

## דוגמא למבחן קבלה באנגלית

### הפקולטה למשפטים- הקריה האקדמית אונו

מטרת מבחן הקבלה באנגלית היא לבדוק את הבנת הנקרא ואוצר המילים המקצועי שלכם.

המבחן בודק את התחומים הבאים :

- א. הרעיון המרכזי בקטע קריאה - main idea
- ב. משפטים תומכים – supporting details
- ג. מילות התייחסות – references

המבחן מורכב בד"כ מ- 3 קטעי קריאה, הקשורים לעולם המשפטי המסודרים מן "הקל אל הכבד".

בסוף המבחן יש שאלות הבוחנות את אוצר המילים ויכולת הרכבת משפט.

- אין אפשרות להשתמש במילון/ מילונית במבחן הקבלה

- מבחן הקבלה קובע את הרמה שלכם באנגלית על פי החלוקה הבאה:

רמה	מתקדמים ב	מתקדמים א	בסיסי	טרום בסיסי ב	טרום בסיסי א
עלות למידה פרונטלית	ללא עלות	450 ש"ח קורס + 200 ש"ח לבחינה	700 ש"ח קורס + 200 ש"ח לבחינה	700 ש"ח קורס + 200 ש"ח לבחינה	950 ש"ח קורס + 200 ש"ח לבחינה
עלות למידה מתוקשבת	ללא עלות	200 ש"ח לבחינה + 2 שיעורי תמך			
מבחן מיון של הקריה	80 ומעלה	65-79	50-64	30-49	20-29
פסיכומטרי/ אמיר"ם	120 ומעלה	100-119	85-99	70-84	50-69
אמיר"ר	220 ומעלה	200-219	185-199	170-184	150-169

- זכאים להקלות נדרשים להגיש אבחון עד שבוע לפני מועד הבחינה.

המבחן יתקיים ביום \_\_\_\_\_ בשעה \_\_\_\_\_

בהצלחה.

Passage #1:

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was signed into law in 1990. This law extends civil rights protection to persons with disabilities in private sector employment, all public services, and in public accommodations, transportation and telecommunications. A person with a disability is defined as someone with a mental or physical impairment that substantially limits him or her in a major life activity, such as walking, talking, working, or self-care. A person with a disability may also be someone with a past record of such impairment, for example, someone who no longer has heart disease but is discriminated against because of that history.

The ADA states that employers with fifteen or more employees may not refuse to hire or promote a person because of a disability if that person is qualified to perform the job. Also, the employer must make reasonable accommodations that will allow a person with a disability to perform essential functions of the job.

All new vehicles purchased by public transit authorities must be accessible to people with disabilities. All rail stations must be made accessible, and at least one car per train in existing rail systems must be made accessible.

It is illegal for public accommodations to exclude or refuse persons with disabilities. Public accommodations are businesses and services such as restaurants, hotels, grocery stores and parks. All new buildings must be made accessible, and existing **facilities** must remove barriers if the removal can be accomplished without much difficulty or expense.

The ADA also **stipulates** that companies offering telephone service to the general public must offer relay services to individuals who use telecommunications devices for the deaf, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

1. What is the main purpose of the passage?
  - (a) To describe discrimination against persons with disabilities
  - (b) To explain the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act
  - (c) To make suggestions for hiring persons with disabilities
  - (d) To discuss telecommunications devices for the deaf

2. According to the passage, all of the following are affected by the Americans with Disabilities Act EXCEPT:
- (a) someone who has difficulty walking
  - (b) a public transit authority
  - (c) an employer with fewer than fifteen employees
  - (d) a person with a past record of an impairment
3. The word “impairment” in lines 5 and 7 is closest in meaning to:
- (a) disability
  - (b) violation
  - (c) aptitude
  - (d) Danger
4. The author mentions grocery stores as an example of:
- (a) public transit
  - (b) barriers
  - (c) private sector employment
  - (d) public accommodations
5. The word “facilities” in paragraph 4, line 4 refers to:
- (a) barriers
  - (b) buildings
  - (c) rail stations
  - (d) Disabilities
6. The author implies all of the following EXCEPT:
- (a) The ADA requires people with disabilities to pay for special accommodations.
  - (b) The ADA is designed to protect the civil rights of many people.
  - (c) Public transportation must accommodate the needs of people with disabilities.
  - (d) The ADA protects the rights of people with mental impairments

7. The word “stipulates” in paragraph 5, line 1 is closest in meaning to:

- (a) supposes
- (b) admits
- (c) states
- (d) Requests

8. It can be inferred from the passage that:

- (a) restaurants can refuse service to people with disabilities
- (b) every car of a train must be accessible to persons with disabilities
- (c) the ADA is not well-liked by employers
- (d) large companies may not discriminate against workers with disabilities

**ANSWERS TO PASSAGE #1:**

**1 – B, 2 – C, 3 – A, 4 – D, 5 – B, 6 – A, 7 – C, 8 - D**

---

## **PASSAGE #2:**

### **Why Racial Equality is Important**

#### **Today's job market**

Racial equality in employment is about recognizing and building on the strengths that people from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds can bring in to your business. It means finding and holding on to people who have the right knowledge and skills for the job, regardless of their race, color, nationality or ethnic or national background. It means operating within the law and making sure your business is free from racial discrimination or harassment. These principles of equality and fairness apply to all businesses, whatever their size.

