

קטע קריאה מס' 1

- (1) Jeff Clark found an adventure and a challenge at Half Moon Bay. He had no one to share his adventure with, so he took on the challenge and rose to the occasion alone. For fifteen years, even when others heard of Clark's feats they did not believe him, but this never stopped him. Jeff Clark continued to surf some of the largest waves in the entire world and he surfed them without any supervision, rescue team, or recognition.

- (10) Just the word "Mavericks" strikes fear into most surfers. The water in Northern California is freezing cold. At Half Moon Bay, where the famed Mavericks waves are located, the rocks are jagged and the ice-cold surf crashes against them with so much force it is as though the surf is fighting against the rocks. The waves there are over seven meters tall, and amongst the largest in the world. Jeff Clark, a native of Half Moon Bay and surfing enthusiast, set out to conquer the giant waves at Mavericks.

- (20) No surfer in the history of the sport has ever been more personally connected to one surf spot than Jeff Clark. At first, no one believed Clark about the size of the waves. At the time, it was a commonly held belief that the largest waves in the world were in Hawaii. It was believed that waves the size of those at Mavericks were simply non-existent. Finally, Clark was able to convince some friends from Southern California to come up to Half Moon Bay and surf.

- (30) Tragically, one of the best surfers in the world lost his life almost immediately after the surf spot at Mavericks started gaining popularity. Mark Foo, a legendary Hawaiian big wave surfer, died on the first wave he ever surfed at Mavericks. He was experienced and had even competed professionally, but Mavericks is so dangerous that even the best of the best can easily be overcome. Foo's death, while tragic, added to the legendary quality of the surf spot and it gained notoriety in the fallout.

- (35) Today, Jeff Clark owns a surfing shop that sells a line of surfboards that he designed, as well as clothing. Mavericks is well known and has been featured in many documentaries about surfing. It has been said that Jeff Clark's biggest challenge was not conquering the waves, but rather
- (40) internalizing his experiences, since he had no one to tell about his feat.

Questions

1. A good title for this text would be -

- (1) Hawaiian Big Wave Surfing: The Tragic Death of Mark Foo
- (2) Surfing With Jeff Clark's Surfboards
- (3) Jeff Clark and the Legendary Waves of Mavericks
- (4) Documentaries about Surfing: Mavericks and Half Moon Bay

2. According to the text, what does Jeff Clark have in common with Mark Foo?

- (1) Both are big wave surfers who surfed at Mavericks.
- (2) Both own surfing companies.
- (3) Both died while surfing at Mavericks.
- (4) Both were scared to surf at Half Moon Bay.

3. The second paragraph mainly discusses -

- (1) Jeff Clark's first time ever surfing Mavericks
- (2) the geography and conditions at Mavericks
- (3) how fear influences surfers
- (4) Mark Foo's tragic death

4. Jeff Clark surfed Mavericks despite the fact that -

- (1) the conditions were incredibly dangerous and he was alone
- (2) the waves were small compared to Hawaii
- (3) his company would have succeeded if it were in a better area
- (4) he could not swim

מבחן אמיר/ם - תרגול הבנת הנקרא

עמוד 3

הוראות: קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות שאחריו

5. Before the Mavericks became a famous surfing spot -

- (1) no one feared the waves there
- (2) Half Moon Bay had not been found yet
- (3) it was thought the largest waves in the world were in Hawaii
- (4) no one believed Jeff Clark it existed

קטע קריאה מס' 2

- (1) Most camouflage is meant to disguise or hide someone or something from view. Military uniforms, for example, are meant to make it difficult for the enemy to see the soldier they are fighting against. The uniforms are made to blend into the surroundings, such that if the soldiers are fighting in a snowy area the uniforms are white, and if the soldiers are fighting in a forested area the uniforms are green or brown. Tanks, airplanes, and all other military devices are often camouflaged in the same way.
- (5) In World War One and World War Two, however, a different type of camouflage was employed.

- Dazzle camouflage is an interesting idea that was developed at the outbreak of the First World War. The giant battleships in the oceans had a problem. Depending on the weather conditions the ships might be well camouflaged or entirely without camouflage. No methods were successful in creating a universal camouflage that worked no matter the weather conditions, so a new type of camouflage was created.

