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سوالات آزمون زبان دکترا وزارت بهداشت (MHLE)

دوره ۳۱

گردآوری و ارائه پاسخ تشریحی

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مدرس: مهندس حسین پورفخار

کتاب واژگان عمومی آزمون زبان دکترا

برای کسب اطلاعات بیشتر و دریافت کتاب واژگان اختصاصی تصویر زیر را اسکن کنید



Structure completion

1. of eighteenth-century Russian settlements in Alaska are found on Kodiak Island and at Sitka .
1) The sites 2) To the sites 3) There are sites 4) They are the sites
2. The great Chicago fire in October 1871, much of the city and left about 100,000 people homeless .
1) that it destroyed 2) that destroyed 3) was destroyed 4) destroyed
3. Sugar intake, particularly that of refined sugar ,..... curtailed by most overweight people wishing to lessen their corpulence .
1) must being 2) which must 3) must be 4) must
4. In 1944, not only..... the first woman superintendent of the Atlanta schools, but she was also one of the few women superintendents in the United States .
1) she was Ira Jarrell 2) was Ira Jarrell 3) when Ira Jarrell 4) Ira Jarrell was
5. In recent months, the final mapping of the human genome the range of medical treatments and cures available to those suffering from various diseases .
1) has extended 2) extends 3) will extend 4) will have extended
6. Ink stains, commonly regarded difficult stains to remove, will not succumb to the usual array of detergents and cleaners found in supermarkets .
1) through the most 2) to the most 3) in the most 4) as the most
7. As a universal language, Esperanto has never really gained widespread acceptance its lack of native speakers .
1) because 2) as a result 3) in order to 4) due to
8. From the inception of his long and distinguished career, Frank Lloyd Wright was concerned with how architecture with topography .
1) integrating 2) to integrate 3) did he integrate 4) integrated

Error identification

11. Corporations, companies owned by much stockholders rather than by a single proprietor, began to play an important economic role in the late nineteenth century.
12. In Florida, when the temperature drops below freezing, citrus growers keep young tree warm by constantly showering them with water.
13. Gilbert Newton Lewis, a chemist, helped to develop the modern electron theory of valence, a theory what explains the forces holding atoms together in molecules.
14. A goose's neck is a little longer than that of a duck, and not so graceful curved as a swan.
15. Scientists usually character the disease leukemia as an overabundance of white blood cells in the bloodstream.
16. Composing of heavy-textured clay soil, adobe has great elasticity when moist, but when dry is able to hold its shape.
17. Jessamyn West's the first and most famous novel, The Friendly Persuasion, describes the life of a Quaker farmed family in the mid-1800's.
18. Carrie Chapman Catt organized the League of Women Voters after successfully campaign for the constitutional amendment that gave women the right to vote.
19. Rice, which it still forms the staple diet of much of the world's population, grows best in hot and wet lands.
20. The ancient Romans used vessels equipped with sails and banks of oars to transporting their armies.

Vocabulary

21. David finds it very hard to keep his class on a Friday afternoon.
 1) conquered 2) flourished 3) entertained 4) grabbed
22. In a situation like that you don't have time to think- you just act on..... ,
 1) effort 2) impulse 3) mystery 4) pride
23. Man is a(n) new creature on the face of the earth.
 1) merely 2) instantly 3) awfully 4) comparatively
24. Small boys often stand outside the bicycle shop and At the wonderful machines in the window.
 1) grip 2) gain 3) gaze 4) greet
25. A(n) disease is caused by not eating enough of particular kinds of food.
 1) publicity 2) emergency 3) deficiency 4) capacity
26. The police questioned him for three days until he finally made a
 1) creation 2) constellation 3) confession 4) conclusion
27. Rita was very of her colleagues' support during her illness.
 1) ambitious 2) affirmative 3) abundant 4) appreciative
28. Helen is a doctor, but she does a bit of writing as a
 1) sideline 2) stimulus 3) slogan 4) syllabus
29. Because Ernie gestures wildly when he speaks, people say he..... his father.
 1) looks after 2) waits on 3) catches on 4) takes after
30. "Come in. Sit down and make yourself at home." "Thanks. I need a rest. I've been in recent days."
 1) picking up the tab 2) putting it in a nutshell
 3) burning the candle at both ends 4) making head or tail of it

