

UNIT 2

VOCABULARY REVIEW I

Band III: Introduction to New Words (Written Reception)

A. Translate the words in bold according to the context of the sentence. (For nouns, give a translation of the singular form; for adjectives, give a translation of the singular, masculine form; for verbs, give a translation of the V1 form.)

1. Living **conditions** in Siberia are very difficult in the winter. _____
2. There are **currently** over 9 million people living in Israel. _____
3. It's very rare for stores to **decrease** prices. _____
4. With **existing** technology, people cannot yet live on Mars. _____
5. She has an **extreme** fear of snakes; she can't even look at a photo of a snake. _____
6. Don't **give up**; I'm sure that you'll get a better grade on your next exam. _____
7. People **grow** angry when they experience unfairness. _____
8. The **headquarters** of the U.N. are in New York. _____
9. Israel **imports** more than \$4 billion of cars a year. _____
10. We invited our neighbors for a meal; they **in turn**, invited us to their son's wedding. _____
11. Coca-Cola **introduced** "New Coke" to the market in 1975, but people hated it. _____
12. Her **native** language is Hebrew, but she speaks English very well. _____
13. This will take a bit of time, so please be **patient**. _____
14. Till now, scientists have not found life on other **planets**. _____
15. Sea **pollution** is a big danger for birds, fish, and other sea animals. _____
16. If you lose your friend's pen, you should **replace** it. _____
17. The **so-called** Hundred Year War actually lasted 116 years. _____
18. Nowadays, it's quite expensive to **transport** goods by air. _____
19. Tanya loves pizza, but **unfortunately**, she's developed an allergy to milk. _____
20. Many people prefer to eat whole-**wheat** bread for health reasons. _____

B. Circle the correct word or phrase in each sentence.

1. We must take care of our (**wheat / planet / headquarters**) because we have nowhere else to live.
2. The United States (**imports / replaces / gives up**) more goods than any other country in the world.
3. Elephants are (**extreme / so-called / native**) only to Asia and Africa.
4. With the current weather (**conditions / pollution / headquarters**), it's not a good idea to go on a trip today.
5. Whenever I hear my favorite song, I (**introduce / grow / decrease**) calm and happy.
6. I'd love to help you; I'm (**currently / unfortunately / in turn**) available evenings from six to eight.
7. My company plans to move to a new building soon because its (**patient / so-called / existing**) building is too small for its needs.
8. When you don't sleep enough, your IQ (**transports / introduces / decreases**) by a few points.

Band II: Word Review

C. Match the words to make phrases.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| ___ 1. a delicious | a. that you're right |
| ___ 2. a security | b. important goal |
| ___ 3. adopt | c. idea |
| ___ 4. have no doubt | d. of items |
| ___ 5. depend on | e. a baby |
| ___ 6. an original | f. flight |
| ___ 7. leaves | g. abroad |
| ___ 8. a variety | h. your best friend |
| ___ 9. travel | i. cake |
| ___ 10. meet an | j. temperatures |
| ___ 11. an international | k. guard |
| ___ 12. low | l. on a tree |

D. Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the box below.

- I can't believe how much prices have _____ in the past year.
- Chefs enjoy developing their own _____.
- Your problems usually won't go away if you _____ them.
- Israel _____ medical treatments to all its citizens.
- Microsoft is a huge company with over 200,000 _____.
- Much of the world's food _____ is produced by our countries.
- _____ the cold winters, many people enjoy living in Alaska.
- We have _____ from a small business to a large, international company.
- Security is currently one of the top _____ problems.
- The employee _____ to leave if his working conditions didn't improve.
- Despite my best efforts, I didn't manage to _____ my friend to join me on my trip.
- I never shop at that store because the _____ there is so unfriendly.
- Because Dana was born in December, she was always _____ the youngest in her class.
- _____ is caused by pollution.

among – convince – despite – developed – employees – global – global warming –
ignore – increased – provides – recipes – staff – supply – threatened

Band III: Introduction to New Words (Lexical Knowledge)

E. Translate the words in bold according to the context of the sentence. (For nouns, give a translation of the singular form; for adjectives, give a translation of the singular, masculine form; for verbs, give a translation of the V1 form.)

