نمونه سؤالات MHLE

(۲۸ بهمن ۱۳۹۵)

Section I. Listening Comprehension

PART A. Short Conversations

1. **What does the man mean?**
   1) When he gets a car, he will offer the woman a ride.
   2) If he is going to campus, he will get a car.
   3) Whether he has a car or not, he will take her.
   4) If they are going at the same time, he will take her.
2. **What happened to Peter?**
   1) He was about not to pass.
   2) He found it easy to pass the exam.
   3) He likes French.
   4) He did very well on the exam.
3. **What is the woman's problem?**
   1) She is in the hospital.
   2) She wants Tom to give her the card.
   3) She won't be able to visit Tom.
   4) She need to make a get-well card.
4. **What does the man mean?**
   1) He likes sports.
   2) He wants to be contrary.
   3) He prefers his older brother.
   4) He enjoys reading.
5. **What does the woman mean?**
   1) She's going to quit taking her class next month.
   2) She's postponed her class for a month.
   3) She quit Mary's class in order to take aerobics.
   4) Mary's quit her class for a month.
6. **What does the man mean?**
   1) He is surprised with the results.
   2) He wouldn't go over the statistics.
   3) He doesn't believe the computations.
   4) He hasn't looked at the results.
7. **What does the woman mean?**
   1) The man can't write reports very well.
   2) It is impossible to type a report so quickly.
   3) It is impossible to write a report so quickly.
   4) The woman may have difficulty reading the man's handwriting.
8. **What does the man mean?**
   1) Bob wouldn't trust him to use his recorder.
   2) Bob wouldn't want him to record the lecture.
   3) Bob does not like geography lectures.
   4) Bob wouldn't like to give a lecture.

9. Who is exaggerating the problem?

1) Only Dan
2) The department head
3) Dan and Maria
4) Maria

10. Where will the man and woman probably go?

1) The mall
2) The street bazaar
3) Downtown
4) The town hall

11. What is the problem?

1) Andrew and Joan are avoiding each other.
2) Andrew and Joan don't like to walk together.
3) Andrew and Joan argue whenever they go walking.
4) Andrew and Joan go for walks whenever they argue.

12. What does the man mean?

1) Roger will not come at all.
2) Roger is usually early.
3) Roger will come later.
4) Roger is always on time.

13. What does the man mean?

1) Nancy couldn't sell her car.
2) Nancy wouldn't sell her car.
3) There was nothing wrong with Nancy's car.
4) Nancy sold her car easily.

14. What does the woman mean?

1) she had to finish by Monday.
2) She finished last Monday.
3) She finishes on Monday.
4) She cannot finish on Monday.

15. What does the woman want to do?

1) Have a talk.
2) Study something.
3) Go to the library.
4) Try to get a book.

16. Where does this conversation take place?

1) At a bookstore.
2) At a bank.
3) At a library.
4) At a gift shop.

17. Which activity is not mentioned?

1) Seeing a film.
2) Going to the theater.
3) Viewing TV.
4) Attending a football game.

18. What can be said about the man?

1) he never studies for exams.
2) He only studies occasionally.
3) He's going to study next week.
4) He only studies in the library.

19. What does the man mean?

1) There is little to worry about.
2) The interview is important to him.
3) The event will be short.
4) He's never had an interview before.

20. What are the people doing?

1) Ordering a book.
2) Tearing up a catalog.
3) Blanking out the numbered spaces.
4) Buying shoes by mail.

21. What do we learn from this conversation?

1) The man hasn't seen Lynn's dog.
2) Lynn hasn't seen the man's dog.
3) Lynn's dog and cat don't get along.
4) The man hasn't seen the new cat.

22. What can be said about the woman?

1) She forgot about the book.
2) She hoped to keep the book.
3) She already returned the book.
4) She won't lend the man any more books.

23. What do we learn about Rita?

1) She's unappreciative.
2) She causes a lot of trouble.
3) She wastes people's time.
4) She's very helpful.

PART B. Long Conversation

24. What is the man going to do during the summer?

1) Dig on an archaeological site.
2) Hold down a part-time job.
3) Go camping in Colorado.
4) Attend classes.

25. What is not done at Copper Mountain?

1) Fossil collecting.
2) Mapping strata.
3) Laboratory analysis.
4) Field work.

26. Why can't some of the summer courses be held during the academic year?

1) Too many students are interested in taking them.
2) Field trips would keep students away from regular classes.
3) The university can't give credit for them.
4) Professors are too busy to help students.

