

زبان MHLE

تیر ۹۵

Listening

1. What does the man mean ?

- 1) Tom's part in the play included mime.
- 2) Tom lifted an ice drink .
- 3) It was kind of Tom to make the offer .
- 4) Tom waved his hand as he parted .

2. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) They shipped her the gift .
- 2) They broke what was in the package.
- 3) They arranged to go away .
- 4) They shared the cost of the gift .

3. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) Sue is good at convincing people to help .
- 2) Sue has knocked on people's doors for money .
- 3) Sue causes people to waste their time and money.
- 4) Sue cashes checks for people who have time to wait .

4. What can be inferred about Mark ?

- 1) Mark can't stand driving on weekdays .
- 2) Mark only drives on Friday because of the traffic.
- 3) Mark can't read the traffic signs at night .
- 4) Mark doesn't like to drive in heavy traffic .

5. What does the man imply ?

- 1) They don't go to the optician's very often.
- 2) They don't usually agree on who to vote for .
- 3) They usually don't look each other in the eye during debates.
- 4) They see each other only at election times .

6. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) Tuna fish costs twice as much as before .
- 2) The cost of tuna fish goes up two or three times a year .
- 3) The cost of tuna fish has gone up twice in the last three years .
- 4) During the last three years, rice has cost half as much as tuna fish

7. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) She thought they didn't go to the rally .
- 2) She couldn't believe they went swimming .
- 3) It didn't seem possible to her that they missed the rally.
- 4) Their going to the beach seemed unbelievable .

8. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) She would have liked some jam from the cupboard if she weren't so full .
- 2) The cupboard is so full, she can't find the jam .
- 3) The cupboard wasn't full, so she was able to find the jam.
- 4) The cupboard was so full, and she found the door jammed .

9. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) Carmen is one of the directors of the boat club .
- 2) Carmen arranges meetings for the directors of the boat club.
- 3) Carmen is a waitress on board the ship called Directors .
- 4) Carmen is bored with serving the boat club directors .

10. What does the man mean ?

- 1) Dan's leave-taking surprised him .
- 2) It wasn't true that Dan asked him to make a speech.
- 3) He was amazed at the way Dan defended him .
- 4) He didn't know what to say when Dan wrongly accused him .

11. What does the woman imply?

- 1) The children slept all the way .
- 2) The children need exercise after being in the car so long.
- 3) The children are too tired to play .
- 4) The children would like to walk to campus .

12. What does the woman imply?

- 1) He passed by a narrow margin.
- 2) He was close to passing mark .
- 3) He will be called into the physics office.
- 4) He shouldn't shout in the hallway .

13. What does the man mean?

- 1) Michael has a brother.
- 2) Michael is a lawyer .
- 3) Michael is related to the man by marriage.
- 4) Michael is married to a lawyer .

14. What does the woman mean?

- 1) There will be a big turnout .
- 2) She has someone to testify on her behalf.
- 3) There was an accident .
- 4) She'll recount a witty incident .

15. What does the man imply ?

- 1) He doesn't want the woman to visit him.
- 2) It's easy to find his house .
- 3) The woman wouldn't be able to find the parking lot.
- 4) It's difficult to explain how to get to his house .

16. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) She is not happy with the man's reason .
- 2) She thinks it's a bad time of year to see the grotto .
- 3) She wants to know why the man doesn't become a member of the club .
- 4) She thinks the man has a good reason for joining them .

17. What does the woman say about Scott ?

- 1) He finished repairing the furniture more than five years ago.
- 2) He has taken less than five years to repair the furniture .
- 3) He began to repair furniture more than five years ago .
- 4) He will be restoring furniture for at least five more years .

18. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) She doesn't understand that his father needs the car.
- 2) They don't have to go to the movie tonight .
- 3) It's fine with her to take a bus .
- 4) They could go to an earlier movie and then return the car to his father .

19. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) Peter is a professional carpenter.
- 2) A professor designed the cabinets.
- 3) Peter had a small cabin built .
- 4) A carpenter built the cabinets .

20. What does the man mean ?

- 1) He doesn't want the woman to drive .
- 2) He agrees that the fog could be dangerous .
- 3) He wants her to pull over to the other side of the street.
- 4) He doesn't want to continue driving in the fog .

21. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) They should ask for directions.
- 2) They need to buy some gasoline .
- 3) They need to check their headlights and taillights.
- 4) They should pull off the road .

22. What does the man imply?

- 1) He needs to buy a hat .
- 2) He's going to visit Barbara.
- 3) He wants to get some food .
- 4) He's on his way to get a haircut .