- (20) Dazzle camouflage is flamboyant. The ships were painted with a wide variety of colors. They were striped or painted with sweeping geometric shapes. Some of the ships looked like giant zebras on the water. Thus, rather than disguise the ships, the ships were made to stand out. The elaborate designs and colors made finding the range of the ships very difficult for the enemy. It was difficult to relay the size of the ship, the type of ship, or to determine how far away the ship was from the viewer. It is difficult to say how effective this technique was in actually reducing the danger posed by enemy ships, but it is clear that these designs raised morale amongst the soldiers on board the ships because they felt that their ship was properly camouflaged. Also, when the ship stopped in ports, crowds rushed to see the beautifully colored ships. It is often claimed that this type of unique camouflage was the basis for more modern camouflage, so while ships today do not employ this type of camouflage, the legacy of "dazzle" lives on.
- (25)
- (30)
- (35)

מבחן אמיר/ם - תרגול הבנת הנקרא

עמוד 5

הוראות: קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות שאחרי

Questions

1. In line 20, "flamboyant" is closest in meaning to -

- (1) showy
- (2) dull
- (3) gloomy
- (4) enormous

2. A good title for this text would be -

- (1) Innovative Camouflage of Ships in the World Wars
- (2) Funny Camouflage: Bright Colors and Interesting Designs
- (3) Soldiers in Snow and at Sea
- (4) World War II Color Codes

3. Why were ships painted with dazzle camouflage?

- (1) Civilians found it interesting.
- (2) Normal camouflage did not work in all weather conditions.
- (3) It helped airplanes to see the ships from the air.
- (4) No other camouflage worked, so they did it for fun.

4. According to the text, weather -

- (1) sunk many ships in World War One
- (2) made camouflaging ships very difficult
- (3) kept sailors inside the ships rather than on deck
- (4) hid ships from airplanes

5. According to the last paragraph, morale -

- (1) was the reason that the new type of camouflage was created
- (2) decreased because everyone knew the ship could easily be seen
- (3) was unaffected by dazzle camouflage
- (4) increased because soldiers felt protected

קטע קריאה מס' 3

- (1) Fire breathing is a deadly but fascinating spectacle. Fire breathers generally introduce a substance that is flammable into their mouth. Then they spew the substance at an existing fire, often a torch, and a giant flame is created in the air. The act, while beautiful if done correctly, has many terrible side effects such as burning oneself, burning an audience member, or inhaling the toxic substance in one's mouth. There are, however, safety measures that reduce these risks dramatically.

- (10) First, the substance used to create the fire will only ignite the large flame if it is spewed out in a fine mist. The safest of all the substances, perhaps, is paraffin oil. Paraffin oil is mostly used for lamps, but certain types of this oil fit fire breathing. Paraffin oil has a high flash point. This means that it burns very easily and quickly. This is important for fire breathers because it means that the flame will be large and can be controlled to a certain degree. Conversely, alcohol has a lower flash point and thus more alcohol is needed for a larger flame. Using a fuel with a higher flash point reduces the risk of burning oneself.

- (25) Next, the fire breather must take into account wind. Wind will have an effect on the direction of the fire as well as the direction the fuel is spewed. Clearly, fire breathers should never practice their art in windy situations. Wind could potentially push a fire toward an audience member or even lead to the burning of a structure. Thus, practicing fire breathing in a place with little wind is critical. Also, fire breathers must have a good knowledge of the size of the flame they will create. Fire breathers can easily predict how large their flame will be, and they can station the audience a safe distance away. Fire breathing in areas which are not windy as well as keeping the audience a good distance away reduces the risk of burning an audience member.

- (35) Finally, while not much can be done to prevent inhalation of smoke or other chemicals, discipline in practice can greatly reduce the issue of toxic substances in one's mouth. It is generally a good idea not to perform a fire breathing act too often and to exercise extreme caution when doing so. Other good tips include wearing clothes that are fire retardant and, for men, not wearing a beard. If these steps are taken fire breathing can be as safe as possible and audiences can be free from worry and enjoy the spectacle.
- (40)

Questions

1. According to the text, paraffin oil -

- (1) is a type of lamp oil
- (2) is the most dangerous of all oils for fire breathers to use
- (3) has a low flash point
- (4) is similar to alcohol and can be drunk

2. According to the text, which of the following is not something that allows fire breathers to be safer?

- (1) keeping their hands away from the fire
- (2) not having a beard
- (3) avoiding wind
- (4) wearing fire retardant clothing

3. The second paragraph mainly discusses -

- (1) the dangers of fire breathing while drunk
- (2) lamp oil and alcohol
- (3) how to spit out the oil in one's mouth
- (4) the flash point of the substance used to ignite a fire breather's fire

