. Compared with exotic phenomena such as twisted space-time or rotating black holes, which are definitely not part of the school physics curriculum, Faraday's achievements  
15 might seem unexceptional.

Our image of Faraday may be different if we take into consideration the following: in his time, physicists generally agreed that, just as water waves require a medium, so do light waves. This all-pervading medium was called ether. Faraday, against the tide of opinion, said that he did not believe the ether  
 20 existed. He speculated instead that light is a wave disturbance in a force field.

It would be wrong to imply that Faraday in any way anticipated modern field theories. However, his ideas about force fields mark him out as a bold and radical thinker. Because he did not express his theoretical ideas in mathematics, the language of the theoretical physicist, they were not taken very seriously by  
 25 his peers. But Faraday laid down the conceptual framework of modern physics, later to be expressed in elegant mathematical form by Maxwell and others.

So let us respect his work and remember him, not only as an experimental physicist and chemist, but also as a philosopher and the grandfather of field theory.

### Questions:

21. Feynman is mentioned as -
  - (1) a great physicist.
  - (2) a Nobel prize applicant.
  - (3) a theoretical scientist.
  - (4) an experimental scientist.
  
22. Twisted space time and rotating black holes (line 13) are mentioned as -
  - (1) Einstein's discoveries.
  - (2) subjects not learnt at school.
  - (3) contradictions to Faraday's theory.
  - (4) over-familiar.
  
23. Faraday's statement that ether does not exist -
  - (1) was exceptional.
  - (2) made people say he was not a great thinker.
  - (3) was common knowledge at that time.
  - (4) was deduced from the field theory.
  
24. According to the passage, Faraday -
  - (1) discovered field theory.
  - (2) preceded Maxwell.
  - (3) is renowned as a theoretical physicist.
  - (4) knew mathematics well.



25. The title for this passage would be:
- (1) Faraday the scientist.
  - (2) Faraday and his achievements.
  - (3) Field theory.
  - (4) Faraday - a thinker?

### Text 6

1 All members of the camel family belong to the order of Artiodactyla. The  
 dromedary, the one-humped camel, takes its name from the Greek word  
 "dromeus", which means a runner. At first the name applied only to the swift  
 Arabian camels that were renownedly fleet-footed. Later, it applied to all one  
 5 humped camels.

The camel has been known in history for many centuries. When Abraham  
 went down to Egypt, Pharaoh offered him many animals, including camels.  
 Isaac met Rebecca while she was giving water to her camels at the well. The  
 Queen of Sheba visited Solomon in Jerusalem, bringing camels with spices, gold  
 10 and precious stones. The camel is mentioned many times in the Koran with great  
 respect and affection.

The characteristic appearance of the camel is a result of adaptation to the  
 harsh and arid environment. Its size is an advantage in the heat, as a large body  
 mass heats up much more slowly than a small mass when exposed to the sun.

15 The characteristic hump of the camel is a store of subcutaneous fat, and does not  
 contain water as had been assumed for many years. An adult camel weighs  
 between 400 and 600 kg. It stands about 2.2 meters tall. It has four long, thin  
 legs with large hooves and a thin elongated neck with a relatively large  
 rectangular head. It has a small, almost stumpy tail with tufts too short to  
 20 efficiently brush off flies. Camels vary in color from deep brown to dusty gray.

The camel's hair is generally fine and soft and covers most of its body. The  
 hair reaches its maximum length by early winter and is shed again by mid-  
 summer. The foot is almost flat and pad-like. These pads expand with pressure  
 when the foot is placed on the ground. This provides traction on sand. Its ability  
 25 to walk easily across the sand dunes has given the camel its name "ship of the  
 desert".

This description of the camel reflects its amazing ability to survive in the  
 harsh desert environment where no other large animal can survive.

**Questions:**

26. "Fleet-footed" (line 4) means -
- (1) ability to run quickly.
  - (2) ability to have one hump.
  - (3) possession of a flat hoof.
  - (4) all one-humped camels.
27. The camel uses its hump -
- (1) to store water.
  - (2) to carry people.
  - (3) to heat up slowly.
  - (4) to store fat.
28. The camel sheds its hair -
- (1) when the color is deep brown.
  - (2) every year.
  - (3) when it grows too long.
  - (4) when it walks long distances.
29. The word "This" (line 24) refers to -
- (1) placing the foot on the ground.
  - (2) the flat foot.
  - (3) the sand.
  - (4) the expansion of the footpads.
30. The camel is called "the ship of the desert" because -
- (1) it can survive the desert climate.
  - (2) it is a large animal.
  - (3) it can walk easily on the sand.
  - (4) it can walk great distances without replenishing itself.

