



درباره ما

همکاری با هیپوفیز

فرم مشاوره رایگان

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سوالات متداول

دفترچه سوالات

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صفحه اصلی



هیپوفیز، بزرگترین پروژه آموزش های ویدیویی

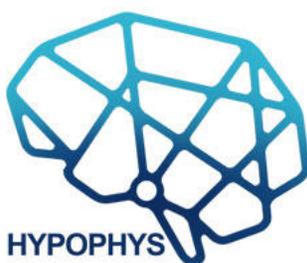
و خدمات اینترنتی در علوم پزشکی

# آزمون MHLE

## دوره ۳۵

## اردیبهشت ماه

## سال ۹۵



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## هیوفیز، بزرگترین پروژه آموزش های ویدیویی و خدمات اینترنتی در علوم پزشکی

### Listening

#### 1. What does the man mean ?

- 1) The students asked people to make them.
- 2) The students asked people to buy them .
- 3) The students asked people to post them .
- 4) The students asked people to contribute them .

#### 2. What does the man mean?

- 1) He couldn't get a ticket .
- 2) He bought a ticket weeks ago .
- 3) He reserved a ticket for tomorrow .
- 4) The concert has been canceled .

#### 3. What does the man mean ?

- 1) Mr. Brown isn't good at repairing TVs .
- 2) The TV doesn't need fixing .
- 3) The TV can't be fixed .
- 4) He can repair the TV himself .



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### 4. Where does the woman mean?

- 1) She's always hungry .
- 2) She's full of apples .
- 3) She's on a diet .
- 4) She's pleased he packed them .

### 5. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) Nancy will want to write her own notes .
- 2) She thinks Nancy won't be able to read the notes.
- 3) She doesn't want to lend her notes to Nancy .
- 4) She can't imagine Nancy wiring notes .

### 6. What does the woman say about Tome and Lucy?

- 1) They might get standing-room-only tickets .
- 2) They may be stopping traffic .
- 3) They might get stuck in traffic .
- 4) They are still standing outside in the snow

### 7. What does the man mean ?

- 1) Jennifer has to look for a spring .
- 2) Jennifer must learn those facts in order to graduate .
- 3) Jennifer has faced many problems this spring .
- 4) Jennifer must accept not being able to graduate .



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### 8. What does the woman mean?

- 1) She set the pail on the flowers .
- 2) She bought the light blue writing paper .
- 3) She had to water the flowers .
- 4) She got the blue flowers behind the station .

### 9. What does the man mean ?

- 1) He is careful about the chemistry class.
- 2) He doesn't mind the chemistry class .
- 3) He isn't careful in chemistry class .
- 4) He doesn't like his chemistry lessons .

### 10. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) Her mother likes the potato salad .
- 2) Her mother makes better potato salad .
- 3) Her mother says there's never enough potato salad .
- 4) Her mother has never tasted the potato salad .

### 11. What does the man mean ?

- 1) Sam doesn't like parties .
- 2) Sam wishes he weren't at the party .
- 3) Sam's personality makes parties more enjoyable .
- 4) Sam lives above the place where the party is .



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### 12. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) Susie paid her the last week before Christmas.
- 2) Susie gave her the Christmas bonus .
- 3) Susie returned the money two weeks ago .
- 4) Susie was going to pay her last week .

### 13. What does the man suggest the woman do ?

- 1) Scrap the car .
- 2) Get the car repaired .
- 3) Turn off the ignition .
- 4) Sell it to Mr. Perkins

### 14. What did the man do?

- 1) He called for the string.
- 2) He cut his finger .
- 3) He put his finger on the tie.
- 4) He remembered the box .

### 15. What does the man mean ?

- 1) Peter has asked the waiter to bring in his friend .
- 2) Peter is asking the waiter for the bill .
- 3) Peter is asking the waiter for another chair.
- 4) Peter is giving the waiter another order .



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### 16. What does the man mean ?

- 1) Lisa doesn't know where her wallet is .
- 2) Lisa's wallet must be at his place .
- 3) Lisa's wallet was lost on the bus .
- 4) Lisa was left in the wrong place .

### 17. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) People are cheerful when they return from the stadium .
- 2) The stadium has clouds over it on most days .
- 3) The noise from the stadium is too loud .
- 4) The stadium is so close that the shouting can be heard .

