



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

18 Dey 1400

(دوره 43 برگزاری آزمون)

1. کلیه پاسخها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود.
2. لطفا در ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.
3. آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.
4. زمان آزمون 90 دقیقه می باشد.
5. تعداد سوالات 70 سوال می باشد و همه سوالات نمره مساوی دارند (هر سوال 1.43 نمره از 100 دارد)
6. نمره کلی آزمون از 100 محاسبه می شود: $70 \times 1.43 = 100$
7. بخشی از سوالات مربوط به واژگان در بخش واژگان و بخشی دیگر در بخش سوالات متون درک مطلب آمده است.
8. دفترچه سوالات 13 صفحه دارد (غیر از صفحه حاضر)
9. نمرات به صورت کارنامه تا 24 ساعت بعد از برگزاری آزمون، در سایت مرکز زبان اعلام خواهد شد.
10. هرگونه نظریه در خصوص آزمون و یا تذکر اشکال احتمالی را می توانید در انتهای دفترچه سوالات مرقوم نمایید تا حتما بررسی شود (امکان پاسخگویی حین اجرای آزمون وجود ندارد).
11. به عنوان نمونه سوالات، در این نوبت آزمون، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، می توانید دفترچه سوالات را با خود همراه ببرید.
12. برایتان آرزوی موفقیت داریم.



70 QUESTIONS



13
PAGES



1400/10/18



90 Minutes



Student's Full Name:

Major:

For more information on the exam, you may visit our official website

ulc.ui.ac.ir

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Part A: Grammar



Section 1. تشخیص گزینه صحیح : Read each test item carefully and answer the questions by choosing the answer (a), (b), (c) or (d). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

1) The driver ... had an accident lost his life.

- a) whose b) where c) whom d) who

2) The sky suddenly grew ... and a strong wind started to blow.

- a) darkly b) dark c) darken d) darkness

3) When it rains, we may avoid ... outside.

- a) to stay b) stayed c) stay d) staying

4) ... I am busy with my work, you should not disturb me.

- a) Whenever b) Whoever c) Whatever d) However

5) She suddenly cried ... she was afraid of something.

- a) as if b) though c) however d) nevertheless

6) Did you read ... article about education in Iran?

- a) the recently b) recent c) the recent d) a recent

7) Some people can not ... the stories they are told.

- a) remember b) to remember c) remembering d) remembered

8) "What are the office hours where you work?"

"..., everyone comes in at eight and leaves at five."

- a) General b) In generally c) In the general d) In general

9) "Is your government salary good?"

"Yes, but I don't make as much ... worked in private industry."

- a) as I b) if I would have c) I would if d) as I would if I

10) "Why did she type all those letters?"

"... new to the job, she didn't know it wasn't necessary."

- a) While being b) Being c) When being d) As being

11) "I really like your new shoes."

"And they cost less than I"

- a) expect b) was expected c) had expected d) am expecting

12) "Several languages are spoken in your country, aren't they?"

"Yes, but French is in this region."

- a) dominated b) the dominating c) dominant d) the domination



Section 2 : **غلط** تشخیص گزینہ . Choose the underlined words or phrases that need to be corrected. Mark the answers on your answer sheet.

13) There is not enough room in zoos to house all the others subspecies that need

- a b c

preserving.

d

14) The high cost of testing new pesticides inadvertently discourages the develop of

- a b c

viruses, protozoa, bacteria and molds for pest control.

d

15) The glider uses gravity to keeping flying and updrafts of air to gain altitude.

- a b c d

16) A pure gold Islamic coin is expected to bring some between \$8 million and \$10

million at the auction next week.

17) Unlike a tractor is, a mule won't turn over on a steep hillside and crush the driver.

18) Bicyclists joy riding across country and through small towns.

19) In ancient Greek traditional, weapons and stable gear were placed upon the grave.

20) During the bleak winter, food became too scarce that starvation and famine were widespread.

21) Transplanting organs such hearts and kidneys has proved easier than transplanting muscles.


22) The grenade is a small bomb done to be thrown by hand or shot from a modified rifle.

23) While searching for gold, the Spanish found the Grand Canyon to be an impassably barrier.

