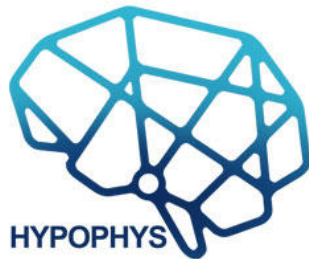


آزمون MHLE

خرداد ماه

سال ۹۴



HYPOPHYS

Structure completion

1. Copper is the favored metal for electricians' wire because of

- 1) it is an excellent conductor
- 2) its excellent conductivity
- 3) excellent conductivity of it
- 4) so conductive is it

2. Vitamins are organic compounds and must be ingested to maintain proper bodily functions.

- 1) that they can't be produced by the body
- 2) the body can't produce them
- 3) not produced them by the body
- 4) that can't be produced by the body

3. Although most cats hate to swim, if necessary.

- 1) they can do so
- 2) but they can do so
- 3) so can they do
- 4) the)' can so do

4., regarded by archaeologists as the world's oldest continuously inhabited city, is the capital of Syria.

- 1) Damascus is
- 2) Damascus being
- 3) Damascus
- 4) That Damascus

5. Many health food advocates maintain

- 1) eggs and milk should be avoiding
- 2) that eggs and milk should be avoided
- 3) to avoiding eggs and milk
- 4) the avoided eggs and milk

6. The primary symptoms of tinnitus are intermittent headaches and

- 1) to ring in the ears
- 2) a ringing in the ears
- 3) in the ears ring
- 4) the ringing in ears

7. Only feathered creatures inhabit the Arctic region year-round.

- 1) a few
- 2) fewer
- 3) fewer than
- 4) as few as

8. Modern scanning technology enables physicians to identify brain disorders earlier
..... than in the past.

- 1) and more accurate
- 2) and more accurately
- 3) accurate and more
- 4) accurately and more

9. Temperature Inversions often occur when in the late afternoon.

- 1) that the earth's surface is cooled
- 2) also the earth's surface is cooled
- 3) the earth's surface is cooled
- 4) earth's surface is cooled

10. The basic source of calories is glucose, produced by plants.

- 1) a sugar
- 2) sugar
- 3) is a sugar
- 4) which it is a sugar

Error identification

11. The building blocks of the proteins necessary for life are amino acids, much of which cannot be synthesized by the body and must be included in the diet.

12. Generally speaking, proteins that come from animal sources are complete whereas those that come from another sources are incomplete proteins.

13. If no fossil record are available, the next strongest evidence of the kinship among organisms would be similarities in the embryonic development of organisms today.

14. Glucose is different from fructose in its structural formula, but the molecular formula for these two sugars is the similar.

15. Human infants are not usually able to walk by themselves until they reach eleven or twelve months of age.

16. Establishing by California to house its most dangerous prisoners, Alcatraz Prison was considered escape-proof.

17. According to many scientists, the release of man-made chemicals into the atmosphere has made much damage to, the fragile ozone layer.

18. The maximum recorded height of the giant sequoia of Northern California, the largest tree in the world, reach more than 330 feet.

19. Alike oxygen, which is chemically changed by our bodies into carbon dioxide, nitrogen is merely exhaled back into the air.

20. Bone cells are nourished by a fluid called plasma, derived from the blood, but contained neither the red nor the white corpuscles.

Vocabulary

21. The banana is a herb that springs from an underground stem to form false trunks up to 20 feet high.

- 1) sporadic
- 2) gigantic
- 3) vigorous
- 4) placid

22. One of the primary objectives of the National Forest Service is of forest land for future generations.

- 1) assimilation
- 2) illustration
- 3) perception
- 4) conservation

23. Mrs. Smith was extremely angry because her sister Sylvia had her secrets to all the neighbors.

- 1) revealed
- 2) probed
- 3) depicted
- 4) condoned

24. To be an effective writer, we must organize our thoughts and never too far from the main idea.

- 1) abandon
- 2) exempt
- 3) digress
- 4) hamper

25. The planet Mercury is so small that the of its volume to Earth is only about 1 to 20.

- 1) hue
- 2) core
- 3) ratio
- 4) zenith

26. Contrary to popular opinion, the origin of the circus is recent, having little in common with ancient Roman circuses.