### 18. What does the woman say about Jane ?

- 1) There's nothing certain about Jane's success .
- 2) Jane's determination has nothing to do with her success .
- 3) Jane certainly is determined to be successful .
- 4) Jane's success has never been determined for certain .

### 19. What does the woman say about Mary ?

- 1) Mary only passed this test because she scored higher than the others.
- 2) Mary's score was barely enough to pass .
- 3) Only on this test was Mary's score high enough .
- 4) Mary was the only one to pass the test



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### 20. What is the woman asking the man to do ?

- 1) Find out whether or not her paper has arrived.
- 2) Check out the newspaper in the lobby .
- 3) Use a check to buy her a newspaper .
- 4) See if the paper that has come is hers .

### 21. What does the woman mean ?

- 1) She doesn't want to stay home or go to the movies .
- 2) She prefers to stay home instead of going to the movies.
- 3) She'd rather go to the movies later .
- 4) She prefers watching movies at home to going out .

### 22. What does the woman say about William?

- 1) He sold three new books .
- 2) He isn't very well yet .
- 3) His language is advanced .
- 4) He wasn't quiet when he was younger .

### 23. What does the man mean ?

- 1) He doesn't enjoy tennis anymore .
- 2) He prefers watching others play tennis .
- 3) He's been playing tennis longer than the woman has.
- 4) He stopped playing tennis when he got injured .



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### 24. What is the woman's problem ?

- 1) She's afraid of getting skin cancer .
- 2) She doesn't like to listen to elderly women .
- 3) She thinks people are being oversensitive.
- 4) She's tired of getting unwanted advice .

### 25. Why did the woman mention the elderly lady ?

- 1) To emphasize her point about everyone lecturing her.
- 2) To explain the details of her daughter's operation.
- 3) To show how cynical and oversensitive she is .
- 4) To stop the man from mentioning sunburns and their effects

### 26. According to the man, why did the elderly lady probably stop the woman?

- 1) She needed help crossing the street .
- 2) She dropped her cane .
- 3) She was concerned about the sunburn.
- 4) She was lonely and cynical .

### 27. What will the man probably promise the woman?

- 1) Not to act cynically .
- 2) Not to be oversensitive .
- 3) Not to mention sunburns .
- 4) Not to bother so many people



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### 28. What is the lecture about ?

- 1) The failure of adult salmon to reproduce .
- 2) The importance of smolts returning upstream.
- 3) The need for smolts to reach salt water quickly.
- 4) The harm caused to salmon by river damming .

### 29. According to the lecture, what has slowed the current of rivers in northwestern states ?

- 1) The frequent incidence of drought conditions.
- 2) The construction of dams .
- 3) The production of electricity .
- 4) The lack of snowfall in the mountains .

### 30. What is an ideal amount of time for smolts to reach the ocean?

- 1) Between six and twenty days .
- 2) Less than sixty days .
- 3) More than sixty days .
- 4) Between twenty and sixty days



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### Grammar

31. .... some people like a great deal of variety in their lives, I am happier when my schedule is quite routine .

- 1) While
- 2) Due to the fact that
- 3) No matter what
- 4) However

32. Astronomer Maria Mitchell was the first woman ..... to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences .

- 1) was elected
- 2) which she was elected
- 3) to be elected
- 4) for her to be elected

33. Not until a dog is several months old ..... to exhibit signs of independence from its mother .

- 1) it begins
- 2) it does begin
- 3) begins it
- 4) does it begin



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**34. .... much blood, the driver struggled with the controls, which felt sluggish**

- 1) To have lost
- 2) Having lost
- 3) Being lost
- 4) Losing

**35. This method is widely used ..... algorithm is not only effective but also very simple .**

- 1) because
- 2) because its
- 3) it is because
- 4) because of its

**36. Astronomy developed from the observation ..... through regular cycles of motion .**

- 1) going to heavenly bodies
- 2) heavenly bodies that go
- 3) that the heavenly bodies go
- 4) the heavenly bodies going

**37. The working conditions of railroad employees were..... hazardous in the early days  
that private insurance companies refused to offer any help .**

- 1)so
- 2) too
- 3) very
- 4) much



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**38. According to statistics, humans now sleep on average about 2 hours less every night than they ..... a century ago .**

- 1) used to
- 2) should have
- 3) could have
- 4) ought to

**39. The notion of the state and the notion of war are said ..... in ancient Sumer and later Egypt .**

- 1) to be emerged
- 2) to have emerged
- 3) being emerged
- 4) having emerged

**40. Since September 11, 2001, companies that ship goods, and other businesses involved in ocean transport ..... millions of dollars coordinating their security efforts .**

- 1) were spending
- 2) would have spent
- 3) are being spent
- 4) have spent



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### Error Identification

41. When I join the staff of the newspaper, I was taught to write short, powerful headlines .

42. Pearl Buck, a recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for Literature in 1938 strove to bring understanding and peace on everyone .