24) Before TV, the common man seldom never had the opportunity to see and hear his leaders express their views.

25) The neutron bomb provides the capable of a limited nuclear war in which
a b c
buildings would be preserved, but people would be destroyed.
d

Part B: Vocabulary

 Read each test item carefully and answer the questions by choosing the answer (a), (b), (c) or (d). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

- 26) She hates any one listening while she is telephoning.
a) invites b) invents c) loves d) detests
- 27) He could not hide his agitation when he heard the bad news about the project.
a) nervousness b) joy c) disappointment d) anger
- 28) Later findings invalidated the theory.
a) improved b) disproved c) supported d) encouraged
- 29) She continued to assert that she was innocent.
a) maintain b) reject c) support d) validate
- 30) We are looking for a responsible hardworking person to ... the cleanliness of the building.
a) protect b) ignore c) maintain d) respond
- 31) The government has planned to ... its new policies on tax in the coming month.
a) implement b) diminish c) devotes d) comply
- 32) Her ... to her studies paid off with high grades.
a) release b) devotion c) instinct d) assertion
- 33) He made terrible mistakes at work, and the ... was losing the job.
a) consequence b) disadvantage c) weakness d) deprivation
- 34) The lecturer had lots of hesitations in his speech. Clearly, it was quite
a) simultaneous b) spontaneous c) synchronous d) symphonic
- 35) More research findings are needed to ... precisely when humans began to speak and think critically.
a) distinguish b) determine c) extinguish d) arrive

Part C: Reading Comprehension

Read the texts carefully and choose the best answer to the questions that follow.



Reading 1

All viruses are made up of two kinds of substance. First, all viruses contain proteins. Proteins are chemical substances that occur in all living creatures. A particle, or molecule, of a protein consists of a long chain of substances called amino acids. There are about 20 different kinds of amino acid in proteins. These can be arranged in any order on the protein chain. Different kinds of plant or animal contain proteins with different arrangements of amino acids. The protein generally forms the outer coat of a virus. This outer layer of protein encloses the second kind of substance found in all viruses - nucleic acid.

36) What could be a good title for the above passage?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) What is a virus made of? | c) What is the role of proteins in virus? |
| b) What are characteristics of a virus? | d) What are types of virus? |

37) The word "These" in line 4 refers to

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) Proteins | c) Amino Acids |
| b) Substances | d) Particles |

38) Which sentence is NOT correct?

- a) All viruses contain proteins.
- b) Another term for a molecule is a particle
- c) The arrangement of amino acids in different creatures is the same.
- d) The outer coat of a virus is made of protein.

39) It could be inferred from the passage that

- a) proteins are greatly damaged by viruses
- b) the amount of proteins differs in each animal or plant
- c) few proteins are without amino acids
- d) it is impossible to find a living thing with no proteins

40) The arrangement of amino acids ----.

- a) is very simple in the proteins of the viruses
- b) is determined by the kinds of proteins
- c) can be harmed if too many viruses confront the proteins
- d) varies among each living thing

41) The second substance of the viruses ----.

- a) consists of only amino acids
- b) is the part covered by proteins
- c) protects it from outer effects
- d) must contain at least 20 amino acids



Reading 2

Each child has his individual pattern of social, as well as physical, development. Some of it depends on his home life and his relationships with the people who love him. Children in large families learn how to get along with others through normal brother-sister play and tussles. An only child, on the other hand, may have to learn his lessons in social living through hard experiences on the playground or in the classroom. Twins who always have one another to lean on may be slow in responding to others because they do not need anyone else.

A child who is constantly scolded and made to feel he does everything wrong may have a difficult time developing socially. He may be so afraid of displeasing the adults around him that he keeps to himself (where he can't get into trouble), or he may take the opposite route and go out of his way to create trouble. Like the isolated child, he too may return to infantile pleasures, developing habits that will satisfy him, but create barriers toward social contact.

42) The passage implies that which of the following may have the easiest time learning to get along with others?....

- a) An only child
- b) Twins
- c) A child from a large family
- d) Children who are continually scolded

43) In line 10, "infantile" most nearly means....