23. What does the man mean ?

- 1) He doesn't know how to read road signs.
- 2) He can read the signs if she takes the exit.
- 3) He can read the signs if she goes slower .
- 4) He's not certain where she should slow down .

24. What are the people discussing ?

- 1) The most popular painting in the world.
- 2) A painting that thieves favor .
- 3) A popular painting among the public .
- 4) The most valuable painting in the museum .

25. What is the man uncertain about ?

- 1) How thieves can steal the painting.
- 2) Why someone would buy a painting .
- 3) How many times the painting has been taken.
- 4) How much the stolen painting sells for .

26. How long had the Rembrandt been missing?

- 1) For 3 years .
- 2) For 4 years
- 3) For 5 years .
- 4) For 20 years .

27. What reason is given for the painting's popularity among thieves?

- 1) It's a Rembrandt .
- 2) It's worth \$5 million.
- 3) It's easily recognized.
- 4) It's 9 by 11 inches .

28. What is the lecture about?

- 1) Facts about saffron .
- 2) How important saffron is.
- 3) How saffron is produced.
- 4) The cost of saffron .

29. What reason is given for saffron being known as the "king of spices ?"

- 1) It is produced in Spain .
- 2) The finest variety comes from La Mancha .
- 3) It is one of the world's most prized foodstuffs.
- 4) It is obtained from the *Crocus sativus* .

30. Which country is the biggest consumer of saffron?

- 1) Italy .
- 2) France .
- 3) Spain .
- 4) India .

Grammar

- 31. Most comets have two kinds of tails, one made up of dust, made up of especially charged particles called plasma .**
1) other one 2) the other 3) one another 4) each other
- 32. Although the Red Cross accepts blood from most donors, the nurses will not let you blood if you have just had a cold .**
1) to giving 2) giving 3) to give 4) give
- 33. During the early period of ocean navigation, any need for sophisticated instruments and techniques .**
1) so that hardly 2) where there hardly was
3) hardly was 4) there was hardly
- 34. The fact money orders can usually be easily cashed has made them a popular form of payment .**
1) that 2) of 3) is that 4) which is
- 35. The Rose Bowl, place on New Year's Day, is the oldest postseason collegiate football game in the United States .**
1) takes 2) it takes 3) which takes 4) took
- 36. Some economists now suggest that home equity loans are merely a new trap to push consumers beyond**
1) they can afford 2) they can afford it 3) what is affordable 4) able to afford
- 37. In recent months, the final mapping of the human genome the range of medical treatments and cures available to those suffering from various diseases .**
1) extends 2) has extended 3) will extend 4) will have extended
- 38. Made of white silk applied on maroon satin, found in the smoking room of the colonial palace, form a festive backdrop .**
1) figure 2) it is this figure 3) there is a figure 4) these figures

39. Even at the peak of its power, the circulating column of air at the core of a tornado in excess of 250 miles per hour .

1) reaches almost never

2) almost never reaches

3) almost reaches never

4) reaches never almost

40. Egyptian pyramids were regularly robbed despite their intricate passageways, byzantine mazes, and

1) false walls

2) they had false walls

3) walls which were false

4) walls of falsity

Error Identification

41. A revival of carpet weaving became **noticeable** toward the end of **the** 19th century, and Kerman rapidly developed into one of **the most important** carpet **industry** in Persia .

42. In **the** south of France and in Morocco, rose oil **has obtained** partly by distilling but **principally** by extracting the oil from the **flower petals** of centifolia roses .

43. **It** can be little doubt that, **during** the first half of the 8th century ,**when** the Medes ruled northwestern Iran from their capital at Ecbatana, **they** developed some characteristic forms of architecture .

44. Egyptian tombs were **typical** erected in groups on the west side of the Nile, **where** the sun **sets**, and sometimes even **carved** into the mountains west of the Nile .

45. **Economics**, with **their** widespread range of practical application ,**is** of great interest to government leaders **throughout** the world .

46. The rapid **grow** of Boston **during** the mid-nineteenth century **coincided with** a large influx of European **immigrants** .

47. The merits of the Hippocratic writings are **many**, and, although they are of **varying** lengths and literary quality, they are all simple and direct, earnest in **its** desire to help, and **lacking in** technical jargon .

48. The new teacher was **both** surprised and delighted **when** she realized that her class consisted **with** many students from **faraway** countries .