43. Extraverted minds seek external activity, change, and interaction to create the energy is needed to guide the self through the day .

44. If or not we are conscious of our individual psychologies, how they enable us to adapt and adjust is important .

45. Many of the criticism against Maslow's more optimistic theoretical framework concerns the approach taken to the development of his ideas on self-actualization .

46. Due to Ibn Sina, much of the classical learning of Greece were preserved during the European Dark Ages when such knowledge would otherwise have been lost .

47. Nasir al-Din Tusi was a philosopher, astronomer, and mathematician. He worked as astronomer for the Mongol Khans and proposed a model of the study of planetary motion now knowing as the "Nasir al- Din couple ."

48. Although it is a recognized stage in most parts of the world, adolescence involves different experiences for youth depends upon where they live .

49. The process uses an innovative digital technology that it imprints the products with as many colors as the image contains .



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**50. John Smith, who was accused of economic crimes, tax evasion and fraud, is being accused of murder attempted now .**

### Vocabulary

**51. After their near defeat on the battlefield, the corporal brought in more troops to ..... the unit's ranks .**

- 1) broach
- 2) reinforce
- 3) eject
- 4) circulate

**52. Volunteering to work with the animals at the zoo gave the biology student some good ..... experience .**

- 1) sensible
- 2) turbulent
- 3) illustrious
- 4) hands-on

**53. Although the music was really loud, I was able to understand the ..... of what he said from his body language .**

- 1) outcome
- 2) merit
- 3) gist
- 4) chunk



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**54. A common obstacle in intellectual relationships is overcoming the language .....**

- 1) terrain
- 2) compound
- 3) barrier
- 4) integration

**55. He was filled with ..... after he saw the teacher had unjustly failed him .**

- 1) disapproval
- 2) conscience
- 3) insanity
- 4) indignation

**56. She .... through all the drawers, looking for the pen she'd forgotten to put in her bag .**

- 1) rummaged
- 2) plunged
- 3) penetrated
- 4) endeavored

**57. There is nothing ..... wrong with your idea; the point is that I'm just not keen on it .**

- 1) intrinsically
- 2) vehemently
- 3) conversely
- 4) singly



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**58. Several ..... parents called the school when the children were late in getting home from the museum trip .**

- 1) eccentric
- 2) apprehensive
- 3) spectacular
- 4) prominent

**59. He felt uneasy with his colleagues, as if they were always..... together to remove him from his job .**

- 1) expending
- 2) aggravating
- 3) conspiring
- 4) retaliating

**60. The children had planned to play a trick on the teacher, but since the class was so quiet and attentive he .....**

- 1) went to the dogs
- 2) smelt a rat
- 3) jumped the gun
- 4) shot the breeze



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### Paraphrase

**61. People who go ahead constructively in life are those who hold on to their work or opportunities with zest .**

- 1) indifference
- 2) diffidence
- 3) gusto
- 4) apathy

**62. The young man determined to solve the problem if he had to wrestle with it all night .**

- 1) give up
- 2) waive
- 3) reprimand
- 4) struggle

**63. The trophy was reminiscent of the days when he was a young and dynamic tennis player .**

- 1) sign
- 2) trauma
- 3) prize of victory
- 4) stigma



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**64. During the oil shortage, we had to curtail our use of this vital commodity .**

- 1) reduce
- 2) curfew
- 3) curl
- 4) peddle

**65. The children over there were lucky enough to have the lush pasture as their playground**

- 1) lustful
- 2) exuberant
- 3) barren
- 4) futile

**66. The young researcher was called upon to elucidate the disputed points in his article .**

- 1) clarify
- 2) confuse
- 3) flare
- 4) baffle

**67. He was concerned only with mundane matters, especially the daily stock market quotations .**

- 1) spiritual
- 2) mental
- 3) generous
- 4) worldly



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**68. Food is assimilated and converted into organic tissues through a process known as metabolism .**