מבחן אמיר/ם - תרגול הבנת הנקרא

עמוד 8

הוראות: קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות שאחריו

4. A good title for this text would be -

- (1) Steps Toward Safety in Fire Breathing
- (2) Paraffin Oil and Alcohol in Modern Practice
- (3) Toxicity in Flammable Substances
- (4) Staying Out of the Wind: How To Keep Safe as an Audience

5. In line 25, "potentially" is closest in meaning to -

- (1) possibly
- (2) never
- (3) almost
- (4) effectively

קטע קריאה מס' 4

- (1) Imagine waking up in the hospital after a bad car accident. You see your family and your friends and everyone else who loves you, but something is different. You suddenly believe that these are not your family or friends. They are
- (5) instead robots or actors that are exact duplicates of your friends and family. Clearly this is incorrect, but people who suffer from Capgras syndrome have a delusion in which they believe that all the people they are familiar with have been replaced by imposters.
- (10) This strange disorder occurs largely in patients that suffer brain injuries or schizophrenia. It is unknown exactly what causes it, although speculation about face perception is widespread. Most people can recognize many faces and can interpret emotions based on facial expressions. Even
- (15) people who are deaf can easily understand mood and tone of a speaker by facial expressions. Many scientists who study Capgras syndrome believe that somehow the brain has been altered in such a way as to alter the identification of faces. Thus, sufferers of Capgras delusion can recognize
- (20) the people they see but they do not associate this recognition with the actual person. So, for example, a sufferer may see and recognize his mother, but still believe that somehow it is not actually his mother that he sees.
- In acute cases, those who have Capras syndrome might
- (25) confuse one person for another while believing one person specifically is an imposter. For example, a husband may believe his wife is an imposter and his memories of his wife are actually connected to a long deceased relative. Thus, he would only misidentify the wife, while everyone else
- (30) would be properly identified. Additionally, the husband could speak to the wife on the phone and believe he is actually speaking to his wife and then upon meeting her believe she is an imposter.

While this disorder is extremely rare, it can be debilitating.

- (35) The patient suffering from the syndrome often expresses missing their friends and family because they believe they have been replaced. Conversely, the friends and family of the patient are frustrated by their loved one's reaction to them. Scientists do not seem close to any kind of
- (40) breakthrough in solving the riddle of Capgras syndrome, but perhaps one day it will be possible to map the brain more thoroughly and determine what can be done to cure it.

Questions

1. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) explain the effects of Capgras syndrome
- (2) give psychological basis for an otherwise undocumented disorder
- (3) show biological reasons for Capgras syndrome
- (4) suggest that schizophrenia is responsible for brain disorders

2. In line 24, "acute" is closest in meaning to -

- (1) tiny
- (2) extreme
- (3) accurate
- (4) position

3. According to the text, which of the following is not a symptom of Capgras syndrome?

- (1) believing one's family members and loved ones have been replaced by clones
- (2) not remembering one's own loved ones or relatives
- (3) confusing one person for another
- (4) dissociation between an identified face and the person it belongs to

מבחן אמיר/ם - תרגול הבנת הנקרא

עמוד 11

הוראות: קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות שאחריו

4. Why does Capgras syndrome occur?

- (1) An elaborate trick has been played on people with schizophrenia.
- (2) Loved ones have been replaced by robots or actors.
- (3) Scientists test patients by replacing their loved ones with imposters.
- (4) No one is entirely sure but it is connected with brain injuries and schizophrenia.

5. According to the last paragraph, friends and family of Capgras sufferers -

- (1) are trying to help scientists find a cure
- (2) are usually fine with the problem as it is not dangerous to them
- (3) are hurt by their loved one's inability to accept them
- (4) are indifferent to the sufferer because it does not pose a problem in daily life

קטע קריאה מס' 5

- (1) One of the most famous thriller and suspense writers of all time is Robert Ludlum. Ludlum's books have been called "airport novels", because they are often purchased and read during travel, especially on airplanes. This designation, however, has a negative connotation as poorly written fiction and it does not do justice to Ludlum's literary skill. Ludlum's writing is among the best suspense writing ever, largely due to his life experience.