Paraphrase

31. The baseball player's malice toward the referee was revealed in 'his **spiteful** remarks to, the media, which almost ruined the referee's career .
1) vindictive 2) crazy 3) rude 4) unpleasant
32. You cannot become a certified teacher without completing the **prerequisite** student-teaching assignment .
1) preferred 2) optional 3) required 4) advisable
33. Even though she'd read her supervisor's memo four or five times, she still found his rambling message **ambiguous** .
1) profound 2) inspiring 3) ridiculous 4) unclear
34. Excited about winning the award, Marcia walked up to the podium and delivered an **animated** acceptance speech .
1) abbreviated 2) courteous 3) lively 4) reserved
35. Since the townspeople were so dissatisfied, various methods to **alleviate** the situation were debated .
1) ease 2) tolerate 3) clarify 4) intensify
36. The suspect gave a **plausible** explanation for his presence at the scene, so the police decided to look elsewhere for the perpetrator of the crime .
1) unbelievable 2) credible 3) insufficient 4) apologetic
37. The general public didn't care about the trial and was **apathetic** about the verdict .
1) enraged 2) indifferent 3) suspicious 4) saddened
38. The doctors were pleased that their theory had been **fortified** by the new research .
1) reinforced 2) altered 3) disputed 4) developed
39. The news about toxic waste dumping **aroused** the anger of many viewers of the news broadcast .
1) informed 2) appeased 3) provoked 4) deceived
40. The attorneys were now certain they could not win the case, because the ruling had proved to be so **detrimental** to their argument .
1) decisive 2) harmful 3) worthless 4) advantageous

Passage B (Questions 46-51)

Primitive mammals called monotremes are the only living representatives of the subclass Prototheria. This makes them the most likely living representatives of creatures that were part of the evolutionary transition from reptiles to mammals. They share some qualities with reptiles and birds, but are nevertheless true mammals. Like birds and reptiles, monotremes lay eggs rather than giving birth to live young. But, like other mammals, they have hair, large brains, and mammary glands that produce milk to nourish their offspring .

Their primitive organization and close relation to reptiles is manifested in their uncomplicated brain structure egg-laying habits, and cloaca. (A cloaca is found in amphibians, reptiles, birds, certain fish, and monotemes, but not in placental mammals or most bony fishes. The animal's intestinal, urinary, and genital tracts open into this common cavity, which also functions as an outlet.)

Another feature that indicates they may be related to reptiles is their egg-laying behavior. Monotremes lay shelled eggs, which are predominantly yolk, like those of reptiles and birds. The young are born in relatively early stage of development and remain dependent upon the parent. The females have no teats; the milk that they secrete from their mammary glands passes directly through their skin .

There are only three types of monotremes in existence :the duck-billed platypus and two species of spiny echidna, or anteater. The platypus has webbed feet, a flat tail, and a "bill" like a duck's. The short- and the long-nosed echidnas have spines and tube-like noses. The female echidna lays one egg at a time into a pouch that she develops on her abdomen. Her young will hatch in it and develop for several months .

- 46. The passage focuses on which of the following aspects of monotremes ?**
- 1) The food they eat and their behavior in the wild
 - 2) Their relationship to both reptiles and mammals
 - 3) The times of day when they are most active
 - 4) Their mating behavior and reproductive organs
- 47. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a quality that monotremes share with other mammals ?**
- 1) Hair on the body
 - 2) Development of mammary glands
 - 3) Egg-laying
 - 4) A large brain
- 48. The passage states that monotremes**
- 1) have been exterminated .
 - 2) are reptiles and birds .
 - 3) are egg-laying mammals that are related to reptiles and birds.
 - 4) are highly intelligent .
- 49. Monotreme babies are born**
- 1) in the early stages of development and must rely on their mothers .
 - 2) fully developed and quickly become independent.
 - 3) live like the babies of other mammals .
 - 4) without mammary glands .
- 50. The duck-billed platypus is**
- 1) the tube-like nose of a monotreme.
 - 2) a subspecies of anteater .
 - 3) a portion of the monotreme reproductive system.
 - 4) one of a few surviving species of monotremes .
- 51. According to the passage, where do young echidnas live right after they are hatched ?**
- 1) In their mothers' cloaca
 - 2) In a pouch on their mother's abdomen
 - 3) In amphibians, birds, reptiles, and certain fish
 - 4) In an egg that has a shell and that is predominantly yolk

Passage C (Questions 52-61)

Scientists do not yet thoroughly understand just how the body of an individual becomes sensitive to a substance that is harmless or even wholesome for the average person. Milk, wheat, and egg, for example, rank among the most healthful and widely used foods. Yet these foods can cause persons sensitive to them to suffer greatly. At first, the body of the individual is not harmed by coming into contact with the substance. After a varying interval of time, usually longer than a few weeks, the body becomes sensitive to it, and an allergy has begun to develop .

Sometimes it's hard to figure out if you have a food allergy since it can show up so many different ways. Your **symptoms** could be caused by many other problems. You may have rashes, hives, joint pains mimicking arthritis, headaches, irritability, or depression. The most common food allergies are to milk, eggs, seafood, wheat, nuts, seeds, chocolate, oranges, and tomatoes. Many of these allergies will not develop if these foods are not fed to an infant until her or his intestines mature at around seven months. Breast milk also tends to be protective. Migraines can be **set off** by foods containing tyramine, phenethylamine, monosodium glutamate, or sodium **nitrate**. Common foods which contain these are chocolate, aged cheeses, sour cream, pickled herring, chicken livers, avocados, ripe bananas, cured meats, many Oriental and prepared foods (read the labels!). Some people have been successful in treating their migraines with supplements of B-vitamins, particularly B6 and niacin. Children who are **hyperactive** may benefit from eliminating food additives, especially colorings, and foods high in salicylates from their diets. A few of **these** are almonds ,green peppers, peaches, tea, grapes. This is the diet made popular by Benjamin Feingold, who has written the book Why your Child is Hyperactive. Other researchers have had mixed results when testing whether the diet is effective .