1. This towel is terrible. It doesn't **absorb** anything. _____
2. Why did you leave your things **all over the place**? The house is such a mess now! _____
3. I'm not **altogether** sure of my summer plans. _____
4. The students felt very **nervous** before the big exam. _____
5. I very much admire my grandmother for **bringing up** seven children all by herself after my grandfather died. _____
6. Are we allowed to use a **calculator** on our math test? _____
7. What happened? I **can tell** from your face that you're upset. _____
8. I wear **casual** clothing at work, except when I go out for meetings. _____
9. I can't believe that you **deliberately** threw away my project! _____
10. Oh no! Guests are coming and the house looks **already** _____. _____
11. What you said is **essentially** true, but I want to correct a couple of details. _____
12. Could you **fetch** me my book? It's on the kitchen table. _____
13. Their house was destroyed by a **flood** last year. _____
14. Most computer **hardware** is useless after five or ten years. _____
15. **In terms of** price, this car is perfect, but is it big enough for our family? _____
16. Look out the window at the beautiful **landscape**! _____
17. Please don't take this problem **lightly**. _____
18. I'm really **looking forward to** our trip next week. It sounds great! _____
19. This doesn't **make sense** at all. Are you sure all these numbers are correct? _____
20. He was in a bad car accident, but fortunately, there were no serious injuries to his **organs**.

21. Every spring, Mrs. Kahn **plants** colorful flowers in her garden. _____
22. His behavior at the party was very **peculiar**. Is everything all right? _____
23. We'll be at your house at **roughly** six o'clock. _____
24. If you live in a **rural** area, you often have to travel far to get medical care. _____
25. He used to **shave** every day, but now he has a long beard. _____
26. Please sit down. The doctor will see you **shortly**. _____
27. Do you prefer shirts made of cotton or of **silk**? _____
28. Be careful not to **slip** on the wet floor! _____
29. The only way to win is to stop fighting and **unite**. _____
30. Nowadays, English is a **universal** language. _____

SAMPLE

BAGRUT PRACTICE

PART I: WRITTEN RECEPTION (70 points)

Read the article below and then answer questions 1–7.

A glossary of the underlined words (numbers 1–9) is provided on the next page.

CHANGING THE FUTURE OF FOOD

I At the headquarters of Crops¹ for the Future (CFF), a global research center in Malaysia, Tan Xin Lin is baking a cake—a green cake. It’s green because she’s replaced the wheat flour in the original recipe with ground-up² leaves from a moringa tree. “People in Asia and Africa have been eating moringa leaves as a vegetable for thousands of years,” she says, “and they are full of vitamins.³ I hope that I can use them to make a delicious, nutritious cake.”

II Moringa leaves are among the many so-called forgotten crops that CFF is growing and researching. Professor Sayed Azam-Ali, head of CFF, explains that currently, four crops (wheat, corn, rice, and soy⁵) provide two-thirds of the world’s food supply. “We depend on those four,” he says, “because they have the highest yields⁶ of all crops. But actually there are seven thousand crops that people have been farming for thousands of years. We ignore all of these.”

III According to CFF, there are many benefits to reintroducing forgotten crops to their native countries. First, this will decrease the need to import crops from abroad, which will in turn decrease the pollution caused by transporting crops from one country to another. In addition, with global warming threatening existing crops, a larger variety of crops can increase food security, especially since forgotten crops usually grow well even under extreme conditions. Finally, forgotten crops are much more nutritious than wheat, corn, rice, and soy. “Forgotten crops are the key to our future,” says Azam-Ali.

IV CFF’s researchers not only grow forgotten crops such as bambara groundnut and kedondong but also research how higher temperatures affect those crops. Their goal is to find the crops that will grow best even as our planet continues to grow warmer. Other CFF employees develop new and modern recipes with forgotten crops, including instant⁷ soup, snacks, pasta, and juices. They hope that these recipes will have an international appeal.⁸

V Unfortunately, it doesn’t look like many people will have a chance to try CFF’s recipes anytime soon. Despite its best efforts, CFF has not yet managed to convince any large food manufacturers⁹ to adopt these recipes. “They’ve all been here,” says Azam-Ali. “They say that it’s very interesting but that there’s no market.” He and his staff have not given up, however. “We just need to be patient,” he says. “I have no doubt that with time, we will succeed in changing the future of food.”