- (10) Robert Ludlum has been praised for his excellent use of dialogue. Ludlum's background as an actor led him to understand speech patterns, and he became highly skilled at writing dialogue in a way that was both organic and effective. Suspense, in Ludlum's books, is often based on some type of military-like operation. Ludlum himself was in the United States Marines, and his experiences there led to writing that was exciting and seemingly plausible.
- (15) While he was a Marine, critics have often noted that the accuracy of his descriptions of fire arms were largely unsuccessful, as he seems to have had limited knowledge on the subject of guns. Regardless of this small criticism, Ludlum succeeded, for the most part, in weaving his fiction stories with accurate information. This gave his readers the sense that what they were reading was
- (20) factual and realistic. Realism in suspense and thriller novels is a skill with which most authors struggle, but Robert Ludlum was masterful in his ability to weave fact and fiction so seamlessly together.

- (30) Many of Robert Ludlum's books were made into movies. The Bourne Trilogy, which is a series of three books using the same main character, was made into three very popular films. Ludlum died in 2001, but his name has been used as a trademark. This means that other authors can write books in the same style as Ludlum and they can be published under Ludlum's name. This is known as ghostwriting. Books, such as these, are meant to carry on a tradition of suspense and thriller writing that Ludlum mastered.
- (35)

Questions

1. Which of the following, according to the author, is criticism of Robert Ludlum's work?

- (1) His dialogue was poor.
- (2) He knows nothing about military operations.
- (3) He could not write in an exciting way.
- (4) His knowledge of guns is weak.

2. According to the last paragraph, other authors can -

- (1) perform in movies
- (2) write dialogue like Robert Ludlum
- (3) write using Robert Ludlum's name
- (4) have movies made into books

3. In line 22, "weaving" could be replaced by -

- (1) combining
- (2) contrasting
- (3) objecting
- (4) insulting

4. According to the text, Robert Ludlum had a background in -

- (1) the military and working on airplanes
- (2) directing movies and the clergy
- (3) piloting airplanes and acting
- (4) acting and the military

5. It can be understood from the text that "airport novels" are not -

- (1) usually fiction
- (2) considered to be well written
- (3) accurate in their dialogue
- (4) ever made into movies

קטע קריאה מס' 6

- (1) Earthquakes can be devastating natural phenomena, and perhaps no earthquakes were more devastating than the Aleppo earthquake in 1138. Earthquakes are caused by tectonic plates. These giant
- (5) plates cover the Earth's surface, and they can move. When they move they can spread apart leading to giant caverns, often underneath the sea, or they can collide which pushes the two plates together and creates mountain ranges. The areas where they converge are known as fault lines, and
- (10) resting on the fault between the Arabian tectonic plate and the African tectonic plate is the city of Aleppo in modern day Syria.

- Aleppo in 1138 was a major trading hub between the Euphrates River and the Mediterranean Sea. It was a
- (15) population center and an important city. A suburb of the city, Harem, was home to a large Crusader castle and church. On October 11, 1138, a massive earthquake hit Aleppo and the nearby castle and church were destroyed. The day before, a smaller earthquake was felt and many
- (20) inhabitants of the city fled to the countryside and surrounding areas in hopes of surviving the quake. Regardless of their attempts to flee, however, over two hundred thousand people were killed in the earthquake.

- While the 1138 earthquake in Aleppo is often
- (25) considered one earthquake, the death toll is actually a composite of several earthquakes that took place around the same time period, the largest of which hit near Aleppo and felled the Crusader castle. There were other earthquakes, however, that occurred in the same year and
- (30) added to the amount figures of how many perished in these quakes. While this series of quakes are considered to be among the deadliest in human history, other earthquakes were actually more deadly. Three of the five most deadly earthquakes occurred in China, including a
- (35) recent Chinese earthquake in 1976 that killed almost eight-hundred thousand people. It might seem as though this type of death due to earthquake is unfounded in the present day, but this assessment is untrue. In addition to the Chinese earthquake in 1976, the most recent major

- (40) earthquake in Haiti killed over two hundred thousand people. Since the earthquake in Aleppo is in fact comprised of a series of quakes, and moreover, historical figures for the number of dead are difficult to determine, it is possible that the Haitian earthquake was actually more
- (45) deadly!

