

زبان MHLE

تیر ۹۴

Structure

1. **When linguists encounter a new language, work to identify all of the sounds it contains .**
1) those who 2) and 3) they 4) who
2. **..... business managers plan the tasks **that** their employees are to carry out .**
1) It is the organizing process 2) They process the organizing
3) While the organizing process 4) Through the organizing process
3. **..... many long-distance swimmers coat their bodies with an insulating layer of grease .**
1) Against hypothermia 2) To guard against hypothermia
3) Guard against hypothermia 4) Guarding hypothermia against
4. **It is a federal law vaccinated before entering the first grade .**
1) for children be 2) so that children will be
3) that children be 4) requires children to be
5. **..... evidence of water on Mars, for years the dark lines visible on the planet were referred to as canals.**
1) Although there is no 2) Even though
3) Although no 4) And even though is no
6. **If the primary candidates more on the issues, the results of the election would have been quite different .**
1) had focused 2) have focused 3) focused 4) were focused
7. **Not until a frog develops lungs, the water and live on the land .**
1) it leaves 2) leaves it 3) that it leaves 4) does it leave
8. **..... the perishable quality of organic fibers, it is not possible to trace early techniques associated with weaving and interlacing of twines and threads .**
1) Because 2) Because of 3) Due to the fact that 4) Due to the fact

Vocabulary

21. **The walls of a dam must be strong enough to tremendous water pressure .**
1) withstand 2) decline 3) scrub 4) provoke
22. **Except for one student, who voted "no," the class was in canceling the final exam .**
1) magnanimous 2) industrious 3) meticulous 4) unanimous
23. **Tom has lied to us in the past on several occasions, so it is no wonder that we doubt his**
1) diversity 2) veracity 3) hostility 4) curiosity
24. **Because of inflation, salaries cannot the high cost of living .**
1) do away with 2) keep up with 3) look out for 4) cut down on
25. **I always take the bus to work because the in the city makes it difficult to find a parking place .**
1) extraction 2) precaution 3) congestion 4) manipulation
26. **Jonathon offers his directions so that everyone understands what to do immediately .**
1) explicitly 2) permanently 3) marginally 4) deliberately
27. **The bright morning sun the kitchen; there was no need for the lights to be on .**
1) simulated 2) distributed 3) emulated 4) illuminated
28. **In early spring, new buds begin to appear on trees and shrubs that have been all winter .**
1) coherent 2) eminent 3) dormant 4) inherent
29. **A good education will help you discover and develop your..... talents .**
1) latent 2) cogent 3) durable 4) hectic
30. **Automatic doors the movement of handicapped people who use wheelchairs .**
1) integrate 2) terminate 3) facilitate 4) accommodate

Paraphrase

31. Astronauts are subjected to the most rigorous training that has ever been **devised** for human beings .
1) demanded 2) created 3) diagnosed 4) allowed
32. Pollutants introduced into a lake can rapidly **accelerate** its natural aging process .
1) change 2) destroy 3) turn around 4) speed up
33. **Deceptively** simple in design, the sculptural works of Isamu Noguchi incorporate a broad range of textures, sizes, and contours .
1) Misleadingly 2) Generally 3) Noticeably 4) Exceptionally
34. After his heart attack, Jim went on a **therapeutic** diet and now he feels much better.
1) weight-losing 2) curative 3) vegetarian 4) stringent
35. Efforts to **ameliorate** housing conditions for the poor were halted because government funds were cut off .
1) analyze 2) develop 3) advertise 4) improve
36. The professor **elicited** a loud groan from his students with his difficult assignment .
1) articulated 2) observed 3) expected 4) drew out
37. Because Edward swam too fast at the beginning of the race, he lost his **stamina** early .
1) energy 2) chance 3) position 4) stroke
38. Chloroform was **simultaneously** invented by the American Samuel Guthrie and the German Justus Liebig in 1830 .
1) now and then 2) in earlier times
3) at the same time 4) little by little
39. Alaska boasts of several climates due to its **lofty** mountains, warm ocean currents, and frozen seas .
1) rugged 2) towering 3) countless 4) ageless
40. It took a great deal of **courage** for the early explorers to set sail on uncharted seas.
1) excitement 2) bravery 3) benevolence 4) foolishness

Passage A (Questions 41- 47)

The reasons for the extinction of a species and for the rapid rates of change in our environment are currently the focus of much scientific research. An individual species' susceptibility to extinction depends on at least two things: the taxon (the biological group-kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, or genus) to which a species belongs, and the overall rate of environmental **change. Fossil evidence shows that more mammals and birds become extinct than do mollusks or insects.** Studies of the extinction of the dinosaurs and other reptiles during the Cretaceous Period show that a changing environment affects different taxa in different ways. Some may be dramatically affected, others less so .