GLOSSARY

1. crops	cultivo	сельско- хозяйственные культуры	culture	የእርሻ ሰብል	محصول حقل	גידולי שדה
2. ground-up	molido	измельчённый	broyer	የተፈጨ	مطحون	טחון
3. vitamin	vitamina	ВИТАМИН	vitamine	ቫቲሚን	فيتامين	ויטמין
4. nutritious	nutritivo	питательный	nourrissant	ገንቢ	مُغذٍ	מזין
5. soy	soja	соя	soja	የአኩሪ አተር ዘይት	الصويا	סויה
6. yield	cosina	урожай	rendement	ሰብል	محصول	יבול
7. instant	instantaneo	быстрого приготовления	instantané	ለፈጣን ዝግጅት	للتحضير السريع	להכנה מהירה
8. appeal	atractivo	привлекательное	attrait	ማራኪ	سحر	קסם
9. manufacturer	productor	производитель	producteur	ፋብሪካ	مصنع	יצרן

QUESTIONS (70 points)

Answer questions 1–7 in English according to the article. For questions 1, 4, 5, and 7, circle the number of the correct answer. In the other questions, follow the instructions.

- What do we learn from paragraph I?
 - How Tan Xin Lin’s cake tastes.
 - Why moringa leaves are popular around the world.
 - How Asians and Africans usually prepare moringa leaves.
 - Why Tan Xin Lin has changed the original cake recipe.

(9 points)
- Why has the world forgotten 7,000 crops that people have been farming for thousands of years? (paragraph II)
ANSWER: _____

(9 points)
- How can reintroducing forgotten crops help people both on an individual level and a global level? Write ONE answer for each. (paragraph III)
Individual: _____
Global: _____

(2x8=16 points)

4. What is the main subject of paragraph IV?
- What CFF is doing to achieve its aims.
 - Why higher temperatures are good for some crops.
 - Where people are most likely to enjoy CFF's recipes.
 - Which problems CFF's researchers face.
- (9 points)
5. Instant soup and pasta are given as examples of foods that (—). (paragraph IV)
- people all over the world like to eat
 - can be made with forgotten crops
 - aren't usually so nutritious
 - have always been made with forgotten crops
- (9 points)
6. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.
In paragraph V, Professor Azam-Ali explains why food manufacturers _____
_____.
- (9 points)
7. According to the passage, Professor Azam-Ali believes that in the future (—).
- people will stop eating wheat, corn, rice, and soy
 - CFF will develop better recipes with forgotten crops
 - people will develop their own recipes with forgotten crops
 - CFF will succeed in reintroducing forgotten crops
- (9 points)

PART II: LEXICAL KNOWLEDGE (30 points)

Below are five questions, (8) to (12). In each question there are six items (words or chunks) and three definitions.

In each question, match three of the items 1–6 to the definitions on the right.

Write the number of the item next to its definition.

(2 points for each correct match)

(8)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. a flood | |
| 2. a landscape | ___ a part of your body that does a specific job, such as the heart |
| 3. a calculator | ___ a large amount of water that covers an area that is usually dry |
| 4. an organ | ___ computer equipment |
| 5. hardware | |
| 6. silk | |

(9)

- 1. to plant
- 2. to unite _____ to remove hair from your body with a sharp piece of metal
- 3. to fetch _____ to go and get something
- 4. to absorb _____ to join together, to work in agreement
- 5. to slip
- 6. to shave

(10)

- 1. anxious
- 2. universal _____ unusual or strange
- 3. peculiar _____ confined to or affecting everyone in the world
- 4. rural _____ remote
- 5. casual
- 6. dreadful

(11)

- 1. roughly
- 2. shortly _____ on purpose
- 3. altogether _____ completely, including everything
- 4. deliberately _____ approximately
- 5. essentially
- 6. lightly

(12)

- 1. in terms of
- 2. bring somebody up _____ be excited and happy about something that's going to happen
- 3. make sense _____ understand, recognize
- 4. look forward to _____ be clear and easy to understand
- 5. can tell
- 6. all over the place

SAMPLE

BAGRUT STRATEGY #2: EXAMPLES

Writers often give examples to help readers better understand a concept or to emphasize, show, or make a point. In the Bagrut exam, you may be asked why an example was given or what something is an example of.