- 1) comparatively
- 2) constantly
- 3) consistently
- 4) conveniently

27. Crowd behavior is characterized as a collective reaction to a publicly observed event.

- 1) meticulous
- 2) tenacious
- 3) precious
- 4) spontaneous

28. Mary and Harry could not their differences, so they decided to get a divorce.

- 1) rehearse
- 2) reproach
- 3) restore
- 4) reconcile

29. In dry areas of the country, you can see ditches all over the farm land for

- 1) inflation
- 2) irrigation
- 3) innovation
- 4) implementation

30. Before taking legal action against Tom, we need to collect more evidence.

- 1) feasible
- 2) tangible
- 3) legible
- 4) compatible

Paraphrase

31. By fostering independence in children, you will gain their affection and their respect.

- 1) frustrating
- 2) demystifying
- 3) encouraging
- 4) neglecting

32. Distances in space seem incredibly great when compared to distances on earth.

- 1) unbelievably
- 2) inaccessibly
- 3) hopelessly
- 4) excessively

33. The police force's difficult situation involved a bank robber who threatened to shoot a bank employee if any police approached.

- 1) testament
- 2) detriment
- 3) deployment
- 4) predicament

34. In the field of artificial intelligence, scientists study methods for developing computer programs that display aspects of intelligent behavior.

- 1) classify
- 2) exhibit
- 3) depend on
- 4) conform to

35. During hibernation, animals remain dormant and their heart rate, breathing, and temperature are very low.

- 1) motionless
- 2) comfortable
- 3) agile
- 4) awake

36. In the 11th century, the idea of drinking chocolate caught on in Europe.

- 1) Became disliked
- 2) Became questionable
- 3) Became dangerous
- 4) Became popular

37. Formerly a palace, the Louvre was made a museum after the French Revolution.

- 1) Henceforth
- 2) Frequently
- 3) Previously
- 4) Eventually

38. When one is not familiar with the customs of a new country, it is likely that he or she will make a blunder.

- 1) an injury
- 2) an enemy
- 3) a mistake
- 4) a commitment

39. Lifting the shoulders is a gesture that indicates lack of interest.

- 1) Napping
- 2) Shrugging
- 3) Sighing
- 4) Yawning

40. Even as a child, Thomas Edison had a very inquisitive mind; at the age of three, he performed his first experiment.

- 1) mature
- 2) complex
- 3) brilliant
- 4) curious

Passage A (Questions 41-48)

Simply being bilingual does, not qualify someone to interpret Interpreting is not merely a mechanical process of converting one sentence in language A into the same sentence in

language B. Rather, it's a complex in which thoughts and idioms that have no obvious analogues from tongue to tongue - or words **that have multiple meanings** - must quickly be transformed in such a way that the message is clearly and accurately expressed to the listener.

At one international conference, an American speaker said, **"You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear,"** which meant nothing to the Spanish audience. The interpretation was, "A monkey in a silk dress is still a monkey" - an idiom the Spanish understood and that conveyed the same idea.

There are two kinds of interpreters, simultaneous and consecutive, each requiring separate talents. **The former,** sitting in an isolated booth, usually at a large multilingual conference, speaks to listeners wearing headphones, interpreting what a foreign-language speaker says as he says it - actually a sentence behind. Consecutive interpreters are the ones most international negotiators use. They are mainly employed for smaller meetings without sound booths, headphones, and other high-tech gear. Equally taxing in its own way, consecutive **interpretation also requires two-person teams.** A foreign speaker says his piece while the interpreter, **using a special shorthand, takes notes and during a pause,** tells the client what was said. Consecutive translation constitutes the basis of both types of interpretation, as it develops the requisite analytical skills. While 99 percent of the interpreter's work is done in the simultaneous mode, consecutive translation is used whenever a high degree of accuracy is required.

41. What is the purpose of this passage?

- 1) To explain the scope of interpreting
- 2) To differentiate between simultaneous and consecutive interpreters
- 3) To state the qualifications of an interpreter
- 4) To point out the importance of an interpreter

42. The author implies that most people are of the opinion that the skill of Interpreting is

- 1) based on principles of business.
- 2) very complex and demanding.
- 3) highly valued and admired.
- 4) simpler than it really is.

43. The example of the expression "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear" is used to

- 1) show the differences in language A and language B.
- 2) stress the importance of word for word translation.
- 3) emphasize the need for translation of the meaning of the utterance.
- 4) to point out the difference in attributes of animals in English and Spanish.