Text 7

1           The values of individuals raised in minority cultures may conflict at times  
with the values of the majority culture. To the extent that the majority's values  
are embodied in the criminal law, these individuals may face the dilemma of  
having to violate either their cultural values or the criminal law.

5           One example of cultural conflict arose in a case where a member of the  
Hmong tribe from the mountains of Laos, living in the United States, exercised  
his right under Hmong culture to execute his adulterous wife. In such cases, the  
defendants are confronted with charges of homicide. Should cases like these  
proceed to trial, the defendants may attempt to raise an affirmative defense based  
10 on their cultural backgrounds - a "cultural defense".

          Although the current law permits courts to consider cultural factors in  
criminal cases, the existing judicial framework does not provide the legal  
equivalent of a formal cultural defense.

15           Prosecution charging and judicial sentencing, although important devices  
for dealing with cultural factors, differ from the cultural defense because they  
allow the exercise of greater discretion by government officials. They are *ad hoc*  
by nature, offering neither guarantees of procedural safeguards nor guidelines on  
the relevance of cultural factors. The absence of procedural safeguards and  
guidelines leads to inconsistency in the treatment of cultural factors from case to  
20 case.

          Finally, unlike excuses such as the cultural defense, these procedures do  
not subject cultural factors to scrutiny before a public forum, thus making it more  
difficult for the judicial system to evaluate how justly and effectively it is dealing  
with cultural factors.

Questions:

31. The case of the Hmong tribe is an example of cultural conflict because -
- (1) adultery is a crime only under the Hmong law and not under the U.S. criminal law.
  - (2) a member of the tribe was confronted with a charge of homicide.
  - (3) the right to kill an adulterous wife does not exist in American law.
  - (4) a member of the tribe violated his cultural values.
32. The word "exercised" as used in the text (line 6) means -
- (1) practiced.
  - (2) exclaimed.
  - (3) trained.
  - (4) tried.

33. The writer believes that current law and discretionary procedures within the criminal justice system -
- (1) are adequate devices for dealing with cultural factors.
  - (2) are unsatisfactory tools for dealing with cultural factors.
  - (3) allow courts to consider cultural factors in criminal cases.
  - (4) are important devices for dealing with cultural factors.
34. The writer does not think that prosecution and judicial sentencing are sufficient because -
- (1) they differ from a cultural defense.
  - (2) these are discretionary procedures that might vary from case to case.
  - (3) greater discretion of government officials gives an opportunity for officials to practice against cultural minorities.
  - (4) they offer guarantees of procedural safeguards and guidelines on the relevance of cultural factors.
35. The word "thus" (line 22) refers to the state of things in which -
- (1) it is more difficult for the legal system to evaluate how justly and effectively it is dealing with cultural factors.
  - (2) there are no procedural guidelines and safeguards on the relevance of cultural factors.
  - (3) cultural factors are subject to public scrutiny.
  - (4) excuses such as the cultural defense are fully implemented in the criminal justice system.

### Text 8

1           Snakes have always been of special interest to man. This is primarily due to  
their mode of limbless progression. Snakes can travel so easily on the ground that  
they appear to be floating above the surface. They can pass swiftly and silently  
through trees and bushes that barely a leaf is rustled by their movement. Most  
5   snakes are excellent swimmers and many make their home in the sea or in rivers.

          When a snake wants to travel, it sends a series of wide lateral waves along  
its body. The resultant curves are braced against obstructions on the ground, such  
as stones or tufts of grass. This writhing movement is so effective that a snake  
may seem to leap from the ground. However, on an absolutely smooth surface,  
10 such as sheet of glass, a snake is practically helpless. A snake crawling over a  
stretch of sand uses the same tracks for its entire body. Thick-bodied snakes like  
puff-adders, move comparatively slowly, whereas smaller snakes, which rely

entirely on a writhing movement, can dart through grass in a flash.

15 Although snakes are completely deaf to sounds, they are warned of the approach of animals or human beings through vibrations to the nerves of their undersurface. Similarly, snakes do not have very good eyesight. They can only discern moving objects, not stationary ones. Therefore, when encountering a poisonous snake, it is best to stand still and wait for the snake to leave.