49. Bricks were made from mud and straw **formed** in a four-sided wooden frame, **which** was removed after evaporation **has** sufficiently hardened **the contents** .
50. The Persian physician Al-Razi, **known as** Rhazes to his European translators, **clearly** described the symptoms of smallpox **and** distinguished **them** from measles .

Vocabulary

51. **Palms, growing in hot climates, are one of the most well-known and planted tree families .**
1) widely 2) tolerantly 3) bitterly 4) anxiously
52. **Octopuses have a relatively short life span and some Live for only six months .**
1) species 2) distributions 3) relations 4) creators
53. **Because Ernie gestures wildly when he speaks, people say he his father .**
1) looks after 2) waits on 3) catches on 4) takes after
54. **Sheila was very of her colleagues' support during her illness .**
1) ambitious 2) appreciative 3) abundant 4) affirmative
55. **In most offices, all employees are from smoking during working hours .**
1) entertained 2) conquered 3) prohibited 4) accomplished
56. **The father tried to persuade his son that the of marriage was very important .**
1) tradition 2) mastery 3) mystery 4) treasure
57. **Four members walked out of the meeting, with the result that the committee did not have a and could not take any decisions .**
1) petition 2) campaign 3) quorum 4) doctrine
58. **There is a that if you break a mirror, you'll have seven years' bad luck .**
1) prescription 2) superstition 3) destination 4) reputation

67. The evolution of agriculture in the early years of the twentieth century was **characterized** by the partial mechanization of the sowing and reaping processes .
- 1) created 2) enriched 3) accelerated 4) typified
68. A major **shift** in propulsion technology during the postwar period caused the world to adopt jet propulsion as the power source for military and passenger aircraft .
- 1) expansion 2) advance 3) switch 4) discovery
69. The human environment, in the biological sense, is **chiefly** a hostile one .
- 1) mostly 2) actually 3) normally 4) partially
70. The standard definition of writing **highlights** the fact that writing is in principle the representation of language rather than a direct representation of thought .
- 1) mentions 2) conceals 3) emphasizes 4) distorts

Passage A (Questions 71- 76)

The word icon means image, picture, or likeness .Originally, the term referred to all **depictions of religious subjects**; now, its significance has become restricted, and it denotes a portable religious picture, either painted on a wooden panel, or in enamel on metal, or executed in mosaic. Unless made for use in processions, **most wooden panels** were painted on one side only .

The selection of wood was of the greatest importance, as resinous wood was apt to harbor woodworm. **Most favored were the nonresinous woods**, such as lime, alder, birch and cypress; pine was used in Russia, where it tended to be less resinous than in the Mediterranean. The panel was cut to size, and **in most cases a flat surface was hollowed out from the center in order** to provide a **raised border**. This practice also made warping less likely. However, some icons have a completely flat surface .

The next step was to **cover the panel** with a sheet of loosely woven canvas that was treated with a **mixture of gesso and powdered alabaster**, or the finest grade of chalk. This was laid on in layers, each of which was allowed to dry before the application of the next, until there were about **eight layers**. On **the resulting smooth surface the artist painted** .

Finally, the finished painting was given a **coat of varnish** .Since the varnish **absorbs dust and soot from its surroundings**, the brilliant colors soon began to darken and recede, and the custom of covering an icon with an ornate sheet of precious metal developed, so that only the most significant parts were left visible. It is possible to remove the ancient varnish, so as to restore the colors to their original brilliance .

71. What does the passage **mainly discuss?**

- 1) The etymology of the word icon .
- 2) Customs surrounding icons .
- 3) The making of icons .
- 4) The history of icons .

72. According to the passage **why were nonresinous woods preferable ?**

- 1) Nonresinous woods were more available .
- 2) Pines were less resinous in the Mediterranean areas.
- 3) Nonresinous woods did not warp .
- 4) Resinous woods could be damaged by woodworm .

73. According to the passage, on what type of surface did the artist actually paint ?

- 1) A flat surface hollowed out from the wood .
- 2) A canvas treated with gesso and powdered alabaster.
- 3) On top of a coat of varnish .
- 4) On a sheet of precious metal .

74. In the last paragraph, what is said about the varnish?

- 1) It restored the colors of the original painting .
- 2) It caused changes in the colors of the icon .
- 3) It protected the painting from fading .
- 4) It made the colors of the painting shiny .

75. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage ?

- 1) A step-by-step description .
- 2) A definition and several examples.
- 3) The history of iconography
- 4) Directions for restoring icons .

76. Which of the following phrases could be substituted for the phrase "so as to" in the last paragraph without changing the meaning of the passage ?