44. What does the phrase "The former" in line 11 refer to?

- 1) Simultaneous interpreters
- 2) The booth
- 3) Consecutive interpreters
- 4) Separate talents

45. It can be inferred from the passage that a necessary prerequisite of being a translator is

- 1) being a linguist.
- 2) being bilingual.
- 3) being able to use high-tech equipment.
- 4) working well with people.

46. According to the passage, which of the following would a consecutive interpreter be used for?

- 1) A business transaction between two foreign speakers
- 2) A large meeting of many nations
- 3) A translation of a foreign book
- 4) An interpretation of a major literary work

47. Based on the description given in the passage, what would a simultaneous interpreter be most in need of?

- 1) A dictionary or phrase book
- 2) Advanced technical style in writing
- 3) Headphones and a booth
- 4) Shorthand skills and a notepad

48. It can be inferred from the passage that simultaneous translation

- 1) is not in high demand.
- 2) is more accurate than consecutive translation.
- 3) does not involve analytical skills.
- 4) would be learned after mastering the skills of consecutive translation.

Passage B (Questions 49-55)

Most volcanoes are found along an imaginary belt called the Ring of Fire, which encircles the Pacific Ocean. However, volcanic activity takes place in many far-flung regions of the world, such as Hawaii, Iceland, Europe, and even the floor of the earth's oceans. The leading theory as to why volcanic activity, as well as earthquakes, takes place when and where it does is called the theory of "plate tectonics." The theory holds that the outer shell of the earth is divided into many different rigid sections of rock, called plates. These plates are not static; they are in continuous motion over a layer of partly melted rock. While their movement may appear insignificant, at only several inches per year, it is not. Indeed, the collisions between the plates caused by this almost imperceptible movement can have catastrophic consequences. Volcanic activity and earthquakes are concentrated near the boundaries of these giant, moving plates.

The majority of volcanoes are formed at the point where two plates collide. One of the plates is forced underneath the other. As the plate sinks, the earth's heat and the friction of the movement cause a portion of the sinking plate to melt. This melted portion of plate is

called magma, and when it reaches the earth's surface it becomes a volcano. Volcanoes can also be created when two plates begin to diverge. Then, magma from below the earth's crust moves up to fill the void between the two plates. Large quantities of lava spill out from the void. Volcanoes of this type usually are found not on land, but on the ocean floor. In extreme instances this can lead to the formation of gigantic, sunken mountain ranges like the Mid-Atlantic Ridge that spans nearly the entire length of the Atlantic Ocean. The theory of plate tectonics also explains why some volcanic activity takes place so far from any known plate boundaries. Basically, these volcanoes are the result of huge columns of magma, or plumes, which rise up and break through the surface of the earth.

49. Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage?

- 1) Volcanic Activity in the Ring of Fire
- 2) The Problems with Plate Tectonic Theory
- 3) A Theory of Volcano Formation
- 4) The Role of Magma in Plate Tectonics

50. Which of the following is The Ring of Fire?

- 1) The place where the highest concentration of volcanoes is found
- 2) An island in the Pacific Ocean
- 3) Hawaii
- 4) The Mid-Atlantic Ocean

51. It can be inferred from the passage that **the theory of plate tectonics is**

- 1) unable to explain European volcanoes.
- 2) widely accepted.
- 3) better suited to explaining volcanic activity than that of earthquakes.
- 4) used to predict the exact timing of earthquakes.

52. It can be inferred from the passage that

- 1) the plates will eventually stop moving.
- 2) most earthquakes may be prevented.
- 3) the Mid-Atlantic Ridge is visible from land.
- 4) plates are very unlikely to move a kilometer in a year.

53. Which of the following is the word **"imperceptible" in line 9 closest in meaning to?**

- 1) Dangerous
- 2) Invisible
- 3) Furious
- 4) Geographic

54. Which of the following is true about **volcanoes formed at the point at which two plates diverge?**

- 1) The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is an example of this.
- 2) Most volcanoes are formed in this way.
- 3) Plate tectonic theory is not able to explain it.
- 4) They do not involve magma.

55. **Volcanic activity in southern Europe** would likely be the result of

- 1) its location in the Ring of Fire.
- 2) a scientific miscalculation.
- 3) the collision of two plates.
- 4) instability in the ocean floor.