20 The snake sheds its outer skin periodically to reveal a new skin with bright colors. The reason is that the outer layer of skin is made up of a horny substance which cannot grow. Therefore, as the snake grows, it is necessary to remove this layer and replace it with a new and bigger one. Snake skin is not slimy and unpleasant to touch as most people believe. It is quite dry and firm. In addition, snakes, unlike dogs, do not have ticks or other insects. Snakes are some of the  
25 cleanest animals in the world, much cleaner than man.

### Questions:

36. A snake is helpless on a sheet of glass because -
- (1) it needs smooth ground to move.
  - (2) it needs to move quickly.
  - (3) glass is too smooth for it to brace itself.
  - (4) it needs a curved surface.
37. The sentence: "They can only..." (lines 16-17) is -
- (1) a contradiction to the previous one.
  - (2) an explanation for the following sentence.
  - (3) an example of the previous sentence.
  - (4) none of the above.
38. The reason a snake discards its outer skin is -
- (1) to present brighter colors.
  - (2) to enable it to hide.
  - (3) to enable it to grow.
  - (4) because it cannot see very well.
39. Snakes are clean animals because -
- (1) they wash regularly.
  - (2) their skin is not unpleasant to touch.
  - (3) they discard their skin.
  - (4) they do not have insects on their skin.

40. The writer's attitude towards snakes, as reflected in the passage, is best described as -
- (1) interested but slightly disgusted.
  - (2) ambiguous.
  - (3) fear.
  - (4) fascination.

### Text 9

1           Half a century has elapsed since the United States embarked on the  
development of its welfare system. Driven by the devastating impact of the Great  
Depression, the architects of the New Deal designed a structure that would  
provide a measure of economic security for all Americans. In doing so, they  
5 followed in the footsteps of other industrialized nations.

          Broadly defined, the American welfare system, as it evolved over the years,  
is the product of a sustained drive for greater economic security for all income  
groups; it is not merely a vehicle for providing assistance to the poor. Through  
social insurance programs, tax expenditures and human capital investments,  
10 government aid reaches far into the ranks of middle and upper-income America.  
Federal, social and welfare policies seek not only to prevent extreme deprivation  
among the most disadvantaged, but also attempt to cushion the impact of  
economic misfortune and uncertainty on more advantaged and affluent members  
of society. The result has been a remarkable success in shielding diverse  
15 segments of the population from the full brunt of the vagaries and hardships  
implicit in a free market economy.

          Despite these achievements, the system has failed to gain universal  
acceptance. In recent years, attacks on the welfare system have grown more  
strident and shrill. Critics have sought to link the rising incidents of crime, drug  
20 abuse, divorce and other social ills with federal social welfare interventions.  
Some have even claimed that the welfare system is the direct cause of an alleged  
unraveling of the American social fabric and moral fiber.

**Questions:**

41. The phrase "the New Deal" (line 3) refers to -
- (1) the new American way of doing business.
  - (2) the new business architectural structure.
  - (3) the post Great Depression economic policy.
  - (4) the American welfare system.
42. The word "vehicle" as it is used in line 8 means -
- (1) a car
  - (2) an instrument
  - (3) an obstacle
  - (4) a small thing
43. According to the text, the social welfare policy -
- (1) was aimed at helping only the poor, but ended up helping all ranks of income.
  - (2) helps only the lower-income segments of society.
  - (3) does not help the lower-income groups only, but also the more wealthy Americans.
  - (4) assists mostly the advantaged and affluent members of society, but is reaching also into the ranks of middle-class America.
44. The words "these achievements" (line 17) refer to -
- (1) the fact that Americans don't have to confront some of the difficulties potentially contained in a free market.
  - (2) the fact that Americans do not have to worry about financial matters.
  - (3) the full brunt of vagaries implicit in a free market economy.
  - (4) the shielding of all segments of the population from the hardship of liberal economy policies.
45. Lately the American welfare system -
- (1) has grown more strident and shrill.
  - (2) is gaining universal acceptance.
  - (3) is causing more social problems.
  - (4) has become controversial.

## Text 10

1           In 1976, in the case of "Tarasoff v. Regents of the University of  
California", the California Supreme Court held that if a psychotherapist  
determines that a patient presents a serious threat to another, he or she is  
obligated to use reasonable care to protect the intended victim. The Tarasoff duty  
5       could be extended to an attorney whose client threatens to harm an adversary, a  
witness, or any other person. The implications of Tarasoff in the context of the  
attorney-client relationship raise important issues: What is the attorney's potential  
liability to the third party for the foreseeable violent conduct of a client and what  
effect does this potential liability have on an attorney's duty to maintain attorney-  
10       client confidentiality?