27. What does the man imply about summer classes in comparison to regular class sessions?

1) They're more challenging
2) They're more regular.
3) They're more expensive
4) They're more interesting.

PART C. Mini Lecture

28. What is the main idea of the talk?

1) How to use a library.
2) How libraries purchase materials.
3) How libraries meet users' needs.
4) How libraries use modern technology.

29. What can be inferred from the talk?

1) Libraries have limited funds and space.
2) Libraries must purchase computers.
3) Libraries contain everything the user needs.
4) Libraries are not longer needed by students and professors.

30. How do librarians decide what to purchase?

1) They use the interlibrary loan system.
2) Professors make suggestions.
3) They contact other libraries.
4) They buy everything in print.

Section II. Structure & Vocabulary

PART A. Structure

I) Sentence Completion

31. Dubbing is used in filmmaking ..... a new sound track to a motion picture.
1) which to add 2) to add 3) is adding that 4) to add while

32. The use of shorthand died out in the Middle Ages because of ..... with witchcraft.
1) the association was imagined 2) associate the imagination
3) imagine the association 4) the imagined association

33. The drastic decline of the beaver helps to illustrate what ..... to the ecosystems of the North American continent.
1) happening 2) the happening
3) has happened 4) about happening

34. ..... the discovery of the fossilized remnants of tides in one-billion-years-old rocks.
1) Geologists report 2) Geological reports
3) The reports of geologists 4) Geologists' reports

35. Leeuwenhoek made microscopes ..... of a single, high-quality lens of very short focal length.
1) consisting 2) they consisted
3) consisted 4) for consisting

36. Genetically, the chimpanzee is more similar to humans ..... .
1) are than any other animal 2) than is any other animal
3) any other animal is 4) and any other animal is

37. Modern skyscrapers have a steel skeleton of beams and columns ..... a three-dimensional grid.
1) forms 2) form which forming
3) and forming 4) that forms

38. The universe is estimated ..... between 10 billion and 20 billion years old.
1) to be 2) which is 3) of being 4) being

39. Broccoli ..... best in gardens having loose, well-composted soil, and full sunlight.
1) had grown 2) which grows 3) grows 4) growing

40. As a universal language, Esperanto has never really gained widespread acceptance ..... its lack of native speakers.
1) because 2) due to 3) as a result 4) in order to

II) Error Identification

41. A dome is a semispherical structures on top of a building.
1 2 3 4

42. Flying buttresses enabled builders to put up tall but thinnest stone walls.
1 2 3 4

43. A gene is a biological unit of information who directs the activity of a cell or organism during its lifetime.
1 2 3 4

44. A demand for power to generate (1) electricity stimulated (2) new thinking (3) about the steam engine in 1880s. (4)

45. Although (1) its (2) advantages over crown glass, broad glass has surface waviness (3) and variations (4) in thickness.

46. Archaeological evidence (1) suggests that the first vehicles were heavy two-or four-wheeled (2) chariots that pulled (3) by oxen. (4)

47. Humans do not constitute the only (1) species endowed with (2) intelligence; the higher (3) animals also have considerably (4) problem-solving abilities.

48. A few (1) single inventions have had (2) such far-reaching consequences (3) as the 15th-century invention of printing with movable metal type. (4)

49. The symptoms of pneumonia, a (1) lung infection, include (2) high fever, chest pain, breathing (3) difficult (4), and coughing.

50. In 1938 the (1) so-called (2) resonance technique of manipulating a beam of atoms or molecules were (3) introduced. (4)

PART B. Vocabulary

I) Completion

51. I have so many friends, but deep down, underneath, I have a fear of ..... .
1) insistence 2) loneliness 3) contradiction 4) admission

52. Regarded as the world's ..... linguistic theorist, Noam Chomsky continues to create new theories about language and language learning.
1) foremost 2) abundant 3) incidental 4) widespread

53. Unlike fossil fuels, which can be used only once, wind and solar power are ..... sources of energy.
1) random 2) mutual 3) virtual 4) renewable

54. You'd better ..... your cigarette as it is dangerous to smoke at a gas station.
1) get through 2) hang up 3) put out 4) hold up

