



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

آزمون MHLE

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Structure

1. After her death in 1986 many documentaries Georgia O' Keffe were produced .

- 1) related the life and work of
- 2) to relate life and work
- 3) life and working to relate
- 4) relating the life and work of

2. Light waves proceed from the cornea to the iris, with the pupil the amount of light that enters .

- 1) governing
- 2) that it governs
- 3) governs
- 4) which is governed

3. When making decisions, we tend to focus more on what we could lose what we could gain .

- 1) than rather
- 2) such that
- 3) rather than
- 4) in order that



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**4. Polio epidemics did not begin to occur until the latter part of the 19th century, but
..... it is an ancient disease .**

- 1) evidence to indicate that
- 2) evidence indicates that
- 3) that evidence indicates
- 4) that evidence to indicate

**5. The mayor pledged to find out caused the blackout and to take steps to prevent
future problems with large-scale power outages .**

- 1) that
- 2) why
- 3) who
- 4) what

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

- 1) have spent
- 2) would have spent
- 3) were spending
- 4) had been spending



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7. often offering poor conditions and basic salaries, charities rarely have problems in recruiting staff .

- 1) Even though
- 2) Because of
- 3) Inasmuch as
- 4) Despite

8. The board to consider a range of options by many ,including Microsoft raising its offer in an attempt to break the stalemate between the companies .

- 1) is expecting
- 2) was expected
- 3) will expect
- 4) has expected

9. Had I known the carpenter was going to take three days to show up, I the materials and done the work myself, It would have been finished by now .

- 1) will get
- 2) will have gotten
- 3) would have gotten
- 4) would get



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10. films about writers are so dull is that writers don't dress up to practice their craft .

- 1) Everybody says
- 2) One of the reasons
- 3) It is often claimed
- 4) Because

Error Identification

11. Freud claimed to be a scientist, and was certainly not a philosopher in the technical sense, and nor particularly interested in the subject, although, as a young man, he had translated a book by John Stuart Mill .

12. In their second-year toddlers find new ways to achieving their goals ,first by actively experimenting with objects and actions, and then by manipulating mental images of objects and behaviors .

13. Because of extensive research in the field of genetic engineers ,scientists can now create plants that farmers can grow in harsh climates .

14. Avicenna's book on medicine, remained a required text in certain European medical schools until the mid-17th century, and in certain Asian countries it is influenced even today .

15. A no-smoking program has help overweight people reduce their risk of heart attacks or their need for surgery by 63 percent .



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16. For decades the food industry has been known of serving up sugary or fat-laden products, promoted with ceaseless advertising .

17. The economy is heavy dependent on industry, and economic growth has always been of greater concern than environmental preservation ,

18. The camp on the inhospitable, mosquito-infested banks of the River Sekonyer, was set up to track the primates and learn from their habitat, diet and behavior .

19. Advocacy for child war victims, children in hazardous work, abused children and those variously exploited or handicapped has attracted the attention and commitment of legislators and policy-makers through the world .

20. After a muscle fiber has worked intensely for while it begins to lose potassium, and that dampens the fiber's ability to contract .

Vocabulary

21. The Bospborus is a strait that forms the between the European part of Turkey and its Asian part .

- 1) boundary
- 2) substitution
- 3) visibility
- 4) resemblance



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22. Buses to the city center leave at regular so we have to hurry if we want to catch the last bus .

- 1) detachments
- 2) solutions
- 3) differences
- 4) intervals

23. Gold has been known and highly valued from earliest times due to its beauty and to corrosion .

- 1) coherence
- 2) resistance
- 3) perception
- 4) fascination

24. I know he was only trying to help, but he was adding to our problems .

- 1) imperatively
- 2) earnestly
- 3) inadvertently
- 4) sincerely



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25. I think it's about time we would this meeting-I have a plane to catch .

- 1) set up
- 2) turn up
- 3) make up
- 4) wind up

26. The town planning commission said that its financial For the next fiscal year was optimistic; it expects increased tax revenues .

- 1) phenomenon
- 2) illusion
- 3) notion
- 4) outlook

27. The translator has obviously very strictly to the original text; that's why some of the expressions in the book sound foreign to us .

- 1) maintained
- 2) retained
- 3) adhered
- 4) assembled



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28. The spokesman said that the country was working on new ideas to the peace plan in the region and put an end to war .

- 1) implore
- 2) emerge
- 3) further
- 4) pervade

29. I'm sure he has been against me since our quarrel at the office last month; we've never been on good terms with each other .