          Although there are important differences between the professions, an  
attorney's duty of confidentiality to a client is similar to that of the  
psychotherapist's duty to a patient. Thus, the failure of the defendant-  
psychotherapist in Tarasoff to convince the court of the necessity of absolute  
15       confidentiality to insure proper treatment would similarly fail should the  
defendant-attorney make a similar argument. An analysis of the rule of  
confidentiality demonstrates that attorney-client confidentiality does not prevent  
disclosures to potential victims of threatened violence.

          The attorney's duty of confidentiality is rooted in the attorney-client  
20       privilege. Originally, the attorney-client privilege referred only to the attorney,  
who, as a gentleman, was obliged not to reveal his client's secrets. Through the  
nineteenth century, a more emphatic notion of loyalty developed, and today the  
attorney-client privilege requires the attorney to maintain the client's inviolable  
confidences.

25       Under modern theory, the privilege belongs to the client, and prevents an  
attorney from disclosing confidences unless the client chooses to waive the  
privilege.

          Nevertheless, the attorney-client privilege does not protect every  
confidence of the client. Since the attorney-client privilege is strictly construed,  
30       an attorney may reveal the client's intent to commit a crime since the information  
falls outside the protection of the privilege.



### Questions:

46. The "Tarasoff duty" (lines 4-5) means -
- (1) the professional decision that a patient presents a serious threat of violence to another.
  - (2) the obligation to inform your psychotherapist that you intend to harm another person.
  - (3) the duty to warn those endangered by the conduct of a psychotherapist's patient, or to take other necessary steps.
  - (4) the duty to control the conduct of a psychotherapist's patient endangering another.
47. Because of the similarity between psychotherapists and attorneys, the writer asserts that -
- (1) a defendant-attorney should make a similar argument to the one made in the Tarasoff case.
  - (2) in regard to both of them, there exists a necessity of absolute confidentiality.
  - (3) the factors which created a duty that transcends psychotherapist-patient confidentiality would likely fail when an attorney-client relationship is the subject.
  - (4) if a defendant-attorney pleads innocent, like the defendant-psychotherapist in the Tarasoff case, he will probably fail to convince the court.
48. In the third and fourth paragraphs, the writer describes the historic development in which -
- (1) the attorney-client privilege changed from belonging to the attorney to belonging to the client.
  - (2) the attorney's duty of confidentiality emanated from the attorney-client privilege.
  - (3) a few hundred years ago the attorney was a gentleman, and was obliged not to reveal secrets, but nowadays his professional ethics are different.
  - (4) in the nineteenth century, the attorney was obliged not to reveal his client's secrets, but in the twentieth century he may reveal them.

49. According to the limits of attorney-client privilege, as described in this passage, when a client informs his attorney about his intention to commit a crime -
- (1) the attorney should convince the client not to commit it.
  - (2) the attorney may reveal this information to the police, but that would be a breach of confidentiality towards his client.
  - (3) the attorney may reveal this information to a third party without being held liable to his client.
  - (4) the attorney should not be permitted to disclose confidences to prevent a threatened danger to a third party.
50. The words "strictly construed" (line 29) mean -
- (1) rigorously constructed.
  - (2) flexibly comprehended.
  - (3) expansively understood.
  - (4) narrowly interpreted.

### מפתח תשובות

(3) .38	(1) .26	(4) .14	(2) .1
(4) .39	(4) .27	(2) .15	(1) .2
(4) .40	(2) .28	(4) .16	(3) .3
(3) .41	(4) .29	(3) .17	(3) .4
(2) .42	(3) .30	(3) .18	(3) .5
(3) .43	(3) .31	(4) .19	(4) .6
(1) .44	(1) .32	(3) .20	(3) .7
(4) .45	(2) .33	(3) .21	(3) .8
(3) .46	(2) .34	(2) .22	(4) .9
(4) .47	(2) .35	(1) .23	(3) .10
(1) .48	(3) .36	(2) .24	(2) .11
(3) .49	(2) .37	(4) .25	(4) .12
(4) .50			(1) .13