60. Which of the following was a suggested treatment for migraines in the passage ?

- 1) Eating more ripe bananas
- 2) A voiding all Oriental foods
- 3) Getting plenty of sodium nitrate
- 4) Using Vitamin B in addition to a good diet

61. According to the passage, the Feingold diet is **NOT**

- 1) verified by researchers as being consistently effective.
- 2) available in book form .
- 3) beneficial for hyperactive children .
- 4) designed to eliminate foods containing certain food additives .

Passage D (Questions 62-70)

While most desert animals will drink water if confronted with it, for many of them the opportunity never comes. Yet 1 all living things must have water, or they will expire. The herbivores find **it** in desert plants. The carnivores slake their thirst with the flesh and blood of living prey. One of the most remarkable adjustments, however, has been made by the tiny kangaroo rat, who not only lives without drinking but subsists on a diet of dry seeds containing about 5% free water. Like other animals, he has the ability to manufacture water in his body by a metabolic conversion of carbohydrates. But he is notable for the **parsimony** with which he c9ns~s his small supply by every possible means, expending only minuscule amounts in his excreta and through evaporation from his respiratory tract.

Investigation into how the kangaroo rat can live without drinking water has involved various experiments with these small animals. Could kangaroo rats somehow store water in their bodies and slowly utilize these resources in the long periods when no free water is available from dew or rain? The simplest way to settle this question was to determine the total water content in the animals to see if it decreases as they are kept for long periods on a dry diet. If they slowly use up their water, the body should become increasingly dehydrated, and if they begin with a store of water, this should be evident from an initial high water content. Results of such experiments with kangaroo rats on dry diets for more than 7 weeks showed that the rats maintained their body weight. There was no trend toward a decrease in water content during the long period of water deprivation. When the kangaroo rats were given free access to water, they did not drink water. They did nibble on small pieces of watermelon, but this did not change appreciably the water content in their bodies, which remained at 66.3 to 67.2 during this period. This is very close to the water content of dry-fed animals (66.5), and the availability of free water, therefore, did not lead to any "storage" that could be meaningful as a water reserve. This makes it reasonable to conclude that physiological storage of water is not a factor in the kangaroo rat's ability to live on dry food .

62. What is the topic of this passage?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Kangaroo rats | 2) Water in the desert |
| 3) Desert life | 4) Physiological experiments |

63. The word "expire" in line 2 is closest in meaning to

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|------------|----------------|
| 1) become ill. | 2) die. | 3) shrink. | 4) dehydrate , |
|----------------|---------|------------|----------------|

64. Which of the following is NOT a source of water for the desert animals?

- 1) Desert plants
- 2) Metabolic conversion of carbohydrates in the body
- 3) The blood of other animals
- 4) Streams

65. The word "it" in line 3 refers to
- 1) a living thing .
 - 2) the desert .
 - 3) water .
 - 4) the opportunity .
66. The author states that the kangaroo rat is known for all of the following EXCEPT
- 1) the economy with which it uses available water.
 - 2) living without drinking water .
 - 3) breathing slowly and infrequently.
 - 4) manufacturing water internally .
67. The word "parsimony" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- 1) intelligence.
 - 2) desire.
 - 3) frugality.
 - 4) skill .
68. It is implied by the author that desert animals can exist with little or no water because of
- 1) their ability to adjust to the desert environment.
 - 2) many opportunities for them to find water .
 - 3) their ability to eat plants .
 - 4) less need for water than other animals .
69. The word "deprivation" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
- 1) preservation.
 - 2) withholding .
 - 3) examination.
 - 4) renewal .
70. According to the passage, the results of the experiments with kangaroo rats showed that
- 1) kangaroo rats store water for use during dry periods.
 - 2) kangaroo rats took advantage of free access to water.
 - 3) a dry diet seems detrimental to the kangaroo rat's health .
 - 4) there was no significant change in body weight due to lack of water or accessibility to water.

پاسخنامه کلیدی							
شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ	شماره سوال	پاسخ
1	1	21	3	41	2	61	1
2	4	22	2	42	4	62	1
3	3	23	4	43	1	63	2
4	2	24	3	44	3	64	4
5	1	25	3	45	4	65	1
6	4	26	3	46	2	66	4
7	4	27	4	47	3	67	3
8	2	28	1	48	3	68	1
9	3	29	3	49	1	69	2
10	3	30	3	50	4	70	4
11	2	31	1	51	2		
12	3	32	3	52	1		
13	3	33	4	53	3		
14	4	34	3	54	1		
15	1	35	1	55	4		
16	1	36	2	56	2		
17	3	37	2	57	1		
18	1	38	1	58	3		
19	1	39	3	59	2		
20	3	40	2	60	4		