- 1) absorbed
- 2) burdened
- 3) sniffed
- 4) abdicated

**69. At this time when harmony is essential, we cannot afford to have any friction in our group .**

- 1) concord
- 2) consonance
- 3) conflict
- 4) congruity

**70. It is interesting to note how public opinion oscillates between the extremes of optimisms and pessimism .**

- 1) stays
- 2) sways
- 3) stagnates
- 4) stabilizes



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### Passage A (Questions 71- 75)

Value judgments cannot be made in science in the way that such judgments are made in philosophy, religion, and the arts, and indeed in our daily lives. Whether or not something is good or beautiful or right in a moral sense, for example, cannot be determined by scientific methods. Such judgments, even though they may be supported by a broad consensus, are not subject to scientific testing. At one time, the sciences, like the arts, were pursued for their own sake. They were pursued for pleasure and satisfaction of the insatiable curiosity with which we are both cursed and blessed. In the twentieth century, however, the sciences spawned a host of giant technological achievements- the hydrogen bomb, the polio vaccine, pesticides, indestructible plastics, nuclear energy plants, perhaps even ways to manipulate our genetic heritage - but have not given us any clues about how to use them wisely. Moreover, science, as result of these very achievements, appears enormously powerful. It is thus little wonder that there are many people who are angry at science, as one would be angry at an omnipotent authority who apparently has the power to grant one's wishes but who refuses to do so. The reason that science cannot and does not solve the problems we want it to is inherent in its nature. Most of the problems we now confront can be solved only by value judgments. For example, science gave us nuclear power and can give us predictions as to the extent of the biological damage that might result from accidents that allowed varying levels of radioactivity to escape into the environment. Yet it cannot help us, as citizens, in weighing the risk of damage from conceivable accidents against our energy needs. It can give us data to weigh our judgments on, but it cannot make those judgments for us.

#### 71. Why does the author feel that science and the arts were similar ?

- 1) Both were intensely sought after .
- 2) Both had enormous power .
- 3) Both made people angry .
- 4) Both helped solve many problems .



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**72. Which of the following is the best title for the passage ?**

- 1) Modern Technological Achievements
- 2) Science versus Art
- 3) Art for Art's Sake
- 4) Scientific Investigation and Value Judgments

**73. With which of the following statements would the author of the passage LEAST agree ?**

- 1) Science creates more problems than it solves.
- 2) Science is enormously powerful .
- 3) Science can measure right and wrong .
- 4) Science can make predictions about nuclear damage .

**74. What is the author's attitude toward science ?**

- 1) Objective
- 2) Pessimistic
- 3) Awed
- 4) Disgusted

**75. Which of the following would NOT be a subject of scientific inquiry ?**

- 1) Manipulating genetic heritage
- 2) Being right in a moral sense
- 3) Measuring levels of radioactivity
- 4) Developing indestructible plastics



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### Passage B (Questions 76-81)

Many teachers today believe that they teach thinking skills. In most instances, however, what they actually do involves putting students into situations where they are simply made to think and expected to do it as best they can. Most methods teachers customarily use to "teach" thinking are indirect, rather than direct. These methods are based on the questionable assumption that by doing thinking, students automatically learn how to engage in such thinking. Educational researchers have pointed out time and again that learning how to think is not an automatic by-product of studying certain subjects, assimilating the products of someone else's thinking, or simply being asked to think about a subject or topic. Nor do youngsters learn how to engage in critical thinking effectively by themselves. There is little reason to believe that competence in critical thinking can be an incidental outcome of instruction directed, or that appears to be directed, at other ends. By concentrating on the detail of the subject matter being studied, most common approaches to teaching critical thinking so obscure the skills of how to engage in thinking that students fail to master them. If we want to improve student proficiency in thinking, we must use more direct methods of instruction than we now use. First, we must establish as explicit goals of instruction, the attitude, skill, and knowledge components of critical thinking. Second, we must employ direct, systematic instruction in these skills prior to, during, and following student introduction to and use of these skills in our classrooms.

**76. The author believes that the teaching of thinking is inadequate today because**

- 1) the students ask few questions.
- 2) it is taught indirectly.
- 3) students are not put into "thinking" situations.
- 4) the concept is too complicated to communicate.