## פתיחה

### Text 1

1. (2) בשורות 1-2, נאמר שהיקום נחשב למשעמם בקנה מידה גדול.
2. (1) בשורות 4-5, נאמר שפעם חשבו שבכלל אין מאומה ואולי כעת מתחילים לחשוב שבכל זאת יש בו גופים שאינם זוהרים.
3. (3) בפסקה האחרונה נאמר במפורש שזו כנראה הסיבה להבדל בחישובים: בשיטה אחת מחושבת רק המסה של גופים מוארים, בעוד שבשיטה השנייה נאמדת כל המסה.
4. (3) הקטע דן בעיקר בשאלת הריק, והאם הוא אכן ריק. תשובה (2) מתאימה רק לחלק מן הקטע ותשובה (4) כללית מדי.
5. (3) על דרך השלילה ניתן לפסול את תשובה (1) משום שאין במדע התייחסות לאסטרונוגיה. גם תשובה (4) שגויה, כי אין כאן דיון בנושא כימיה. תשובה (2) היא מתחום האלקטרוניקה בכלל. תשובה (3) היא נושא המשך הגיוני - מה השיטות לחישוב מסת היקום.

### Text 2

6. (4) בקטע נאמר שמחזה זה ושני מחזות נוספים מהווים יחד "קבוצת כוכבים זוהרת ברקיע השקספירי". לכן נכון לומר על מחזה יחיד מקבוצה זו שהוא "כוכב זוהר ברקיע השקספירי" - תשובה (4).
7. (3) בקטע נאמר במפורש (שורות 8-10): במחזה זה, כמו בכל קומדיה טובה, העלילה פשוטה והדגש הוא על איפיון הדמויות השונות.
8. (3) המילה "this" רומזת למשהו במשפט הקודם. מן הקשר בין שני המשפטים ניתן להבין שהכוונה לצורת האיפיון של הדמויות במחזה - שעליה, ולא על העלילה (תשובה (2)), מושם הדגש במחזה.
9. (4) התשובה הנכונה היא swallows = בולע, שכן בקטע מתואר כיצד התוספות המצועצעות והראוותניות תופסות את מקום הדרמה (שורה 21).
10. (3) הכותב מעביר ביקורת על הניסיונות להפוך את המחזה ל-show, עמוס בתוספות מצועצעות אשר לא הופיעו במחזה המקורי. הוא מחדד את דבריו באומרו שהדברים הגיעו לכדי כך, שעדיף לקרוא את המחזה המקורי בבית בשקט, במקום לצפות במופע הראווה שעשו מהמחזה.

### Text 3

11. (2) בשורה 5 נאמר ש-"רוח האוטרכיה" (אוטרכיה היא יחידה כלכלית עצמאית המספקת את כל צרכיה בעצמה) עדיין שלטת בסין ובהודו. לפי הפסקה הראשונה, מדיניות זו היתה נהוגה ב-40 השנים האחרונות. לכן התשובה הנכונה היא תשובה (2).
12. (4) על-פי הקטע יודעים שתי עובדות על סמית בוודאות: האדם בקברו..., ובחייו הוא תיאר כיצד תראה חברה מרקנטיליסטית. לפיכך תשובה (4) נכונה.
13. (1) לפי הקטע מגמת השינויים מצביעה על התקדמות לקראת פתיחות כלכלית.
14. (4) המילה resent (שורה 20) משמעותה - להתמרמר, להביע מורת רוח (= indignation).
15. (2) הפסקה האחרונה אומרת (שורות 22-24) שדברים אלו (והכוונה בקטע לתופעות מסוכנות הכרוכות בשינויי המדיניות הכלכלית) כבר מתרחשים בפועל, ויחד הם עלולים להרוס את הסיכוי של האנושות לחלץ 40% ממנה ממצב של עוני.

## Text 4

16. (4) תשובה (1) נכונה, אך יש תשובה טובה ממנה. תשובה (4) אכן מציינת ששתי האגדות היו ידועות זמן רב לפני שהמשוררים הורידו אותן אל הכתב.
17. (3) בהקשר זה המילה "celebrated" מופיעה במובן של celebrate = להתפרסם ולא במובן של "לחגוג", כמצויין בתשובה (1).
18. (3) בשורות אלה (14-16) נאמר שהדמות רודפת אחר המוות ונרדפת על-ידיו.
19. (4) לפי הקטע נחזה הגורל כיוון שהיה בלתי נמנע.
20. (3) מסיח (1): improbable = בלתי סביר, דבר שנאמר על מחזהו של סופוקלס; מסיח (2): סיפורו של סופוקלס לא היה סביר אמנם, אך ייחודו בכך שאפשריותו הודגשה, ולפיכך לא נכון לומר שהיה בלתי אפשרי (impossible); מסיח (4): בקטע נאמר ההיפך, probable - אפשרי. תשובה (3) מסכמת את הרעיון שמובע בקטע לפיו מחזותיו של טניסון היו בלתי אפשריים.