- 1) conspiring
- 2) straining
- 3) condensing
- 4) resenting

30. I've got a busy day tomorrow, so I think I'll a bit earlier tonight .

- 1) face the music
- 2) hit the hay
- 3) knock my socks off
- 4) play it by ear



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Paraphrase

31. Grouping stars by their constellations is a handy way of mapping the sky .

- 1) funny
- 2) nice
- 3) simple
- 4) convenient

32. When the leadership changed, his position in the organization became precarious .

- 1) secure
- 2) exalted
- 3) uncertain
- 4) important

33. The composition of heavenly bodies can be discovered by analyzing the light they emit .

- 1) detecting
- 2) examining
- 3) intensifying
- 4) observing

34. Aside from simply being annoying, loud noises can permanently damage the ear .

- 1) unwelcome
- 2) bothersome
- 3) detected
- 4) intolerable



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35. Evidence that harmful effects may result from small amounts of radiation has prompted concern about low level irradiation from various sources .

- 1) minimized
- 2) exaggerated
- 3) produced
- 4) sustained

36. The sugar maple grows to a height of 120 feet and has a dense crown of leaves that turns bright red in the fall .

- 1) thick
- 2) vibrant
- 3) remarkable
- 4) large

37. The innovative use of iron and steel in construction represented an important advancement in the building industry of the 1800s .

- 1) occasion
- 2) element
- 3) influence
- 4) improvement



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38. All organisms must obtain nutrients from the environment in order to sustain themselves .

- 1) isolate
- 2) harvest
- 3) acquire
- 4) digest

39. The primary task of the kidney is to maintain the volume and composition of bodily fluids .

- 1) preserve
- 2) distribute
- 3) assimilate
- 4) condense

40. In the United Nations, controversies generated by political differences are generally settled by compromise .

- 1) exaggerated
- 2) created
- 3) collapsed
- 4) eroded



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Passage A (Questions 41- 46)

The study of business planning has a long history. For example, in 1916 in one of the earliest efforts to develop a science of management, Henri Fayol discussed the importance of planning to successful management and described the development of one-year and five-year budget plans. In his book he gives the following definition of business planning :

The maxim 'managing means looking ahead' gives some idea of the importance attached to planning in the business world, and it is true that if foresight is not the whole of management, at least it is **an essential part of** it. To foresee, **in this context**, means both to assess the future and make provision for it. The plan of action is, at one and the same time, the result envisaged, the line of action to be followed, the stages to go through and methods to use " .

Subsequent studies of general management written during the next fifty years echo Fayol's thinking and reveal both a continuing interest in the subject and an ever-increasing awareness of how important planning is to successful business management. In their definitions of the planning process, the authors of these studies all stress two important aspects of planning: assessing the future and making plans to deal with the future .

41. Which of the following statements expresses the main idea of the passage ?

- 1) Foresight is critical in business planning.
- 2) Know your methods .
- 3) A science of management needs to be developed .
- 4) The results of management studies from the past fifty years have changed dramatically .



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42. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- 1) Henri Fayol was not looking ahead when he wrote his book.
- 2) Five-year budget plans are preferable to one-year plans .
- 3) Interest in assessing the future has only recently been considered important in business planning .
- 4) Few studies regarding business planning were done prior to 1916 .

43. What does the phrase "an essential part of it" in line 7 refer to?

- 1) Foresight
- 2) Management
- 3) The future
- 4) Study

44. What does the phrase "in this context" in line 7 mean?

- 1) According to the dictionary
- 2) As usual
- 3) As is used here
- 4) In the future

45. Writers on management working after Fayol have generally

- 1) reinforced Fayol 's ideas .
- 2) emphasized budgets instead of time .
- 3) evolved away from Fayol 's future orientation.
- 4) questioned the value of long-term planning .



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46. This passage covers management studies for the years

- 1) 1900-1966
- 2) 1916-1950
- 3) 1916-1966
- 4) 1916-present

Passage B (Questions 47-53)

In the 16th century, an age of great marine and terrestrial exploration, Ferdinand Magellan led the first expedition to sail around the world. As a young Portuguese noble, he served the king of Portugal, but he became involved in the quagmire of political intrigue at court and lost the king's favor. After he was dismissed from service by the king of Portugal, he offered to serve the future Emperor Charles V of Spain .

A papal decree of 1493 had assigned all land in the New World west of 50 degrees W longitude to Spain and all the land east of that Line to Portugal. Magellan offered to prove that the East Indies fell under Spanish authority. On September 20, 1519, Magellan set sail from Spain with five ships. More than a year later, one of these ships was exploring the topography of South America in search of a water route across the continent. This ship sank, but the remaining four ships searched along the southern peninsula of South America. Finally, they found the passage they sought near 50 degrees S latitude. Magellan named this passage the Strait of All Saints, but today it is known as the Strait of Magellan .