- 1) So there .
- 2) In order to .
- 3) Because of .
- 4) Meanwhile .

Passage B (Questions 77-82)

When we try to teach children anything from **how to count** to how to **take a bath**, we can experience the **frustrations of having youngsters**, occasionally or often, reject these efforts. Children, in turn, are often frustrated by parents who think teaching **is a matter of imposing some** learning on them. Children may be "born learners," though they certainly won't display this all the time. Many parents are not "born teachers" at any time .

To be a good teacher, **patience is essential**, **but it's not enough**. A good teacher needs to be able to work up and down a scale of greater and lesser difficulty. For example, let's say you're reading a book about trucks to your child. With a very young child, first you might ask your child to **point to the bigger truck**. Then you prompt your child to move to "yes" and "no" responses. The **next move is to whole-sentence answers** and finally to your asking, "Tell me about this truck ".

Creativity and intelligence thrive on discussion. Sometimes adults, who need the practice least, do **most of the talking**, while children sit by passively. **This** is unfortunate, because it is the interplay of discussion and experience that encourage children to use their minds actively to formulate ideas. Probably the best teaching tip is, "Don't talk too much "!

A good teacher keeps explanations short and backs them up with tangible demonstrations. If you are teaching measurement, actually measure a room. If you are teaching science, let children relive the drama and excitement of discovery.

77. According to the passage, a **successful teacher should always**

- 1) make use of "yes" and "no" questions .
- 2) provide a comfortable learning environment.
- 3) engage the student in conversation .
- 4) make use of guided role-playing .

78. Which of the following would be the **best title for the passage?**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1) The uses of Natural Intelligence | 2) Methods to Ensure Learning |
| 3) The Importance of Children's Play | 4) Discussion Topics for Today's Teacher |

79. **How does the author recommend that **teachers present material to the child** ?**

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Subliminally. | 2) Uncritically . | 3) Infrequently. | 4) Progressively . |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|

Passage C (Questions 83-91)

Watching for wildlife in the forest, we rarely see past the surface of things. Standing on the ground floor, we scan the leafy rafters, entirely overlooking the living world in the soil beneath our feet .

The forest's basement is a **secret world**. As different from our own world as water is from **air**, the **soil seems** quiet, even dead. But life **bustles** down below: a cubic inch of topsoil may contain billions of creatures .

Predators and prey roam beneath as well as above the forest floor. Furthermore, those upstairs and downstairs forest denizens live closely **linked** lives. Soil-dwelling bacteria and fungi **break down dead organic matter into molecules** that **above ground plants use for food**. Those plants, as well as animals, mature and die, leaving more organic matter to fuel the folks downstairs .

Like a well-insulated house, the soil protects its tenants from extreme temperatures, and from rain and snow. It also provides a **bulwark** against predators that roam the surface world. But the dense, protecting soil also limits mobility. Soil creatures must be especially equipped in order to travel easily through their dark, **constricting** realm .

Earthworms and ants are the **champion earth-movers**, creating channels that allow air and water to enter the soil. While ants travel relatively far from their nests, earthworms work small areas, reprocessing vast amounts of soil into fertile "waste." In a single year, as much as 36 tons of soil may pass through the alimentary tracts of all the earthworms living in an acre of soil .

83. What is the **main topic of this passage?**
- 1) Life in the forest soil . 2) The life cycle of ants and worms.
3) A description of a forest scene. 4) The habits of the forest animals .
84. The word "**bustles**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
- 1) is stagnant. 2) is very active . 3) gathers. 4) waits .
85. The word "**linked**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
- 1) related. 2) chained . 3) lifted. 4) measured .
86. According to the passage, what is **the main function of bacteria and fungi** ?
- 1) To help aerate the soil. 2) To build walls in the soil.
3) To kill mature plants . 4) To provide food for plant life .
87. The word "**bulwark**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
- 1) radar. 2) gateway . 3) barrier. 4) tomb .
88. According to the passage, the **soil offers creatures** who live underground protection **from all of the following EXCEPT**
- 1) enemies. 2) bad weather
3) bacteria and fungi. 4) extreme heat and cold .
89. The word "**constricting**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
- 1) damp. 2) heavy . 3) deep. 4) limiting .
90. According to the passage, **it could be expected that ants**
- 1) move more earth than earthworms . 2) are more mobile than earthworms .
3) live only above ground . 4) perform similar functions to fungi .
91. The author uses which **analogy to discuss the soil of the forest?**
- 1) A laboratory . 2) A tunnel . 3) A vehicle . 4) A building .