Passage C (Questions 56-63)

The cause of tooth decay is acid, which is produced by bacteria **in the mouth**. The acid removes minerals from tooth enamel, allowing tooth decay to begin; the saliva in your mouth encourages remineralization and neutralizes the acid. The rate at which bacteria in the mouth produce acid **depends on the amount of plaque on the teeth**, the composition of the microbial flora, and whether the bacteria of the plaque have been **"primed"** by frequent exposure to sugar. To keep your teeth healthy, a regular dental hygiene program should be followed. **Removing plaque** with a **toothbrush and dental floss temporarily reduces** the numbers of bacteria in the mouth and thus reduces tooth decay. It also makes the surfaces of the teeth more accessible, enabling saliva to neutralize acid and demineralize lesions. If fluoride is present in drinking water when teeth are forming, some fluoride is incorporated into the enamel of the teeth, making them more resistant to attack by acid. Fluoride toothpaste seems to act in another way, by promoting the remineralization of early carious lesions.

In addition to a regular dental hygiene program, a good way to keep your teeth healthy is to reduce your intake of sweet food. The least cavity-causing way to eat sweets is to have them with meals and not between. The number of times you eat sweets rather than the total amount determines how much harmful acid the bacteria in your saliva produce. But the amount of sweets influences the quality of your saliva. Avoid, if you can, sticky sweets that stay in your mouth a long time. Also try to brush and floss your teeth after eating sugary foods. Even rinsing your mouth with water is effective. Whenever possible, eat foods with fiber, such as raw carrot sticks, apples, celery sticks, etc., that scrape off plaque, acting as a toothbrush. Cavities can be greatly reduced if these rules are followed when eating sweets.

56. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) Good nutrition
- 2) Food with fiber
- 3) Ways to keep your teeth healthy
- 4) Fluoridization and cavities.

57. According to the passage, all of the following statements about plaque are true EXCEPT

- 1) it consists of acid producing bacteria
- 2) it is not affected by eating sweets
- 3) it can be removed from teeth by brushing and flossing
- 4) it reduces the positive effect of saliva

58. Which of the following is a benefit of fluoride to healthy teeth?

- 1) It strengthens tooth enamel.
- 2) It stimulates saliva production.
- 3) It makes teeth whiter.
- 4) It is a replacement for brushing and flossing in dental care.

59. What does the word "it" in line 8 refer to?

- 1) Dental floss
- 2) Bacteria
- 3) Removal of plaque
- 4) Plaque

60. What can be concluded from the passage about sweets?

- 1) All sweets should be avoided.
- 2) Sweets should be eaten with care.
- 3) It is better to eat sweets a little at a time throughout the day.
- 4) Sticky sweets are less harmful than other sweets.

61. It can be inferred from the passage that foods with fiber are

- 1) sugary.
- 2) expensive.
- 3) sticky.
- 4) abrasive.

62. According to the passage, the value of eating food's with fiber is that

- 1) they contain Vitamin A.
- 2) they are less expensive than a toothbrush.
- 3) they are able to remove the plaque from your teeth.
- 4) they contain no sugar.

63. The author of the passage states that the amount of acid produced by the bacteria in your saliva increases

- 1) if you eat sticky sweets.
- 2) with the amount of sweets you eat.
- 3) if you eat sweets with your meals.
- 4) with the number of times you eat sweets.

Passage D (Questions 64-70)

Hepatitis C is an illness, unknown until recently, that has been discovered in many individuals. It has been called an epidemic, yet unlike most illnesses with that designation, it is not easily **transmitted**. It is accurately referred to as epidemic in that so many people have been discovered **with the illness**, but it is different in that these people have actually **carried the virus for many** years. It is only transmitted by **direct blood-to-blood** contact; casual contact and even sexual contact **are not believed** to transmit the illness. Hepatitis means an inflammation or infection of the liver. Hepatitis C is **generally chronic**, as opposed to acute. This means that it continues to affect the patient and is not known to have a **sudden onset or recovery**. The great majority of people infected with the illness either had a blood transfusion before the time that the disease was recognized in donated blood, or experimented with **injecting illegal** drugs when they were young. Many victims are educated, financially successful males between the ages of 40 and 50 who experimented with intravenous drugs as teenagers. There **are frequently no symptoms**, so the illness is discovered through **routine blood tests**. Most commonly, people learn they have the illness when they apply for life insurance or donate blood. The blood test reveals elevated liver