## Text 5

21. (3) בפיסקה הראשונה (שורות 2-4) מוזכרת רשימה של שמות, ונאמר לאחר מכן כי אלו תרמו למדע התיאורטי. לכן הם מוגדרים כתיאורטיקנים.
22. (2) נאמר במפורש בפיסקה 2, שהנושאים הללו בוודאי אינם שייכים ל-curriculum, כלומר לתוכנית הלימודים.
23. (1) בפיסקה 3 נאמר שפאראדיי הביע דעה זו בניגוד לדעת הרוב (against the tide of opinions). בנוסף כתוב בפיסקה האחרונה שדעתו "סימנה" אותו כהוגה אמיץ ורדיקאלי.
24. (2) רק תשובה זו נכונה וניתן להסיקה מהנאמר, על-פיו עבודתו של פאראדיי שובצה למבנה מתמטי על-ידי מקסוול.
25. (4) הקטע עוסק במדען פאראדיי - האם היה הוא איש ניסוי בלבד או שמא גם תיאורטיקן, תוך שהוא מנסה לסתור את הדעה הרווחת, שהוא היה רק איש ניסוי.

## Text 6

26. (1) בפיסקה הראשונה נאמר שהכוונה ב-dromaeus היא לרצים, ואחר כך נאמר שהשם ניתן בתחילה רק לגמלים המהירים שהיו ידועים כ-fleet-footed (קלי רגליים).
27. (4) בפיסקה השלישית נאמר, כי בניגוד לדעה שרווחה שנים רבות, משמשת דבשת הגמל לאיחסון שומן תת-עורי, ולא מים.
28. (2) בפיסקה הרביעית נאמר ששיער הגמל מגיע לאורכו המירבי בתחילת החורף ונושר באמצע הקיץ, כלומר הוא נושר מדי שנה - תשובה (2).
29. (4) נאמר במשפט הקודם שהכריות ברגליים מתרחבות כאשר דורכות רגל הגמל על האדמה, אחר כך נאמר שדבר זה (this) מאפשר אחיזה בחול.
30. (3) בפיסקה האחרונה נאמר במפורש שהיכולת ללכת בקלות על דיונות החול העניקה לגמל את השם "ספינת המדבר".

## Text 7

31. (3) הקונפליקט התרבותי מקורו בהבדלי ההגדרות של טוב ורע בין התרבויות השונות: חברה אחת מצפה משותפיה להתנהגות מסויימת, אשר בחברות אחרות עשויה להחשב פשע (במקרה זה - רצח האישה הנואפת על-ידי בעלה).

32. (1) בהקשר של הקטע הנתון נכון לפרש את המילה "exercise" כשימוש, ניצול או הוצאה מן הכוח אל הפועל.
33. (2) המחבר סבור שכלים אלה אינם מספקים ומציין זאת בקטע פעמיים. הדברים הנאמרים בתשובות (3) ו-(4) אכן הוזכרו בקטע, אך רק לגבי אחד מהנושאים בשאלה. בנוסף, הם מוצגים בקטע כעובדות אובייקטיביות ולא כדעתו של המחבר, עליה נשאלנו.
34. (2) המחבר מפרט בקטע נימוקים המסבירים מדוע אין די בשיקול הדעת של התביעה ושל השופטים. תשובה (2) ממצה נימוקים אלה: שיקול הדעת של התביעה ושל השופטים אינו אחיד ואינו עקבי.
35. (2) המילה "thus" (=כך) מתייחסת למצב המתואר במחציתו הראשונה של המשפט. משמעות משפט זה היא: בניגוד לצידוקים כמו "הגנת התרבות", הליכים אלה אינם מציגים את השיקולים התרבותיים לביקורת ציבורית, ובכך מקשים על מערכת המשפט להעריך את הצדק והיעילות שבטיפול בהגנת תרבות.