For example, question 5 on page 23 asks:

Instant soup and pasta are given as examples of foods that (—). (paragraph IV)

- i) people all over the world like to eat
- ii) can be made with forgotten crops
- iii) aren't usually so nutritious
- iv) have always been made with forgotten crops

In the text we are told: "Other RIF employees develop new and modern recipes with forgotten crops, including instant soup, snacks, pasta, and juice. They hope that these recipes will have an international appeal."

From the words "new and modern recipes with forgotten crops," we can understand that the correct answer is ii. (The words "new and modern" show us that answer i is not correct.) While answer i is factually true (in other words, people all over the world do like to eat instant soup and pasta), these foods are not given as an example of that fact.

In short, when an example is given in the text, you need to understand exactly why the writer chose to give that example and what the example is meant to show the reader.

BAGRUT STRATEGY PRACTICE #2

Read the passages below and on pages 26–27 and answer the questions. Pay careful attention to the examples given in the text!

- In China, pandas are a national treasure, with only a few thousand pandas alive today. Therefore, it's no surprise that the Chinese take very good care of their pandas, especially those that are in zoos. According to animal experts, Chinese pandas get better treatment than any other zoo animal in the world.

At the Panda House at the Beijing Zoo, zookeepers¹ take care of the pandas day and night. They must write down what each panda is doing and how it looks every thirty minutes!

Pandas don't like heat, so in the summer, Chinese zoos give their pandas delicious blocks of ice filled with fresh fruit. The pandas can even sleep in air-conditioned² rooms.

In the winter, zookeepers at the Wuhan Zoo cook chicken soup for the pandas. They feed each panda one kilo of chicken soup twice a week to make them calmer and stronger.

What do the examples in lines 4–9 show?

ANSWER: _____

1. zookeepers = חارس חדיقة حيوانات, שומרים בגן החיות

2. air-conditioned = מְכוּיֵף, ממוזגים

2. Traffic, transportation delays, sleeping late, and bad weather are among the top regular excuses that employees give for being late to work. Recently, however, bosses have been getting more creative excuses.

These excuses often feature¹ car issues, but not simple ones like a flat tire² or a broken engine. One worker explained that he forgot where he had parked his car the night before and just couldn't find it. Another employee did find his car, but he also found a stranger sleeping inside it! Yet a third car-related excuse came from someone who was unlucky enough to arrive at a gas station while it was being robbed. He didn't have enough gas to get to another station, so he had to wait until the robbery was over and the police had arrived so that he could fill up his car with gas.

Even when employees do give one of the more common excuses for being late, their excuses tend to be a bit more creative than in the past. For instance, one worker admitted to his boss that he had slept late, but explained that while sleeping, he had dreamt that he was fired. He was sure that his dream was real and therefore continued to sleep.

Although bosses don't always believe their employees' creative excuses for coming late, most say that they will forgive workers who come late only in a pinch. They only get angry if employees are often late to work, or if they give especially annoying excuses. So try to be on time to work every morning, and definitely don't give your boss the excuse that one worker said: "I'm not late because I was thinking about work on my way to the office."

i) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

The excuses given in lines 3–8 are all examples of _____.

ii) The example in lines 9–17 shows that nowadays, (—).

- a. employees never give common excuses for being late
- b. workers rarely give a good excuse for coming late
- c. it's hard for bosses to believe their employees' excuses
- d. even regular excuses are often quite creative

iii) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

The excuse given in lines 16–17 is an example of _____.

1. feature = מִצְיָוִיִּים, מִיִּזָּה

2. flat tire = תְּקֵר בְּדִלְגָל (מִפְרָגָה מִן הַהוּאָה), עֲגֵלַת סִיָּאָרָה מִתְּקוּבָה

3. Around the world, but especially in the United States, companies are afraid of being sued.¹ Therefore, they do everything they can to prevent their products from causing harm, including warning customers about how and how not to use their products. If you look at some companies' warning labels,² however, you may wonder if they've gone too far in their attempts to avoid lawsuits.³

5 For example, a bottle of shampoo for dogs includes a warning: "The contents of this bottle should not be fed to fish." Hair dryers have warnings such as "Do not use in shower" and "Do not use while sleeping." A company that makes printer toner warns its customers not to eat the toner. There are coffee cups with a warning that "hot drinks are hot." On a bag measuring fifteen centimeters by fifteen centimeters by twelve centimeters, there is a warning not to climb inside the bag.