- a) not limited
- b) idle
- c) childish
- d) infinite

44) Which of the following could be a suitable title for this passage?....

- a) The Social Development of the Only Child
- b) Physical Development of Children
- c) The Role of Family Structure in the Social Development of Children
- d) Early Social Development: A Case Study

45) Which of the following is implied by the passage?

- a) Excessive scolding of children may impede their social development
- b) Children who are constantly scolded develop alternative methods for social development
- c) Isolated children often exhibit quicker social development
- d) All children develop socially in identical ways

46) In line 11, "barriers" most nearly means

- a) boundaries b) passages c) obstacles d) paths

47) According to the passage,

- a) twins are slower in developing than single children
b) Twins who always have one another to lean on may be slow in development
c) children develop socially, physically, and developmentally according to an individual pattern
d) secure children take longer to develop

48) The social development of a child can be affected by

- a) habits b) infantile pleasures c) patterns d) the number of siblings

49) Continual scolding of children

- a) is not harmful to the child c) inhibits healthy social development
b) is beneficial to physical development d) has adverse effects on physical development

50) Where does the passage say the only child learns his social lessons?.....

- a) Home and school c) Playground and classroom
b) Playground and home d) All of the above

51) Home life and people who live with the child could affect his/her development

- a) partially b) at no time c) totally d) in no noticeable ways



Reading 3

"All the world's a stage". So wrote William Shakespeare, the world's greatest dramatist. Shakespeare went on to say that all of us are actors on this stage. We are, indeed, actors in the great dramatized history, which is written by the deeds of man.

Suppose you were an actor in a play written by one man or woman. Let us suppose also you appeared on the stage for the first time in the middle of the second or third act. In that case you would be well aware of the fact that to do a good job of acting, you would need to know what other performers who had appeared on the stage in earlier scenes had said and done.

52) The passage says that William Shakespeare has once written that the

- a) world is the greatest dramatist
b) is the greatest dramatist
c) greatest dramatist of the world is on the stage
d) world is like a theatre

53) Shakespeare goes on to say that ...

- a) he is a great actor in the history of drama
- b) all human beings are actors in the drama of history
- c) he is going to write a drama and call it "history"
- d) history will always remember the actors performing on

54) Shakespeare seems to believe that we should know the beginning of the play well if we want to ...

- a) perform well the part given to us
- b) satisfy the actors involved
- c) appreciate the actors performance
- d) know what a good and enjoyable profession acting is

55) Shakespeare wants us to suppose that in the drama of life, we ...

- a) appear on the stage to play other people's roles
- b) don't begin our part from the start, but commence half way through
- c) know the play will end in the middle of the third act
- d) are given two acts to play

56) According to the passage,

- a) the world is a theatre in which we sit and watch
- b) no one knows what role to play in the theater of the world
- c) the world is a theatre where, for a short time, we all play a part
- d) we should know history very well in order to be able to play in the theatre of the world



Reading 4

When people are experiencing good health, it is due to an effective and working immune system. The immune system is responsible for keeping the body safe from invading germs that try to attack it. The immune involves the different organs of the body, and works together with the circulatory system, which controls the flow of blood throughout the body. The immune system defends the body against attacks by germs and bacteria, from other people, or in foods. The immune system is made up of cells just like the rest of the body.

However, the immune system may need some outside assistance to help keep the body safe and immune from many sicknesses and diseases. Vaccines are used to prevent sickness and disease from affecting the body. Cells reproduce, and just like cells, disease germs can enter the body and reproduce. Often, the germs are recognized by the immune system and antibodies are produced to destroy the germs that make a person sick. They do not always prevent a person

from getting sick, but the antibodies will 'remember' the next time the same germs decide to invade the same body. The immune system then becomes stronger. The germs will immediately be destroyed before they have a chance to cause the sickness or a disease. The entire process is called immunity or natural immunity.