One ship deserted while in this passage and returned to Spain, so fewer sailors were privileged to gaze at that first panorama of the Pacific Ocean. Those who remained crossed the meridian now known as the International Date Line in the early spring of 1521 after 98 days on the Pacific Ocean. During those long days at sea, many of Magellan's men died of starvation and disease .



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Later, Magellan became involved in an insular conflict in the Philippines and was killed in a tribal battle. Only one ship and 17 sailors under the command of the Basque navigator Elcano survived to complete the westward journey to Spain and thus prove once and for all that the world is round, with no precipice at the edge .

47. The 16th century was an age of great exploration .

- 1) cosmic
- 2) land
- 3) mental
- 4) common man

48. Magellan lost the favor of the king of Portugal when he became involved in a political

- 1) entanglement
- 2) discussion
- 3) negotiation
- 4) problem

49. The Pope divided New World lands between Spain and Portugal according to their location on one side or the other of an imaginary geographical line SO, degrees west of Greenwich that extends in a direction .

- 1) north and south
- 2) crosswise
- 3) easterly
- 4) south east



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50. One of Magellan's ships explored the of South America for a passage across, the continent .

- 1) coastline
- 2) mountain range
- 3) physical features
- 4) islands

51. Four of the ships sought a passage along a southern

- 1) coast
- 2) inland
- 3) body of land with water on three sides
- 4) border

52. The passage was found near SO degrees S of

- 1) Greenwich
- 2) the equator
- 3) Spain
- 4) Portugal



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53. In the spring of 1521, the ships crossed the now called the International Date Line .

- 1) imaginary circle passing through the poles
- 2) imaginary line parallel to the equator
- 3) area
- 4) land mass

Passage C (Questions 54-62)

For all their great diversity of shapes and sizes, glaciers can be divided into two essential types: valley glaciers, which flow downhill from mountains and are shaped by the **constraints** of topography, and ice sheets, which flow outward in all directions from domelike centers of accumulated ice to cover vast expanses of terrain. Whatever their type, most glaciers are remnants of great shrouds of ice that covered the earth eons ago. In a few of these glaciers the oldest ice is very ancient indeed; the age of parts of the Antarctic sheet may exceed 500,000 years .

Glaciers are born in rocky wombs above the snow line, where there is sufficient winter snowfall and summer cold for snow to survive the annual melting. The long gestation period of a glacier begins with the accumulation and gradual transformation of snowflakes. Soon after they reach the ground, complex snowflakes are reduced to compact, roughly spherical ice crystals, the basic components of a glacier. As new layers of snow that survives the melting of the previous summer, accumulate, they squeeze out most of the air bubbles **trapped** within and between the crystals below. This process of recrystallization continues throughout the life of the glacier .



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The length of time required for the creation of glacier ice depends mainly upon the temperature and the rate of snowfall. In Iceland, where snowfall is heavy and summer temperatures are high enough to produce plenty of melt water, glacier ice may come into being in a relatively short time - say, ten years. In parts of Antarctica, where snowfall is scant and the ice remains well below its melting temperature year-round, the process may require hundreds of years .

The ice does not become a glacier until it moves under its own weight, and it cannot move **significantly** until **it** reaches a critical thickness - the point at which the weight of the piledup layers overcomes the internal strength of the ice and the friction between the ice and the ground. This critical thickness is about 60 feet. The fastest moving glaciers have been gauged at not much more than two and a half miles per year, and some cover less than 1/100 inch in that same amount of time. But no matter how infinitesimal the flow, movement is what distinguishes a glacier from a mere mass of ice .

54. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- 1) The size and shape of glaciers
- 2) The formation of glaciers
- 3) Why glaciers move
- 4) Two types of glaciers

55. What is the word "constraints" in line 2 closest in meaning to ?

- 1) restrictions
- 2) height
- 3) beauty
- 4) speed



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56. Why does the author mention the Antarctic ice sheet in the first paragraph ?

- 1) It is a slow-moving glacier .
- 2) One would expect glaciers in this part of the world.
- 3) It contains some of the oldest ice in existence .
- 4) It is an example of a well-formed ice sheet .