Questions

1. According to the text, the Crusader castle -

- (1) was destroyed in 1138
- (2) was transported to China in 1976
- (3) was located within the city of Aleppo
- (4) was built in a giant cavern

2. In line 9, "converge" is closest in meaning to -

- (1) come together
- (2) ruined
- (3) open
- (4) circulate

3. A good title for this text would be -

- (1) Devastating Historical Earthquakes
- (2) Syrian Crusader Castles
- (3) Death Toll Statistics in History
- (4) Chinese and Haitian Earthquakes

4. According to the last paragraph, the earthquakes in Aleppo-

- (1) were actually more than just one earthquake
- (2) occurred on only one day
- (3) are entirely unique and unconnected to other earthquakes
- (4) was home to three of the worst earthquakes in history

מבחן אמיר/ם - תרגול הבנת הנקרא

עמוד 16

הוראות: קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות שאחריו

5. In line 28, "felled" is closest in meaning to -

- (1) destroyed
- (2) reconstructed
- (3) built
- (4) boiled

קטע קריאה מס' 7

- (1) Nutrition is a critical aspect of bodybuilding as well as general health and fitness, but how does one choose a diet that fits their lifestyle? First, a separation must be made between nutritionists and dieticians.
- (5) Dieticians are formalized and educated people who have learned to work with food and nutrition at educational institutions and have received degrees in that field. Conversely, nutritionists are easily certified and generally lack credentials as qualified experts. Perhaps a
- (10) nutritionist is knowledgeable and informed, but true credentials are given only by institutions who certify dieticians. Meeting with a dietician is the best way to determine which plan will be best for you.

- Short of meeting with a dietician, however, it is important
- (15) to understand the general principles of nutrition. This includes understanding what constitutes protein, carbohydrates, and fats and how they influence the body. For example, many people believe that fats are very bad for the body. While this might seem true, it is actually
- (20) quite false. Rather, it is important to know which fats influence the body in a positive way and which influence the body in a negative way. It is also important to determine which amounts are best for each individual.

- Improper nutrition can lead to many diseases. In
- (25) developed countries, obesity can result from overeating. High caloric levels result in obesity, and obesity leads to a plethora of diseases including diabetes and heart disease. In less developed countries, there may be a lack of available food stuffs. As a result, starvation, dysentery,
- (30) or other diseases may persist. In some situations, certain vitamins and minerals may be difficult to find. One such example is that of sailors in centuries past. These sailors were without a constant source of fruits and vegetables and they could not obtain vitamins and minerals that are
- (35) needed to keep from getting sick. As a result, they developed scurvy which could easily have been prevented with adequate vitamin C. Thankfully, however, most of these issues are avoidable today, and access to nutritional information is abundant on the internet.
- (40) Today it is easy to have a nutritious diet and one that will

not cause any kind of harm to the body.

Questions

1. The last paragraph mainly discusses -

- (1) medical issues caused by lack of proper nutrition
- (2) the effect of nutrition on sailing
- (3) starvation and vitamin C
- (4) problems with sailors and poor people

2. A good title for this text would be -

- (1) Nutrition: Dieticians and the Health Risks of Improper Diets
- (2) Dieticians v. Nutritionists
- (3) Preventing Scurvy
- (4) Third World Diet Problems

3. In line 5, "formalized" is closest in meaning to -

- (1) officially sanctioned
- (2) unwritten
- (3) privatized
- (4) closed

4. In line 1, "critical" is closest in meaning to -

- (1) important
- (2) lost
- (3) slight
- (4) trivial

מבחן אמיר/ם - תרגול הבנת הנקרא

עמוד 19

הוראות: קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות שאחריו

5. According to the text, a nutritionist is not -

- (1) a dietician
- (2) easily certified
- (3) knowledgeable about nutrition
- (4) usually a person with the credentials of an expert

קטע קריאה מס' 8

- (1) The standard lunchbox or bagged lunch that many Westerners are familiar with has mirrors around the world. Two of the most interesting are the Japanese bento box and the Indian dabbawala. The Japanese bento box comes in a wide variety of styles and shapes, sometimes even including colorful characters for children. The traditional bento box, however, is made up of a kind of tray divided into several parts. Usually a bento box will include rice, fish, and vegetables which are either cooked or pickled. The food is divided into separate parts on the tray, and the presentation can often be ostentatious despite the relatively modest fare. There are many different styles of bento boxes, and today there is even a takeout chain in Japan that sells only bento boxes.

- Dabbawala is the name of a lunch delivery service in Mumbai, India. The dabbawala is also the name of the person who delivers the food. Since Mumbai is a very crowded city, it is often cumbersome for people to bring their meals to work with them. As a result, a need arose for someone to collect food from individual people's homes and deliver them to their workplace. A type of lunchbox called a "tiffin tin" is used for the delivery. The dabbawala collects the tiffin tin from the home of the person who orders and delivers it to their work place, then collects the tin and returns it to the home of the person who orders so they can refill it for work the next day. Most people in Mumbai do not work close to their homes so this is often a complex process, and dabbawala are well known as being extremely punctual. Mumbai is the only place where the dabbawala concept is used. Since many of the dabbawala are illiterate, the tiffin tins are usually color coded and marked with a symbol so that they can be delivered to the appropriate places without the need for literate workers. Whether in a lunch pail, tiffin tin, or bento box, lunch time serving has a wide variety of cultural variation.