55. Students who cause ..... are often punished.
1) mischief 2) conformity 3) maintenance 4) diversity

56. I like going into the mountains to see all of the ..... .
1) collision 2) wildlife 3) material 4) motivation

57. I am ..... that my painting was chosen to win the contest.
1) ethical 2) primary 3) enormous 4) delighted

58. Most managers want to make a good impression on customers ..... after they enter the store.
1) drastically 2) literally 3) immediately 4) externally

59. The university decided to ..... skateboards on campus.
1) manipulate 2) refrain 3) utilize 4) ban

60. We were all shocked by my grandmother's ..... visit.
1) unannounced 2) demanding
3) attentive 4) precise

ii) Paraphrase

61. Please give at least a week's warning if you can't attend the meeting.
1) excuse 2) notice 3) interview 4) series

62. the student's essay omitted too many important details.
1) took after 2) gave off
3) looked over 4) left out

63. Many people choose to pass on information through emails.
1) relay 2) delay 3) disguise 4) manipulate

64. I'm so tired that I'm likely to fall asleep right when I get home.
1) valid 2) ignorant 3) liable 4) willing

65. John was involved in a traffic accident yesterday, but he is OK.
1) reward 2) collision 3) notification 4) conflict

66. You should not handle unsafe chemicals in the laboratory.
1) hazardous 2) insignificant
3) unreasonable 4) incompatible

67. I assume that we might have a surprise quiz tomorrow.
1) suppose 2) confer 3) inspect 4) specify

68. The possible outcome of turning the paper in late will be a ten point deduction.
1) priority 2) component 3) policy 4) result

69. The fall season alters the color of the leaves to bright red and yellow colors.
1) compiles 2) lends 3) changes 4) conveys

70. Most ancient tests of the Greek language are preserved at this library.
1) cultivated 2) maintained 3) observed 4) revealed

Section III. Reading comprehension

Passage A

The ability of falling cats to right themselves in midair and land on their feet has been a source of wonder for ages. Biologists long regarded it as an example of adaptation by natural selection, but for physicists it bordered on the miraculous Newton's laws of motion assuming that the total amount of spin of a body cannot change unless an external torque speeds it up or slows it down, If a cat has no spin when it is released and experiences no external torque, it ought not to be able to twist around as it falls.

In the speed of its execution, the righting of a tumbling cat resembles a magician's trick. The gyrations of the cat in midair are too fast for the human eye to follow, so the process is obscured. Either the eye must be speeded up, or the cat's fall slowed down for the phenomenon to be observed. A century ago the former was accomplished by means of high-speed photography using equipment now available in any pharmacy. But in the nineteenth century the capture on film of a falling cat constituted a scientific experiment.

The experiment was described in a paper presented to the Paris Academy in 1894. Two sequences of twenty photographs each, one from the side and one from behind, show a white cat in the act of righting itself. Grainy and quaint though they are, the photos show that the cat was dropped upside down, with no initial spin, and still landed on its feet. Careful analysis of the photos reveals the secret: As the cat rotates as the front of its body clockwise, the rear and tail twist counterclockwise, so that the total spin remains zero, in perfect accord with Newton's laws. Halfway down, the cat pulls in its legs before reversing its twist and then extends them again, with the desired end result. The explanation was that while no body can acquire spin without torque, a flexible one can readily change is orientation, or phase. Cats know this instinctively, but scientists could not be sure how it happened until they increased the speed of their perceptions a thousand fold.

71. What does the passage mainly discuss?

1) The explanation of an interesting phenomenon
2) Miracles in modern science
3) Procedures in scientific investigation
4) The differences between biology and physics.

72. The word "process" in paragraph 2 refers to ..... .

1) the righting of a tumbling cat.
2) the cat's fall slowed down.
3) high-speed photography.
4) a scientific experiment.

73. Why are the photographs mentioned in paragraph 3 referred to as an "experiment"?

1) The photographs were not very clear.
2) The photographer used inferior equipment.
3) The purpose of the photographs was to explain the process.
4) The photographer thought the cat might be injured.

74. Which of the following can be inferred about high-speed photography in the late 1800's?

1) It was a relatively new technology.
2) The necessary equipment was easy to obtain.
3) The resulting photographs are difficult to interpret.
4) It was not fast enough to provide new information.

75. What does the word "rotates" in paragraph 3 mean?

1) Drops
2) Turns
3) Controls
4) Touches

76. According to the passage, a cat is able to right itself in midair because it is ..... .

1) frightened.
2) small.
3) intelligent.
4) flexible.

77. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "readily" in paragraph 3?