Nevertheless, the body can receive outside help from vaccines. A vaccine is a shot or immunization containing weakened or dead bacteria, or a virus, to increase protection against a disease. A vaccine develops the immunity for a person's body against the disease or sickness. Vaccines are made from some of the same, or parts of, germs that cause the disease. For example, a polio vaccine is made from a weak or dead polio virus. A body is tricked into thinking it is the real virus and the antibodies are made to protect you from polio for the rest of your life. The weak virus is injected into the body for the immune system to fight against. The weak virus has been changed so a person does not get sick from it. If the real disease or virus tries to attack, the antibodies that were produced against the weak virus will then destroy the real virus.

There are several types of vaccines used to help fight germs and disease. Three of the most common include vaccines for chickenpox, mumps, and measles. Before every winter season, the influenza (flu) vaccine becomes available to combat two types of flu viruses: Type A and B. A new vaccine is needed every year. Flu activity increases between December and February and deaths due to the flu can range from 3,000 to 49,000 each year. The flu vaccine prevents many people from suffering the effects of a flu such as fever, chills, sore throat, cough, body aches, headaches, and more.

There are many other vaccines for other diseases and sicknesses as well such as for Hepatitis A and B, which is a liver infection; HIV, affecting the immune system; malaria, causing organ failure or death; TB or tuberculosis, infection of a person's lungs, with 1/3 of the people in the world affected; and many others.

Every person in the world does not need to receive a shot for every vaccine. Some vaccines are needed in certain parts of the world, or some are for older people or younger people only. The more people who get a vaccine will decrease the chances of a sickness or disease from spreading. Vaccines are safe and effective, and every vaccine goes through rigorous testing and review by experts such as scientists, doctors, and other organizations.

57) Which of the following system works together with the immune system? system.

- a) Circulatory b) Skeletal c) Nervous d) Digestive

58) Which of the following could best define a vaccine?

- a) A shot or immunization containing a weakened or dead bacteria or virus to protect against disease
b) A disease that is injected into a body to protect it from another disease.
c) A chemical used to prevent diseases and other sicknesses from spreading.
d) A germ used to help people of all ages throughout the world as protection against sicknesses.

59) Which of the following is made by your body following the injection of a vaccine for a disease?....

- a) Bacteria b) Germs c) Antibodies d) Viruses

60) Which of the following is an example of a sickness that can be prevented by a vaccine?....

- a) Measles b) Mumps c) Polio d) All the above

61) A vaccine is made from which of the following?

- a) Germs b) Virus c) Both A and B d) Neither A or B

62) Which of the following statements is best supported?

- a) Vaccines will prevent all diseases.
b) Vaccines are used by many different people to help prevent several diseases.
c) Vaccines are used by everyone throughout the world.
d) Vaccines are available to prevent every disease in the world.