The best way to answer the question of what causes an extinction is to combine fields of inquiry and a variety of viewpoints. Using the fossil record and historical documentation, the different rates of the extinction of various taxa and different responses to environmental change can be detected. Then the evolutionary development of the different species can be **compared, and traits that may be disadvantageous can be singled out .**

Finally, researchers can use mathematical formulae to determine whether a population is likely to adapt itself to the changing environment or disappear. Hopefully, as more of this information is collected, specialists in different fields-e.g. physiological and behavioral ecology, population ecology, community ecology, evolutionary biology and systematics, biogeography, and paleobiology-will work together to make predictions about the broader changes that might occur in the ecosystem .

41. Which of the following is the **main topic of the passage ?**

- 1) Assessment of the work of specialists concerned with ecology
- 2) A discussion of possible causes of extinction, and of ways to make predictions about environmental change
- 3) The changing aspects of our environment
- 4) A comparison of the extinction rates of different taxa

42. Which of the following would be an example of a taxon?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) A phylum | 2) The rate of environmental change |
| 3) A fossil | 4) Studies of extinction |

43. Which of the following was a significant event of the Cretaceous Period?

- 1) Appearance of many taxa
- 2) Dramatic effect of the dinosaur on the environment
- 3) Extinction of birds
- 4) Extinction of dinosaurs

44. Which of the following can be inferred about dinosaurs?

- 1) They included species that were mammals .
- 2) They were better represented in the fossil record than other species .
- 3) They possessed disadvantageous traits.
- 4) They were not susceptible to extinction .

45. What does the word dramatically in line 8 mean?

- 1) Strongly 2) Inspiringly 3) Flimsily 4) Visually

46. From the passage it can be inferred that disadvantageous traits are

- 1) occurring at different rates . 2) a contributing cause of extinction.
3) adaptable . 4) learned by mathematical formulas .

47. According to the passage, the likelihood of a population becoming extinct can be

- 1) lessened by the efforts of a few concerned specialists.
- 2) unaffected by environmental change .
- 3) determined by mathematical formulas .
- 4) almost impossible to ascertain .

Passage B (Questions 48-55)

Most human diets contain between 10 and 15 percent of their total calories as protein. The rest of the dietary energy comes from carbohydrates and fats. The proportion of calories from fats varies from 10 percent in poor communities to 40 percent or more in rich communities.

In addition to providing energy, fats have several other functions in the body. The fat-soluble vitamins, A, D, E, and K, are dissolved in fats, as their name implies. Good sources of these vitamins have high oil or fat content, and the vitamins are stored in the body's fatty tissues. In the diet, fats cause food to remain longer in the stomach) thus increasing the feeling of fullness for some time after a meal is eaten. Fats add variety, taste, and texture to foods, which accounts for the popularity of fried foods. Fatty deposits in the body have an insulating and protective value.

Whether a certain amount of fat in the diet is essential to human health is not definitely known.

When rats are fed a fat-free diet, their growth eventually ceases, their skin becomes inflamed and scaly, and their reproductive systems are damaged. Two fatty acids, linoleic and arachidonic acids, prevent these abnormalities and hence are called essential fatty acids. They also are required by a number of other animals, but their roles in human beings are debatable. Most nutritionists consider linoleic fatty acid an essential nutrient for humans.

48. Where did this passage most probably appear?

- 1) A diet book
- 2) A book on basic nutrition
- 3) A cookbook
- 4) A popular sports magazine

49. What is the word "functions" in line 4 closest in meaning to ?

- 1) Forms
- 2) Needs
- 3) Jobs
- 4) Sources

50. What is the phrase "stored in" in line 6 closest in meaning to?

- 1) Manufactured in
- 2) Attached to
- 3) Measured by
- 4) Accumulated in

51. The author states that fats serve all of the following body functions EXCEPT to?

- 1) control weight gain .
- 2) insulate and protect the body.
- 3) provide energy .
- 4) promote a feeling of fullness .