1) Only
2) Slowly
3) Easily
4) Certainly

78. How did scientists increase "the speed of their perceptions a thousand fold"?

1) By analyzing photographs
2) By observing a white cat in a dark room
3) By dropping a cat from a greater height
4) By studying Newton's laws of motion

Passage B

Barbed wire, first patented in the United States in 1867, played an important part in the development of American farming, as it enabled the settlers to make effective fencing to enclose their land and keep cattle away from their crops. This had a considerable effect on cattle ranching, since the herds no longer had unrestricted use of the plans for grazing, and the fencing led to conflict between the farmers and the cattle ranchers.

Before barbed wire came into general use, fencing was often made from serrated wire, which was unsatisfactory because it broke easily when under strain, and could snap in cold weather due to contraction. The first practical machine for producing barbed wire was invented in 1874 by an Illinois farmer, and between then and the end of the century about 400 types of barbed wire were devised, of which only about a dozen were ever put to practical use.

Modern barbed wire is made from mild steel high-tensile steel, or aluminum. Mild steel and aluminum barbed wire have two strands twisted together to form a cable which is stronger than single-strand wire and less affected by temperature changes. Single-strand wire, round or oval, is made from high-tensile steel with the barbs crimped or welded on. The steel wires used are galvanized - coated with zinc to make them rustproof. The two wires that make up the line wire or cable are fed separately into a machine at one end. They leave it at the other end twisted-together and barbed. The wire to make the barbs is fed into the machine from the sides and cut to length by knives that cut diagonally through the wire to produce a sharp point. This process continues automatically, and the finished barbed wire is wound onto reels, usually made of wire in lengths of 400 meters or in weights of up to 50 kilograms.

A variation of barbed wire is also used for military purposes. It is formed into long coils or entanglements called concertina wire.

79. What is the main topic of the passage?

1) Cattle ranching in the United States
2) A type of fencing
3) Industrial uses of wire
4) A controversy over land use

80. What does the word "unrestricted" in paragraph 1 mean?

1) Unsatisfactory 2) Difficult 3) Considerable 4) Unlimited

81. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "snap" in paragraph 2?

1) Freeze 2) Click 3) Loosen 4) Break

82. What is the benefit of using two-stranded barbed wire?

1) Improved rust-resistance
2) Increased strength
3) More rapid attachment of barbs
4) Easier installation

42. According to the author, the steel wires used to make barbed wire are specially processed to .....
1) protect them against rust.
2) make them more flexible.
3) prevent contraction in cold weather.
4) straighten them.

43. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "fed" in paragraph 3?
1) Put
2) Eaten
3) Bitten
4) Nourished

44. What is the author's purpose in the third paragraph?
1) To explain the importance of the wire
2) To outline the difficulty of making the wire
3) To describe how the wire is made
4) To suggest several different uses of the wore.

45. According to the passage, what is concertina wire is used for?
1) Livestock management
2) International communications
3) Prison enclosures
4) Military purposes

passage C

Large animals that inhabit the desert have evolved a number of adaptations for reducing the effects of extreme heat. One adaptation is to be light in color, and to reflect rather than absorb the Sun's rays. Desert mammals also depart from the normal mammalian practice of maintaining a constant body temperature. Instead of trying to keep down the body temperature deep inside the body, which would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures to rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degrees Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles. The overheated body then cools down during the cold desert night, and indeed the temperature may fall unusually low by dawn, as low as 34 degrees Celsius in the camel. This is an advantage since the heat of the first few hours of daylight is absorbed in warming up the body, and an excessive buildup of heat does not begin until well into the day.

Another strategy of large desert animals is to tolerate the loss of body water to a point that would be fatal for non- adapted animals. The camel can lose up to 30 percent of its body weight as water without harm to itself, whereas human beings die after losing only 12 to 13 percent of their body weight. An equally important adaptation is the ability to replenish this water loss at one drink. Desert animals can drink prodigious volumes in a short time, and camels have been known to imbibe over 100 liters in a few minutes. A very dehydrated person, on the other hand, cannot drink enough water to rehydrate at one session, because the human stomach is not sufficiently big and because a too rapid dilution of the body fluids causes death from water intoxication. The tolerance of water loss is of obvious advantage in the desert, as animals do not have to remain near a water hole but can obtain food from grazing sparse and far-flung pastures. Desert-adapted mammals have the further ability to feed normally when extremely dehydrated, it is a common experience in people that appetite is lost even under conditions of moderate thirst.