57. In order to. describe the development of glaciers, the author uses the analogy of

- 1) birth
- 2) snowflakes
- 3) crystals
- 4) Iceland

58. What is the word "trapped" in paragraph 2 closest in meaning to ?

- 1) stranded
- 2) hunted
- 3) formed
- 4) enclosed

59. According to the passage, what is one of the differences between. valley glaciers and ice sheets ?

- 1) Ice sheets move faster than valley glaciers . .
- 2) While valley glaciers flow downhill, ice sheets flow in all directions .
- 3) Valley glaciers are thicker than ice sheets because of the restricting land formations .
- 4) Valley glaciers are not as old as ice sheets .



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60. What does the word "it" in paragraph 4 refer to?

- 1) glacier
- 2) ice
- 3) weight
- 4) critical thinness

61. What is the word "significantly" in paragraph 4 closest in meaning to ?

- 1) quickly
- 2) naturally
- 3) thoroughly
- 4) notably

62. According to the passage, which of the following is the characteristic that identifies a glacier ?

- 1) The critical thickness of the ice
- 2) The amount of fun accumulated
- 3) The movement of the ice
- 4) The weight of the ice



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Passage D (Questions 63-70)

Most people can remember a phone number for up to thirty seconds. When this short amount of time **elapses**, however, the numbers are erased from the memory. How did the information get there in the first place? Information that makes its way to the short-term memory (STM) does so via the sensory storage area. The brain has a filter which only allows stimuli that is of immediate interest to pass on to the STM, also known as the working memory .

There is much debate about the capacity and duration of the short-term memory. The most accepted

theory comes from George A. Miller, a cognitive psychologist who suggested that humans can remember approximately seven chunks of information. A chunk is defined as a meaningful unit of information, such as a word or name rather than just a letter or number.

Modern theorists suggest that one can increase the capacity of the short-term memory by chunking, or classifying similar information together. By organizing information, one can optimize the STM, and improve the chances of a memory being passed on to long term storage .

When making a conscious effort to memorize something, such as information for an exam, many people engage in "rote rehearsal". By repeating something over and over again, one is able to keep a memory alive. Unfortunately, this type of memory maintenance only succeeds- if there are no interruptions. As soon as a person stops rehearsing the information, it has the tendency to disappear. When a pen and paper are not handy, people often attempt to remember a phone number by repeating it aloud. If the doorbell rings or the dog barks to come in before a person has the opportunity to make a phone call, he will likely forget the number instantly. Therefore, rote rehearsal is not an efficient way to pass information from the short term to long term memory. A better way is to practice "**elaborate** rehearsal". This



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involves assigning semantic meaning to a piece of information so that it can be filed along with other pre-existing long-term memories. **For example, . a reader engages in elaborate rehearsal when he brings prior knowledge of a subject to a text .**

Encoding information semantically also makes !! more retrievable. Retrieving information can be done by recognition or recall. Humans can easily recall memories that are stored in the longterm memory and used often; however, if a memory seems to be forgotten, it may eventually be retrieved by prompting. The more **cues** a person is given (such as pictures), the more likely a memory can be retrieved. This is why multiple-choice tests are often used for subjects that require a lot of memorization .

63. According to the passage, how do memories get transferred to the STM ?

- 1) They revert from the long-term memory .
- 2) They are filtered from the sensory storage area.
- 3) They get chunked when they enter the brain.
- 4) They enter via the nervous system .

64. What is the word "elapses" in line 2 closest in meaning to ?

- 1) continues
- 2) adds up
- 3) appears
- 4) passes



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65. All of the following are mentioned as places in which memories are stored EXCEPT the

- 1) STM .
- 2) long term memory.
- 3) sensory storage area.
- 4) maintenance area .

66. Why does the author mention a dog's bark?

- 1) To give an example of a type of memory
- 2) To provide a type of interruption
- 3) To prove that dogs have better memories than humans
- 4) To compare another sound that is loud like a doorbell

67. How do theorists believe a person can remember more information in a short time ?

- 1) By organizing it
- 2) By repeating it
- 3) By giving it a name
- 4) By drawing it

68. The author believes that rote rotation is

- 1) the best way to remember something.
- 2) more efficient than chunking .
- 3) ineffective in the long run .
- 4) an unnecessary interruption



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69. What does the word "it" in the last paragraph refer to ?

- 1) encoding
- 2) STM
- 3) semantics
- 4) information

70. Which of the following is NOT supported by the passage?

- 1) The working memory is the same as the short-term memory.
- 2) A memory is kept alive through constant repetition.
- 3) Cues help people to recognize information.
- 4) Multiple choice exams are the most difficult



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پاسخنامه کلیدی سوالات

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

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