10 Some companies seem to think that giving customers clear instructions will also prevent lawsuits, even if the product usage should be totally obvious.⁴ That might be why bags of nuts contain the following instructions: "Open bag. Eat contents." The instructions for a bar of soap are simply: "Use like regular soap." Users of a coffee machine are told to turn the machine on "by setting the on/off switch to the 'on' position."

15 If these warnings and instructions seem exaggerated,⁵ remember that American companies pay billions of dollars a year to customers who win lawsuits against them. If these warnings and instructions can help them avoid even one large payment, perhaps they are worth while.

i) What do the examples in lines 5–9 come to illustrate?

ANSWER: _____

ii) COMPLETE THE SENTENCE.

The instructions for a coffee machine are an example _____

iii) Why does the writer bring all the examples of warning labels and instructions in the passage?

To show that (—).

- some customers really don't know how to properly use products
- American companies do a lot to avoid being sued by their customers
- companies should avoid warning labels and instructions
- warning labels and instructions, even if obvious, are always necessary

1. of being sued = התערבץ למقاضא, להיתבע

2. labels = תוויות, לאצפאת

3. lawsuits = תביעות, דעאוי קצאנית, תביעות

4. obvious = ברור ומובן ואצח

5. exaggerated = מוגזמות, מבלג פיה

LANGUAGE FOCUS #2: NOT ONLY... BUT ALSO

In paragraph IV of the text on page 21, we are told that “CFF’s researchers **not only** grow forgotten crops such as bambara groundnut and kedondong **but also** research how higher temperatures affect those crops.”

We use the phrase *not only...but (also)* to give additional and more focused information. It’s especially useful for writing compositions.

For example, can you feel the difference between the following two sentences?

The thieves stole his credit cards and his phone.

The thieves stole not only his credit cards but also his phone.

In the second sentence, the theft of the phone is more emphasized thanks to the phrase *not only ... but also*.

When using this phrase, you must use the same part of speech after both parts of the phrase. In the sentence that appears in the text there are verbs (grow, research) after both *not only* and *but also*. Note that whenever the phrase *not only ... but also* followed by verbs, both verbs must be in the same exact grammatical form (e.g., singular vs. plural, tense).

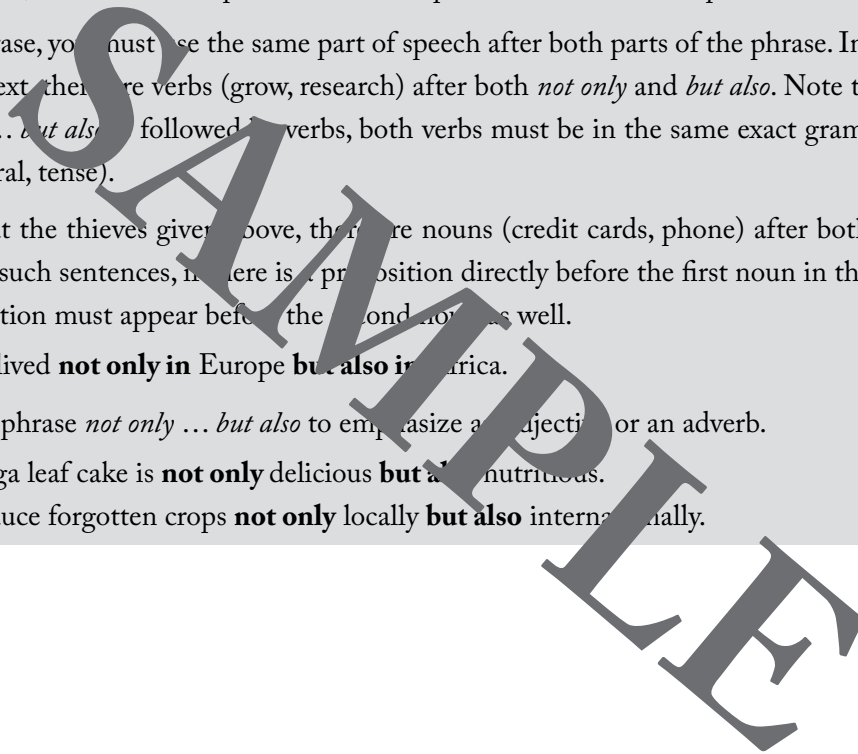
In the example about the thieves given above, there are nouns (credit cards, phone) after both parts of the phrase. Note that in such sentences, if there is a preposition directly before the first noun in the phrase, e.g., *in* or *on*, that preposition must appear before the second noun as well.