47. What is the main topic of the passage?
1) Weather variations in the desert
2) Adaptations of desert animals
3) Diseased of desert animals
4) Human use of desert animals

88. According to the passage, why is light coloring an advantage to large desert animals?

1) It helps them hide from predators.

2) It does not absorb sunlight as much as dark colors.

3) It helps them see their young at night.

4) It keeps them cool at night.

89. The author uses of Grant's gazelle as an example of ..... .

1) an animal with a low average temperature.

2) an animal that is not as well adapted as the camel.

3) a desert animal that can withstand high body temperatures.

4) a desert animal with a constant body temperature.

90. When is the internal temperature of a large desert mammal lower?

1) Just before sunrise 2) In the middle of the day

3) Just after sunset 4) Just after drinking

91. What does the word "tolerate" in paragraph 2 mean?

1) Reduce 2) Replace 3) Compensate 4) Endure

92. What causes water intoxication?

1) Drinking too much water very quickly

2) Drinking polluted water

3) Bacteria in water

4) Lack of water.

93. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an adaptation of large desert animals?

1) variation in body temperatures

2) Eating while dehydrated

3) Drinking water quickly

4) Being active at night

Passage D

With Robert Laurent and William Zorach, direct carving enters into the story of modern sculpture in the United States. Direct carving, in which the sculptors themselves carve stone or wood with mallet and chisel, must be recognized as something more than just a technique. Implicit in it is an aesthetic principle as well that the medium has certain qualities of beauty and expressiveness with which sculptors must bring their own aesthetic sensibilities into harmony. For example, sometimes the shape or veining in a piece of stone or wood suggests, perhaps even dictates, not only the ultimate form, but even the subject matter.

The technique of direct carving was a break with the nineteenth-century tradition in which the making of a clay model was considered the creative act and the work was then turned over to studio assistants to be cast in plaster or bronze or carved in marble. Neoclassical sculptors seldom held a mallet or chisel in their own hands, readily conceding that the assistants they employed were far better than they were at carving the finished marble.

With the turn-of-century Crafts movement and the discovery of nontraditional sources of inspiration, such as wooden African figures and masks, there arose a new urge for hands-on, personal execution of art and an interaction with the medium. Even as early as the 1880's and 1890's,

nonconformist European artists were attempting direct carving. By the second decade of the twentieth century, Americans - Laurent and Zorach most notably - had adopted it as their primary means of working.

Born in France, Robert Laurent (1890-1970) was a prodigy who received his education in the United States. In 1905 he was sent to Paris as an apprentice to an art dealer, and in the years that followed he witnessed the birth of Cubism, discovered primitive art, and learned the techniques of woodcarving from a frame maker.

Back in New York City by 1910, Laurent began carving pieces such as *The Priestess*, which reveals his fascination with African, pre-Columbian, and South Pacific art. Taking a walnut plank, the sculptor carved the expressive, stylized design. It is one of the earliest examples of direct craving in American sculpture. The plank's form dictated the rigidly frontal view and the low relief. Even its irregular shape must have appealed to Laurent as a break with a long-standing tradition that required a sculptor to work within a perfect rectangle or square.

۹۴. What does the word "medium" in paragraph 1 most probably refer to?

1) Stone or wood
2) Mallet and chisel
3) Technique
4) Principle

۹۵. What is one of the fundamental principles of direct carving?

1) A sculptor must work with talented assistants.
2) The subject of a sculpture should be derived from classical stories.
3) The material is an important element in a sculpture.
4) Designing a sculpture is a more creative activity than craving it.

۹۶. What does the word "dictates" in paragraph 1 mean?

1) Reads aloud
2) Determines
3) Includes
4) Records

۹۷. How does direct carving differ from the nineteenth-century radiation of sculpture?

1) Sculptors are personally involved in the carving of a piece.
2) Sculptors find their inspiration in neoclassical sources.
3) Sculptors have replaced the mallet and chisel with other tools.
4) Sculptors received more formal training.

۹۸. what does the word "witnessed" in paragraph 4 mean?

1) Influenced
2) Studied
3) Validated
4) Observed

۹۹. Where did Robert Laurent learn to crave?

1) New York
2) Africa
3) The South Pacific
4) Paris

۱۰۰. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "a break with" in paragraph 5?

1) A destruction of
2) A departure from
3) A collapse of
4) A solution to