Passage D (Questions 94-100)

Sir Anthony Van Dyck, one of the world's **greatest masters of portraiture**, was born in **Antwerp** and was **the seventh of twelve children**. His affluent father apprenticed him to a **painter** when he was just a little **over ten**. Having become a **member of the Antwerp Guild of painters** before **he was nineteen**, he worked in **the studio of Peter Paul Rubens** for **several years**.

In Italy, Van Dyck **studied the great Venetian masters** and painted flattering portraits of gorgeous ladies and haughty **nobles in gilded** velvet robes with lace and pearls. While he was sought after by the aristocracy for his **acclaimed** loose brushwork, his engravings and etchings also evinced his outstanding talent. Upon his return to **Antwerp in 1628**, he was influenced by **Rubens 's interpretation** of the artistic form and **produced numerous religious paintings** while holding an appointment as the court painter. During his tenure, he proved that his use of color, his **sensitive elegance**, and his **remarkable** insight were **unexcelled**.

His fame preceded him to England, where he was invited by King Charles I. After years of faithful service, he was knighted in recognition of his achievements in painting countless portraits of the king, the queen, the royal children, and the titled nobility of England.

However, Van Dyck's greatest piece is one of his religious works, a true masterpiece displayed in the Antwerp gallery. **This group scene** exhibits his artful polish in painting the folds of fabric, the **delicacy of human skin, landscape, and other externals, and puts him above other** accomplished contemporary masters. Although Charles paid Van Dyck a salary and granted him a pension, the painter's extravagant life-style and penchant for luxuries led him into debt, and he **died without means**.

92. It can be inferred from the passage that **Van Dyck was raised**
- 1) in a large and wealthy family .
 - 2) in a stable and loving household .
 - 3) by his father alone .
 - 4) without good work habits .
93. What did **Van Dyck do in his early youth?**
- 1) He was a brush cleaner
 - 2) He was hired as a painter .
 - 3) He studied painting .
 - 4) He sold paintings .
94. The author of the passage **implies that Van Dyck**
- 1) had produced great paintings before he turned nineteen.
 - 2) had a great artistic talent even when he was young .
 - 3) joined other painters when he had little to occupy him.
 - 4) worked very hard in his youth to make a living .
95. The word "**acclaimed**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
- 1) reclaimed .
 - 2) recognized .
 - 3) recommended .
 - 4) rectified .
96. How did **Charles I honor Van Dyck** ?
- 1) Van Dyck painted members of the royal court.
 - 2) Van Dyck received a noble title .
 - 3) Van Dyck was allowed to travel widely .
 - 4) Van Dyck displayed his work in the royal palace .
97. What does Van Dyck's **masterpiece attest to?**
- 1) His remarkable religious fervor .
 - 2) His exorbitant tastes and habits .
 - 3) His keen eye for polished surfaces .
 - 4) His refined sense for texture .
98. In paragraph 4, the phrase "**this group scene**" refers to
- 1) the Antwerp gallery .
 - 2) Van Dyck's religious works.
 - 3) the masterpiece .
 - 4) the titled nobility of England .
99. What are the reasons given for Van **Dyck's financial decline?**
- 1) His employer's lack of generosity .
 - 2) His ill health and lack of revenue .
 - 3) His lavish spending .
 - 4) His miserly attitudes .
100. The author's **tone in the passage can be described as**
- 1) admiring .
 - 2) ironic .
 - 3) critical .
 - 4) indifferent.

پاسخنامه کلیدی

شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ
1	3	21	1	41	1	61	3	81	1
2	4	22	4	42	4	62	1	82	4
3	1	23	3	43	2	63	3	83	1
4	4	24	2	44	1	64	2	84	2
5	2	25	4	45	1	65	3	85	1
6	1	26	1	46	2	66	4	86	4
7	3	27	4	47	1	67	4	87	3
8	2	28	1	48	3	68	3	88	3
9	1	29	3	49	3	69	1	89	4
10	4	30	3	50	3	70	3	90	2
11	2	31	2	51	31	71	3	91	4
12	1	32	4	52	1	72	4	92	1
13	3	33	4	53	4	73	2	93	3
14	2	34	1	54	2	74	2	94	2
15	4	35	3	55	3	75	1	95	2
16	1	36	3	56	1	76	2	96	2
17	3	37	2	57	3	77	3	97	4
18	3	38	4	58	2	78	2	98	3
19	4	39	2	59	2	79	4	99	3
20	2	40	1	60	4	80	2	100	1