### Text 8

36. (3) נאמר במפורש בקטע (פיסקה שנייה) שהנחש משתמש בחספוס פני השטח כדי להתקדם וזאת הסיבה שזכוכית חלקה מקשה עליו את התנועה.
37. (2) במשפט נאמר שהנחש אינו יכול להבחין בגופים נייחים. זה ההסבר (לא דוגמא או סתירה), לנאמר במשפט הבא - במיפגש עם נחש עדיף לעמוד בלא תנועה.
38. (3) בפיסקה האחרונה נאמר במפורש שהסיבה להשלת העור היא לאפשר לנחש לגדול.
39. (4) נאמר בפיסקה האחרונה שאין לנחשים טפילים ולאחר מכן מוסבר כי הם בעלי-חיים נקיים ביותר. זהו הקשר הסיבתי המתבקש.
40. (4) לאורך הקטע מתאר הכותב את כל מעלותיו של הנחש, ומהלל ומשבח את תכונותיו. לכן אין ספק שהוא מוקסם ממנו.

### Text 9

41. (3) המשפט השני בקטע מציין כי: "מעצבי הכלכלה האמריקאית לאחר המשבר הגדול תיכננו מבנה כלכלי שיבטיח ביטחון לכל האזרחים האמריקאיים". הבנת משפט זה מסייעת להשיב נכון על רוב השאלות בקטע, ומתוכו ניתן להבין כי ה-New Deal הוא הכינוי למדיניות זו.
42. (2) אכן, בדרך כלל משתמשים במילה vehicle במונח של כלי רכב, אך בקטע זה המונח הוא דווקא - מכשיר, אמצעי.
43. (3) לפי שורות 11-14 נועדה השיטה מלכתחילה לעזור לא רק לעניים מאוד, אלא גם לנסות ולמנוע מאנשים מבוססים יותר את זעזועי השוק החופשי.
44. (1) ההישגים בהם מדובר הם אלה שתוארו בפיסקה הקודמת - ודי לעיין במשפט האחרון שלה: רשת הביטחון שנוצרה, הצליחה בצורה יוצאת דופן להגן על מגזרים שונים של האוכלוסייה מכווץ משקלם של הקשיים והאסונות שנכללים בכלכלת שוק חופשי מוחלטת.
45. (4) לפי הפיסקה האחרונה השיטה סופגת בשנים האחרונות ביקורת, ומעוררת מחלוקות (becoming controversial). הכותב מספר שמבקרי השיטה טוענים שהשיטה גורמת בעיות כלכליות, אך אינו טוען זאת בעצמו, ולכן תשובה (3) נפסלת. גם כשלא מצויין במפורש "לפי הקטע" או "לדעת המחבר", עלינו להשיב על סמך העובדות המתוארות בקטע, ולא על-סמך עמדות אחרות, המוזכרות בה.

## Text 10

46. (3) החובה לפי טראסוף מוסברת בשורות 3-4, זו חובתו של פסיכותראפיסט להזהיר קורבנות אפשריים של מטופליו או לנקוט אמצעים אחרים כדי למנוע את היפגעותם.
47. (4) החל מהמשפט השני מנסה הכותב ליישם את ההלכה, שבמקורה נפסקה לגבי פסיכיאטרים, על עורכי-דין. בקטע נאמר במפורש שמשמע, עקב הדימיון בין שתי הקבוצות הללו, שעורך-דין אשר יעלה את אותן טענות שהעלטה ההגנה במשפט טראסוף - עלול להיות מחוייב בדין.
48. (1) מהמתואר בפסקה, היה החיסיון בתחילה קניינם של עורכי-הדין, מאוחר יותר נחשב לקניין משותף של עורך-הדין ולקוחו וכיום נחשב החיסיון לקניינו הבלעדי של הלקוח.
49. (3) בשני המשפטים האחרונים בקטע נקבע כי עורך-דין יכול לחשוף פשע עתידי של לקוחו, מפני שמידע כזה אינו נכלל בהגנה אותה מספקת הפריווילגיה של החיסיון. כלומר, כפי שנאמר בתשובה (3), עורך-הדין שיעשה כן לא יחשב כמי שהפר את חובתו כלפי הלקוח.
50. (4) פירוש המילים "strictly construed" הינו - "מפורש בצמצום": הפריווילגיה בפרשנותה הצרה מביאה לכך שחשיפת מידע על פשע עתידי אינה נחשבת הפרה של פריווילגיה זו.