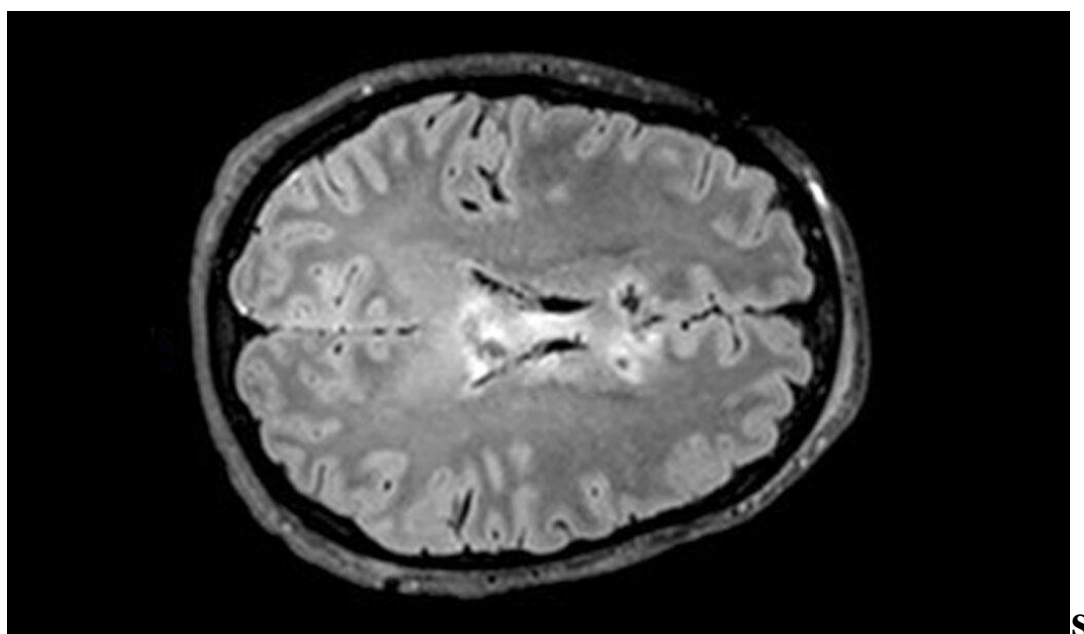


Science News

September 29, 2021 at 2:00 pm

A blood test may help predict recovery from traumatic brain injury

High levels of a key blood protein point to brain shrinkage and damage to message-sending axon



The fatty material surrounding fibers that send signals between neurons degenerates after a traumatic brain injury. A new study pinpoints a blood biomarker that can predict this damage.

Elevated blood levels of a specific protein may help scientists predict who has a better chance of bouncing back from a traumatic brain injury.

The protein, called neurofilament light or NfL for short, lends structural support to axons, the tendrils that send messages between brain cells. Levels of NfL peak on average at 10 times

the typical level 20 days after injury and stay above normal a year later, researchers report September 29 in *Science Translational Medicine*. The higher the peak NfL blood concentrations after injury, the tougher the recovery for people with TBI six and 12 months later, shows the study of 197 people treated at eight trauma centers across Europe for moderate to severe TBI.

Brain scans of 146 participants revealed that their peak NfL concentrations predicted the extent of brain shrinkage after six months, and axon damage at six and 12 months after injury, neurologist Neil Graham of Imperial College London and his colleagues found.

These researchers also had a unique opportunity to check that the blood biomarker, which gives indirect clues about the brain injury, actually measured what was happening in the brain. In 18 of the participants that needed brain surgery, researchers sampled the fluid surrounding injured neurons. NfL concentrations there correlated with NfL concentrations in the blood.

“The work shows that a new ultrasensitive blood test can be used to accurately diagnose traumatic brain injury,” says Graham. “This blood test can predict quite precisely who’s going to make a good recovery and who’s going to have more difficulties.”

63) According to the passage,

- a) a specific kind of protein can heal brain damages
- b) traumatic brain injury is irremediable
- c) brain injury can be diagnosed by the level of blood protein
- d) the level of a blood protein helps to predict recovery from brain injury

64) What is the function of Neurofilament light protein?

- a) To send messages between brain cells
- b) To maintain proper PH and fluid balance
- c) To lend structural support to axons
- d) Not mentioned

65) What are axons?

- a) Brain cells are called axon
- b) The tubes through which blood flows
- c) The tendrils that send messages between brain cells
- d) The small terminal branches of an artery

66) What is the level of Neurofilament light after 20 days of injury?....

- a) Less than the typical level
- b) 2 times the normal level
- c) Half of the typical level
- d) 10 times the typical level

67) Which statement is NOT correct according to the text?

- a) Levels of NfL stays below average level 20 days after injury
- b) The level of Neurofilament light does not stay the same after injury
- c) The level of Neurofilament light stays above normal till a year after injury
- d) Levels of NfL peak on average at 10 times the typical level after injury

68) How many people with TBI were tested in this study?

- a) More than 100 people
- b) Less than 50 people
- c) Approximately 200 people
- d) Less than 100 people

69) What is the relation between NfL blood concentrations after injury and the recovery?

- a) People with TBI are healed sooner with the higher level of NfL blood concentrations
- b) The recovery is tougher with higher level of NfL blood concentrations
- c) The recovery is tougher with lower level of NfL blood concentrations
- d) It is NOT stated in the passage

70) What can be inferred from the brain scans of participants in this study?

- a) There is NO obvious relation between NfL concentrations and the extent of brain shrinkage
- b) The extent of axon damaged can be measured by the peak NfL concentrations
- c) Peak NfL concentrations cannot predict the extent of brain shrinkage
- d) All the aforementioned

**THIS IS THE END
OF THE TEST**

Good Luck