52. According to the passage, which of the following is **true for rats when they are fed a fat-free diet** ?

- 1) They stop growing .
- 2) They have more babies.
- 3) They lose body hair.
- 4) They require less care .

53. **Linoleic fatty acid** is mentioned in the passage as

- 1) more useful than arachidonic acid .
- 2) an essential nutrient for humans .
- 3) preventing weight gain in rats .
- 4) a nutrient found in most foods .

54. What does the phrase "**these abnormalities**" in paragraph 3 refer to ?

- 1) A condition caused by fried foods
- 2) Strategically located fat deposits
- 3) Fatty deposits in the body
- 4) Cessation of growth, bad skin, and damaged reproductive systems

55. That humans should all have **some fat in their diets** is, according to the author ,

- 1) a commonly held view.
- 2) only true for kids .
- 3) not yet a proven fact .
- 4) proven to be true by experiments on rats .

Passage C (Questions 56-63)

Until recently, hunting for treasure from shipwrecks **was mostly fantasy**; with recent technological advances, however, the search for sunken treasure has become more popular as a legitimate endeavor. This has caused a debate **between those wanting to salvage the wrecks** and those **wanting to preserve them**.

Treasure hunters are spurred on by the thought of finding caches of gold coins or other valuable **objects on a sunken ship**. One team of salvagers, for instance, searched the wreck of the RMS Republic, which **sank outside the Boston harbor in 1909**. The search party, using side-scan sonar, a **device that projects sound waves across the ocean bottom and produces a profile of the sea floor**, located the wreck **in just two and a half days**. Before the use of this new technology, such searches could **take months or years**. The team of 45 divers searched the wreck for two months, **finding silver tea services, crystal dinnerware**, and thousands of **bottles**, but they did not find the five and a half tons of American Gold Eagle coins they were searching for.

Preservationists focus on the historic value of a ship. They say that even if a shipwreck's treasure does **not have a high monetary value**, it can be **an invaluable source** of historic artifacts that are preserved in **nearly mint condition**. But once a salvage **team has scoured** a site, much of the **archaeological value is lost**. Maritime archaeologists who are preservationists worry that the **success of salvagers** will attract more **treasure hunting expeditions and thus threaten remaining undiscovered wrecks**. Preservationists are lobbying their state lawmakers to **legally restrict underwater searches and unregulated salvages**. To counter their efforts, treasure hunters argue that without the lure of gold and million-dollar treasures, the wrecks and **their historical artifacts would never be recovered at all**.

56. What is the **main idea** of this passage ?

- 1) Searching for wrecks is much easier with new technologies like side-scan sonar .
- 2) Maritime archaeologists are concerned about the unregulated searching of wrecks .
- 3) The search of the RMS Republic failed to produce the hoped-for coins .
- 4) The popularity of treasure seeking has spurred a debate between preservationists and salvagers .

57. What is the word "**sunken**" in line 2 closest in meaning to?

- 1) Broken
- 2) Underwater
- 3) Ancient
- 4) Hollow

58. What is the word "**legitimate**" in line 3 closest in meaning to?

- 1) Justified
- 2) innocent
- 3) Prudent
- 4) Fundamental

59. Which of the following statements is **best supported by the author**?

- 1) The value of a shipwreck depends on the quantity of its artifacts.
- 2) Preservationists are fighting the use of technological advances such as side-scan sonar .
- 3) Side-scan sonar has helped legitimize salvaging .
- 4) The use of sound waves is crucial to locating shipwrecks .

60. The author **uses the phrase "mint condition"** in paragraph 3 to describe something

- 1) magical.
- 2) significant.
- 3) tolerant.
- 4) perfect.

61. From the passage, **you can infer that a preservationist would be most likely to**

- 1) shun treasure-seeking salvagers.
- 2) be a diver .
- 3) put treasures in a museum.
- 4) do archaeological research .

62. What is the word "**lure**" in paragraph 3 closest in meaning to?

- 1) Knowledge
- 2) Attraction
- 3) Luxury
- 4) Glare

63. The **second and third paragraphs** are an example of

- 1) chronological order
- 2) definition .
- 3) specific to general.
- 4) explanation .