מבחן אמיר/ם - תרגול הבנת הנקרא

עמוד 21

הוראות: קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות שאחריו

Questions

1. Which of the following is not something that is true of the bento box?

- (1) It is delivered to people's homes.
- (2) It is very popular in Japan.
- (3) It is possible to purchase them at a takeout chain.
- (4) It is a relative of the Western style lunchbox.

2. According to the text, Mumbai -

- (1) is the only place you can find a dabbawala
- (2) uses dabbawalas and bento boxes
- (3) is a city that enjoys rice, fish, and pickled vegetables
- (4) used to be a crowded city but is empty today

3. The main purpose of the text is to -

- (1) explain different types of lunch boxes unfamiliar to the West
- (2) demonstrate the punctuality of dabbawalas
- (3) compare and contrast workers from Mumbai and Japan
- (4) explain why people enjoy eating lunch

4. It can be understood from the last paragraph that -

- (1) the dabbawala concept is unique to the city of Mumbai
- (2) bento boxes are very popular in Mumbai
- (3) Japan and Mumbai are extremely similar
- (4) almost everyone in Mumbai is illiterate

5. according to the text, "the tiffin tin" is?

- (1) a type of lunchbox
- (2) a suburb of Mumbai
- (3) the name of the dabbawala collector
- (4) service in Mumbai

קטע קריאה מס' 9

- (1) Markets of varying size and style exist all over the world. They offer people a chance to browse available goods in a centralized location. Markets sometimes contain produce right alongside trinkets, carpets,
- (5) electronics, or basically anything else. In some ways, malls are the evolution of markets. Sometimes malls contain supermarkets and the supermarket can be thought of as the evolution of the wet market.

- (10) Wet markets are not popular in the West. The purpose of a wet market is to provide the freshest possible meat and fish to consumers. In general this means that the animals and fish will not be butchered until the last possible moment before the sale. Sometimes, wet markets have been known to keep live
- (15) animals that can be slaughtered just before purchase of meat. This, however, is an extreme circumstance. In general, wet markets are a way to sell very fresh meat directly to the consumer.

- (20) Another type of market that is not as popular in the West is the night market. In Asian countries, the night market is a place for gathering and leisurely shopping. It is similar to a mall, but open at night. These markets are almost always outdoors and they have a fast paced kind of fervor. Street foods are sold as well as a
- (25) variety of products one could purchase in the day time. Especially in Taiwan and Malaysia these types of markets are well known and enjoyed by lots of people. Perhaps the most famous night market in the world is Taipei's Shilin Night Market. This market contains an enormous
- (30) food court that has over five-hundred different street food vendors.

- (35) Westerners are most familiar with malls, but malls are a more modern version of open markets. The Taiwanese and Malaysian night markets are quite similar to malls in that they are suited to social gatherings. The food court is another area where these two types of markets come together. Also relating to food, supermarkets, especially the deli section, are similar in nature to wet markets in that they both seek to sell fresh

(40) foods to the consumer.

Questions

1. According to the text, wet markets-

- (1) try to provide consumers with fresh meat
- (2) are very popular in the West
- (3) are similar to vegetable stands
- (4) are unable to provide fish or meat

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

- (1) describe a wet market
- (2) explain why night markets are popular
- (3) provide an example of a Western style mall
- (4) explain the methods of fish butchers

3. According to the third paragraph, night markets -

- (1) are very popular in Taiwan
- (2) sell freshly butchered meat only
- (3) is indoors and usually very large
- (4) usually has very few food choices

4. Why do people generally go to night markets?

- (1) It is a leisurely place to shop with lots of street food options.
- (2) They are a way to buy fresh meat.
- (3) It is a place where they can avoid street food.
- (4) They do not have access to a mall so it is the next best thing.

מבחן אמיר/ם - תרגול הבנת הנקרא

עמוד 24

הוראות: קרא את הקטע שלפניך וענה על השאלות שאחריו

5. According to the text, malls and supermarkets -

- (1) can be considered to have evolved from different market styles
- (2) usually slaughter animals just before meat is sold to ensure freshness
- (3) never sell fish
- (4) do not sell food at night