enzymes, which could be caused by any form of hepatitis, by abuse of alcohol, or by other causes. Another test is then performed, and the result is learned. Because the illness produces no symptoms, it of itself does not affect the victim's life, at least at first. But the constant infection in the liver can eventually lead to **cirrhosis of the liver, which is** scarring and death of portions of the liver. The cirrhosis in turn can lead to liver **cancer** and, ultimately, death. Severe cases can be reversed with a liver transplant. Yet, because the virus may exist in the body for **more than 20** years before being discovered, after reviewing the condition of the liver, doctors often suggest waiting and periodically checking the condition rather than performing radical treatment procedures. The liver's condition is determined **by a biopsy, in** which a device is inserted into the liver and its condition is viewed. If there is little **or no cirrhosis**, it is more likely that treatment will be postponed. Treatment frequently causes more discomfort than the illness itself. It consists of some form of **chemotherapy**. Currently, the most frequent treatment is a: **combination therapy**, with one drug injected three **times a week and another taken orally, costing hundreds of dollars a week**. **The therapy** causes the patient to have symptoms similar to influenza, and some patients suffer more than others. Unfortunately, many patients do not respond, or do not respond completely to the therapy. There is no alternative therapy at this time for nonresponders, although researchers are continually trying to find a cure.

64. What does the author imply?

- 1) Physicians have been treating patients for hepatitis C for over 20 years.
- 2) Other forms of hepatitis were known before the hepatitis C strain was discovered.
- 3) Hepatitis C is generally seen as an acute illness.
- 4) Hepatitis C is easily transmitted through any type of contact.

65. Which of the following is the word "onset" in line 8 closest in meaning to?

- 1) Inception
- 2) Termination
- 3) Illness
- 4) Treatment

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

- 1) Treatment Choices for Hepatitis C
- 2) The History of Different Forms of Hepatitis
- 3) Hepatitis C - Its Characteristics and Treatment
- 4) The Causes and Symptoms of Hepatitis C

67. Which of the following is implied in the passage?

- 1) Patients usually learn of the illness because they have severe symptoms.
- 2) Liver transplants are a very common form of treatment.
- 3) Many people with hepatitis C were not addicts but simply experimented with illegal drugs.
- 4) People are still in danger of acquiring the illness from blood transfusions.

68. Which of the following is implied about hepatitis C?

- 1) It attacks rapidly.
- 2) It does not affect many people.
- 3) It attacks the central nervous system.
- 4) It only rarely results in liver cancer.

69. The author states that people sometimes choose not to take treatment for hepatitis C for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

- 1) the medicine must be taken intravenously.
- 2) the treatment does not work for everybody.
- 3) often the level of illness is not severe.
- 4) the side effects of the medicine are sometimes worse than the symptoms of the illness.

70. What does the word “its” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- 1) Device
- 2) Liver
- 3) Biopsy
- 4) Doctor

پاسخنامه کلیدی سوالات

شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ
۱	۲	۱۱	۱	۲۱	۲	۳۱	۳	۴۱	۱
۲	۴	۱۲	۴	۲۲	۴	۳۲	۱	۴۲	۴
۳	۱	۱۳	۱	۲۳	۱	۳۳	۴	۴۳	۳
۴	۳	۱۴	۴	۲۴	۳	۳۴	۲	۴۴	۱
۵	۲	۱۵	۳	۲۵	۳	۳۵	۱	۴۵	۲
۶	۴	۱۶	۱	۲۶	۱	۳۶	۴	۴۶	۱
۷	۱	۱۷	۲	۲۷	۴	۳۷	۳	۴۷	۴
۸	۲	۱۸	۳	۲۸	۴	۳۸	۳	۴۸	۴
۹	۳	۱۹	۱	۲۹	۳	۳۹	۲	۴۹	۳
۱۰	۱	۲۰	۴	۳۰	۳	۴۰	۴	۵۰	۱

شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ
۵۱	۱	۶۱	۴
۵۲	۴	۶۲	۳
۵۳	۲	۶۳	۴
۵۴	۱	۶۴	۲
۵۵	۳	۶۵	۱
۵۶	۳	۶۶	۳
۵۷	۲	۶۷	۳
۵۸	۱	۶۸	۴
۵۹	۳	۶۹	۲
۶۰	۲	۷۰	۲