Passage D (Questions 64-70)

Fortunately, there are still a few tasty things for us gourmands to enjoy in relative security. Their numbers, however, are depleted almost daily, it seems, by ruthless proclamations from the ever-vigilant Food and Drug Administration and its allies, our doctors. The latest felon to face prosecution is the salt of life, sodium chloride .

Ostensibly, overuse of salt causes high blood pressure and hypertension. A few years ago, the antisalt campaigners raised such a rumpus that salt was banned from baby food. Pressure was being applied to food manufacturers to oblige them to label their products to show sodium content. Because doing so would cost manufacturers money, they argued that they had no idea how much salt remains on such things as potato chips and how much sticks to the bag. Furthermore, salt isn't the only harmful ingredient in food. The debate at the time was if the manufacturer has to provide sodium content, why not require him to list every ingredient and specify which are detrimental to our health? Cigarettes have a warning printed on them. Shouldn't the same type of warning appear on canned foods that are notoriously oversalted ?

There are endless ifs and buts in the controversy, but the most telling of these is the questionable proof of salt's diabolic effect upon the blood pressure. True, people who cut their salt intake lowered their blood pressure, but where is the scientific proof that something other than salt didn't do the trick? The most common means of providing dubious proof that salt causes hypertension is to compare societies that use little salt with those that use mountains of salt in their daily diets. Which group has the higher rate of hypertension? Whose blood pressure is lower? What happens when salt is introduced into a group where salt is a novelty? Does the blood pressure rise significantly? Studies of Japanese salt-intake indicated that as the world's greatest salters, they suffer the most from hypertension. On the other hand, the simple, salt-free cuisine of several tribes in the Solomon Islands has kept older members of the tribe from developing hypertension and high blood pressure. No account is taken of the effects of inflation, recession, pollution, crime, and sundry other ills to which Americans, unlike people on underdeveloped islands, are exposed .

To salt or not to salt? That is the question. Now that the **question has arisen**, it must not be treated **with levity but, rather, with searching scientific investigation** so that those of us who are preoccupied with both savory food and longevity may decide which of the two is worth us sail .

64. The attitude of the author of this passage toward the salt controversy is that

- 1) we must stop eating salt immediately .
- 2) s/he is still not convinced that salt is harmful .
- 3) the food and Drug Administration works well with doctors.
- 4) soon there won't be anything tasty left to eat .

65. What is the author's approach to the topic ?

- 1) Angry
- 2) Scientific
- 3) Humorous
- 4) Sympathetic

66. Who is a gourmand presumably ?

- 1) A person
- 2) A theory
- 3) Kind of food
- 4) A protest

67. Why did some food manufacturers not want to label packages with sodium content ?

- 1) They disagreed with the FDA.
- 2) Salt doesn't stick to potato chips .
- 3) They would have to spend more money.
- 4) It isn't important to single out salt .

68. Why should canned goods have the same type of warning as cigarettes?

- 1) Both contain salt .
- 2) The author likes to smoke and eat .
- 3) The cigarette warning reduces smoking.
- 4) Both are harmful to your health .

69. According to the passage, the Japanese use a lot of salt

- 1) but they suffer from hypertension .
- 2) and they suffer from hypertension .
- 3) because they suffer from hypertension.
- 4) when they suffer from hypertension .

70. The author suggests that Americans suffer from hypertension as a result of

- 1) emotional stress.
- 2) too much salt.
- 3) salt-free cuisine.
- 4) ailments.

پاسخنامه کلیدی

شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ
1	3	21	1	41	2	61	1
2	4	22	4	42	1	62	2
3	2	23	2	43	4	63	4
4	3	24	2	44	3	64	2
5	1	25	3	45	1	65	3
6	1	26	1	46	2	66	1
7	4	27	4	47	3	67	3
8	2	28	3	48	2	68	4
9	3	29	1	49	3	69	2
10	2	30	3	50	4	70	1
11	3	31	2	51	1		
12	1	32	4	52	1		
13	3	33	1	53	2		
14	2	34	2	54	4		
15	1	35	4	55	3		
16	1	36	4	56	4		
17	4	37	1	57	2		
18	1	38	3	58	1		
19	2	39	2	59	3		
20	4	40	2	60	4		