To be competitive in today's world, you need to position yourself so that you are able to take full advantage of the opportunities open to you in a rapidly changing labor market.

\* Nearly 10 per cent of the population of England (and around two percent each in Scotland and Wales) are from ethnic minorities.

\* People from ethnic minorities will account for half of the growth in Britain's working age population over the next decade.

\* Eighteen per cent of people from ethnic minorities have degrees or the equivalent, and over 40 per cent of 18-25 year-olds from ethnic minorities are busy acquiring degrees, compared with the national average of 23 percent.

\* Many people from ethnic minorities are fluent in two or more languages.

\* People from ethnic minorities also have invaluable knowledge of communities, whose total disposable wealth has been estimated at 32 billion sterling pounds a year.

#### **The benefits of social opportunities**

Running your business on the principles of racial equality offers a number of benefits.

- It gives you more choice in recruiting the best person for the job.

- It benefits from new ideas, by drawing in the talents, skills and different cultural perspectives of a diverse workforce.
- It contributes to a working environment where people feel they are respected and valued, and are ready to give their best.
- It helps you to hold on to your best workers and avoid the costs and disruption of recruiting new staff.
- It strengthens your reputation as a good employer.
- It stimulates the development of new products of new markets and attracts investments.
- It improves customer service and satisfaction.
- It reduces the risk of legal liability and cost and time-consuming disputes – racial discrimination is unlawful, and there are no limits to the compensation that an employment tribunal can order you to make, if you lose a case.
- It makes a serious competitor for public contracts – local authorities alone spend more than 40 billion sterling pounds a year on procurement. Public authorities have a legal duty to promote race equality in all their activities, including those they contract out to suppliers. A good record on equality will put you in a strong position to bid for contracts where you have to show you can meet any race equality requirements.

**READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:**

1. The text is addressed to:

- (a) employers
- (b) employees
- (c) people from ethnic minorities
- (d) all of the above

2. Employers in the UK

- (a) Should employ people from different ethnic backgrounds.
- (b) Must now allow discrimination on the basis of race or colour.
- (c) Must recognize the special talents of people from different ethnic backgrounds.
- (d) Should follow the relevant laws on harassment.

3. How many 18-25 year olds from the ethnic minorities are currently studying for a degree?
- (a) about a quarter
  - (b) 18 per cent
  - (c) about a half
  - (d) more than 40 per cent
4. Which of the following statements are true? People from the ethnic minorities:
- (a) Are all bilingual.
  - (b) Only live in England.
  - (c) Will provide half the workforce in the next ten years.
  - (d) Possess very important information about affluent groups within society.
5. Which of the following statements is false? Employers benefit from an equal opportunities policy because they:
- (a) can choose from a wider range of job candidates
  - (b) can create a workplace where employees are esteemed and appreciated
  - (c) increase the likelihood of legal action
  - (d) can aid retention of top employees
6. Equal opportunities policies are important when bidding for public contracts because:
- (a) the contracts are worth a lot of money
  - (b) local authorities must be seen to uphold race equality
  - (c) such policies will improve the company's track record
  - (d) Companies must show race equality before they can make a proposal.

**ANSWERS TO PASSAGE #2:**

**1 - A, 2 - B, 3- D, 4 - D, 5 - C , 6 - B**

**PASSAGE #3:**

A & M Records Inc. v. Napster Inc.

United States District Court  
Northern District of California  
Marilyn Hall Patel, Chief Judge

July 26, 2000

Napster was an internet-based company which enabled its users to exchange computerized music files without payment. The plaintiffs, a group of record companies, brought an action against Napster for vicarious and contributory copyright infringement. Napster argued that its service constituted a fair use of copyrighted materials, such as by promoting new artists who authorized the distribution of their work. This was a motion by the plaintiffs for a preliminary injunction to prohibit Napster from duplicating or facilitating the duplication of any music owned by the plaintiffs.

Held: Motion allowed. There was a substantial likelihood that the plaintiffs' action would succeed. Napster was used primarily to exchange copyrighted music, which constituted copyright infringement. Any of the potential non-infringing uses were minimal. The evidence was overwhelming that Napster had either actual or constructive knowledge of the infringements. Napster was capable of exercising supervisory powers over its services.

**Reading Comprehension Questions:**

**Write True or False next to each statement:**

- 1) The parties in this case are two entities. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) The plaintiff prevailed in the Court of First Impression. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) This case is being heard in a State Court. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) The plaintiffs moved the court for preliminary damages. \_\_\_\_\_

- 5) The “fair use” argument was put forward by the defendants. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) The District Court denied the plaintiffs’ motion. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Napster was unaware of the infringements. \_\_\_\_\_

**ANSWERS:**

**1 – T, 2 – T, 3 – F, 4 – F, 5 – T, 6 – F, 7 - F**

Legal Vocabulary:

1. He was \_\_\_\_\_ to seven years in prison.  
(a) sentenced (b) put (c) convicted (d) assigned
2. Armed robbery is a very serious crime; it’s a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) parole (b) misdemeanor (c) felony (d) verdict
3. The plaintiff and defendant are the names of the \_\_\_\_\_ in a civil law suit.  
(a) parties (b) victims (c) verdicts (d) accused
4. The party who starts the civil lawsuit is called the:  
(a) defendant (b) appellant (c) prosecutor (d) plaintiff

**ANSWERS TO VOCABULARY QUESTIONS:**

**1 – A, 2 – C, 3 – A, 4 - D**

---