**77. According to the passage, who points out that thinking must be taught ?**

- 1) Critics
- 2) They youngsters themselves
- 3) Educational researchers
- 4) Most parents



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**78. How many steps does the author suggest to teach thinking ?**

- 1) 2
- 2) 3
- 3) 4
- 4) 5

**79. Which of the following best describes the attitude of the author toward his topic ?**

- 1) Cynical
- 2) Persuasive
- 3) Neutral
- 4) Desperate

**80. With which of the following statements would the writer disagree?**

- 1) Critical thinking is a natural by-product of academic achievement .
- 2) Uses of critical thinking should be taught before their application .
- 3) The ability to think critically must be consciously cultivated .
- 4) Critical thinking skills must be constantly reinforced .

**81. The paragraph immediately following this passage probably discusses ways to impart the attitude, skills, and knowledge components of**

- 1) critical thinking .
- 2) after-class activities to reinforce critical thinking .
- 3) ways to concentrate attention on details of a subject area.
- 4) teaching critical thinking by using indirect methods .



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### Passage C (Questions 82-90)

It takes a long time to raise a family of owlets, so the great homed owl begins early in the year. In January and February, or as late as March in the North, the male calls to the female with a **resonant hoot**. The female is larger than the male. She sometimes reaches a body length of twenty-two to twenty-four inches, with a wingspread up to fifty inches. To impress her, the male does a strange courtship dance. He bobs. He bows. He ruffles his feathers and hops around with an important air. He flutters from limb to limb and makes flying sorties into the air. Sometimes he reruns with an offering of food. They share the repast, after which she joins the dance, hopping and bobbing about as though keeping time to the beat of an inner drum. Owls are poor home builders. They prefer to nest in a large hollow in a tree or even to occupy the deserted nest of a hawk or crow. These structures are large and rough, built of sticks and bark and lined with leaves and feathers. Sometimes owls' nest on a rocky ledge, or even on the bare ground. The mother lays two or three round, dull white eggs. Then she stoically settles herself on the nest and spreads her feather skirts about her to protect her **precious charges** from snow and cold. It is five weeks before the first downy white owlet pecks its way out of the shell. As the young birds feather out, **they** look like wise old men with their wide eyes and quizzical expression. They clamor for food and keep the parents busy supplying mice, squirrels, rabbits, crayfish, and beetles. Later in the season baby crows are taken. Migrating songsters, waterfowl, and game birds all fall prey to the hungry family. It is nearly ten weeks before fledglings leave the nest to search for their own food. The parent birds weary of family life by November and drive the young owls away to establish hunting ranges of their own.

#### 82. What is the topic of this passage ?

- 1) Raising a family of great homed owls
- 2) Mating rituals of great homed owls
- 3) Nest building of great homed owls
- 4) Habits of young great homed owls



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**83. In paragraph 1, the phrase "a resonant hoot" is closest in meaning to**

- 1) an instrument .
- 2) a sound .
- 3) a movement
- 4) an offering of food .

**84. It can be inferred from the passage that the courtship of great horned owls**

- 1) takes place on the ground .
- 2) is an active process .
- 3) happens in the fall .
- 4) involves the male alone .

**85. According to the passage, great horned owls**

- 1) are discriminate nest builders .
- 2) need big nests for their numerous eggs .
- 3) may inhabit a previously used nest .
- 4) build nests on tree limbs .

**86. According to the passage, which of the following is the mother owl's job ?**

- 1) To initiate the courtship ritual
- 2) To feed the young
- 3) To sit on the nest
- 4) To build the nest



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**87. The phrase "precious charges" in paragraph 3 refers to**

- 1) the eggs .
- 2) the nest .
- 3) the hawks and crows .
- 4) other nesting owls .

**88. According to the passage, young owlets eat everything EXCEPT**

- 1) other small birds
- 2) insects
- 3) small mammals
- 4) nuts and seeds .

**89. In paragraph 4, the word "they" refers to the**

- 1) wise old men.
- 2) adult birds.
- 3) young birds.
- 4) prey.

**90. What can be inferred from the passage about the adult parents of the young great horned owls ?**

- 1) They are sorry to see their young leave home .
- 2) They are lazy and careless about feeding the small owlets .
- 3) They probably don't see their young after November .
- 4) They don't eat while they are feeding their young .