For example: I have lived **not only in** Europe **but also in** Africa.

You can also use the phrase *not only ... but also* to emphasize an adjective or an adverb.

For example: Moringa leaf cake is **not only** delicious **but also** nutritious.

CFF hopes to introduce forgotten crops **not only** locally **but also** internationally.



LANGUAGE PRACTICE # 2

A. In each sentence, circle the correct answer.

- Our company not only sells local products but also (**import / imports / is importing**) many games and toys.
- His writing is not only funny but also (**original / is original / originally**).
- Ari responded to my request not only (**happy / happiness / happily**) but also efficiently.
- Maya is allergic not only to wheat but also (**soy / allergic to soy / to soy**).
- They not only (**came / were coming / come**) late to the party but also forgot to bring the dish they had made.
- I love this store because it provides not only good service but also (**provides high-quality products / high-quality products / and high-quality products**).

B. Complete the sentences. Pay careful attention to your usage of the phrase *not only ... but also!*

- My best friend is not only _____.
- I hope to not only _____.
- To stay healthy, I not only _____.
- On my last vacation, I enjoyed not only _____.
- In my neighborhood, there are not only _____.
- Sarit's new haircut is not only _____.

VOCABULARY REVIEW II

A. Complete the table of parts of speech. Use a dictionary as necessary.

	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1.		absorb		—
2.		—		essentially
3.			existing	—
4.		import		—
5.		—	patient	
6.		—	peculiar	
7.	pollution			—
8.		replace	—	—
9.		unite		—
10.		—	universal	

B. Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the box below. Change the form as necessary. (Note that there are extra words and phrases in the box.)

1. Canada is his _____ country, but he's lived in Israel for more than ten years.
2. Irit said that she was okay, but from her tone of voice, I _____ that there was a problem.
3. Yoni earns _____ 12,000 shekels a month.
4. After playing for several hours, the children _____ tired.
5. Help! We're flying in a few hours, but we haven't _____ finished packing our suitcases.
6. Does this _____ to you? I can't understand it at all.
7. Maya is _____ working in a small office, but her goal is to work for an international company.
8. I feel _____ because I haven't slept in two days.
9. After waiting for his friend for an hour, David _____ and returned home.
10. Some people enjoy living in a _____ community, while others prefer to live in a big city.
11. Our company offers excellent working _____: work from home twice a week, a private office, free lunch at the office, and a company car.
12. Poor Rafi _____ on a banana peel and broke his leg.
13. All students _____ summer vacation.
14. I must run to _____ my daughter from school, so I'll talk to you later.
15. The Spanish _____ chocolate to Europe in the 1500s.
16. Some people _____ all their furniture to Israel when they make aliyah, while others prefer to buy new furniture when they arrive here.
17. This hotel is great _____ comfort, but its location isn't very good.
18. In the last four decades, India has experienced more than 240 _____, which have killed approximately 130,000 people.
19. Since the new road opened up, traffic in our area has greatly _____.
20. Ariel has been _____ because his family moved a lot when he was younger.
21. Wow! You know what 496 times 3.5 equals without using a _____?
22. If you want to grow tomatoes, you must _____ the seeds in early spring.
23. If you travel around Israel, you will see very varied _____.
24. _____, Shani lost ten points on her project because she didn't finish it on time.
25. I can't believe that he _____ lied to me. It must have been a mistake.

all over the place – altogether – bring up – calculator – can tell – casual – conditions –
 currently – decrease – deliberately – dreadful – extreme – fetch – flood – give up – grow –
 hardware – headquarters – in terms of – in turn – introduce – landscape – lightly –
 look forward to – make sense – native – organ – plant – roughly – rural – shave –
 shortly – silk – slip – so-called – transport – unfortunately – wheat