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### Passage D (Questions 91-100)

Experiments have shown that in selecting personnel for a job, interviewing is at best a **hindrance**, and may even cause harm. These studies have disclosed that the judgments of interviewers differ markedly and bear little or no relationship to the adequacy of job applicants. Of the many reasons why this should be the case, three in particular stand out. The first reason is related to an error of judgment known as the halo effect. If a person has one noticeable good trait, their other characteristics will be judged as better than **they** really are. Thus, an individual who dresses smartly and shows self-confidence is likely to be judged capable of doing a job well regardless of his or her real ability. Interviewers are also prejudiced by an effect called the primacy effect. This error occurs when interpretation of later information is distorted by earlier connected information. Hence, in an interview situation, the interviewer spends most of the interview trying to **confirm** the impression given by the candidate in the first few moments. Studies have repeatedly demonstrated that such an impression is unrelated to the aptitude of the applicants. The phenomenon known as the contrast effect also **skews** the judgment of interviews. A suitable candidate may be underestimated because he or she contrasts with a previous one who appears exceptionally intelligent. Likewise, an average candidate who is preceded by one who gives a weak showing may be judged as more suitable than he or she really is. Since interviews as a form of personnel selection have been shown to be inadequate, other selection procedures have been devised which more accurately predict candidate suitability. Of the various tests devised, the predictor which appears to do **this** most successfully is cognitive ability as measured by a variety of verbal and spatial test. 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



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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 slat? 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 its salt .

### 91. What does the passage mainly discuss ?

- 1) Effects of interviewing on job applicants
- 2) Inadequacy of interviewing job applicants
- 3) Judgments of interviewers concerning job applicants
- 4) Techniques that interviewers use for judging job applicants

### 92. The word "hindrance" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- 1) encouragement
- 2) assistance
- 3) procedure
- 4) interference



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### 93. The word "they" in paragraph 1 refers to

- 1) judgments.
- 2) applicants.
- 3) interviewers.
- 4) characteristics .

### 94. According to the passage, the halo effect

- 1) stands out as the worst judgmental error .
- 2) takes effect only when a candidate is well dressed .
- 3) exemplifies how one good characteristic colors perceptions.
- 4) helps the interviewer's capability to judge real ability .

### 95. The word "confirm" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- 1) verify.
- 2) conclude.
- 3) recollect.
- 4) misrepresent .

### 96. According to the passage, the first impression

- 1) can easily be altered .
- 2) is the one that stays with the interviewer.
- 3) is unrelated to the interviewer's prejudices .
- 4) has been repeatedly demonstrated to the applicant .



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**97. The word "skews" in paragraph 3 is closest to**

- 1) biases.
- 2) opposes.
- 3) improves.
- 4) distinguishes

**98. The word "this" in the last paragraph refers to**

- 1) devise personnel selection .
- 2) measure cognitive ability .
- 3) predict candidate suitability .
- 4) devise accurate tests .

**99. The author mentions all of the following reasons why interviewing is not an accurate way to predict candidate suitability EXCEPT the**

- 1) halo effect
- 2) primacy effect
- 3) contrast effect
- 4) cognitive effect



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**100. The paragraphs following the passage most likely discuss which of the following ?**

- 1) Other reasons for misjudgments of applicants
- 2) More information on the kinds of judgmental effects
- 3) More information on cognitive ability tests
- 4) Other selection procedures included in interviewing

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### پاسخنامه کلیدی سوالات

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

شماره سوال	پاسخ								
۵۱	۲	۶۱	۳	۷۱	۱	۸۱	۱	۹۱	۲
۵۲	۴	۶۲	۴	۷۲	۴	۸۲	۱	۹۲	۴
۵۳	۳	۶۳	۳	۷۳	۳	۸۳	۲	۹۳	۴
۵۴	۳	۶۴	۱	۷۴	۱	۸۴	۲	۹۴	۳
۵۵	۴	۶۵	۲	۷۵	۲	۸۵	۳	۹۵	۱
۵۶	۱	۶۶	۱	۷۶	۲	۸۶	۳	۹۶	۲
۵۷	۱	۶۷	۴	۷۷	۳	۸۷	۱	۹۷	۱
۵۸	۲	۶۸	۱	۷۸	۱	۸۸	۴	۹۸	۳
۵۹	۳	۶۹	۳	۷۹	۲	۸۹	۳	۹۹	۴
۶۰	۲	۷۰	۲	۸۰	۱	۹۰	۳	۱۰۰	۳