



## University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT) 14 Esfand 1400

دوره **47** برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



70

QUESTIONS



11

PAGES



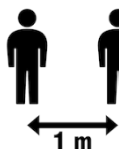
90

MINUTES



1400/12/14

DATE



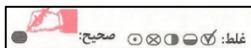
Coronavirus



NO CELL PHONES

نکات مهم آزمون:

صحیح



(1) کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود.  
(2) پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پررنگ در بیضی مربوط مطابق نمونه علامت گذاری شود.

(3) لطفا در دفترچه سؤالات و ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.

(4) این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.

(5) زمان این آزمون 90 دقیقه می باشد.

(6) تعداد سؤالات 70 سوال می باشد و همه سؤالات نمره مساوی دارند (هر سوال 1/43 نمره از 100 دارد).

(7) نمره کلی آزمون از 100 محاسبه می شود:  $70 \times 1/43 = 100$

(8) تعدادی از سؤالات مربوط به واژگان در بخش واژگان و تعدادی دیگر در بخش سؤالات متون درک مطلب آمده است.

(9) دفترچه سؤالات 11 صفحه دارد (غیر از صفحه حاضر).

(10) نمرات به صورت کارنامه حداکثر تا 24 ساعت بعد از برگزاری آزمون، در سایت مرکز زبان آسوزی به نشانی

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(11) هرگونه نظر در خصوص آزمون و یا تذکر اشکال احتمالی را می توانید در انتهای دفترچه سؤالات مرقوم نمایید تا حتما

بررسی شود (امکان پاسخگویی حین اجرای آزمون وجود ندارد). همچنین ایمیل رسمی مرکز زبان آسوزی به نشانی

[ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com](mailto:ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com) پذیرای نظرات شما می باشد.

(12) به عنوان نمونه سؤال، در این نوبت آزمون، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، می توانید دفترچه سؤالات را به همراه خود ببرید.

(13) برای شما داوطلبین گرامی شرکت در این آزمون، آرزوی موفقیت داریم.

نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته / گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه / دانشکده:

محل  
امضا

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# University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

## Part A: Grammar



**Section 1. 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.**

تشخیص گزینه  
صحیح

**1) The dentist is ... busy that he can't see you today.**

- a) so                      b) too                      c) very                      d) enough

**2) We haven't seen ... her sister or her.**

- a) neither                      b) either                      c) also                      d) not

**3) Her boss asked her to answer the phone, to take messages, and ... some letters.**

- a) to type                      b) typing                      c) type                      d) typewrite

**4) If the weather report calls for an 80 percent probability of heavy rain, it means there is ... it will pour.**

- a) not much hope                      b) very little chance                      c) a good chance                      d) no chance

**5) I ... waiting for you since two years ago.**

- a) was                      b) am                      c) have been                      d) had been

**6) She has to take a rest ... she'll get sick.**

- a) but                      b) and                      c) or                      d) so

**7) How long is it ... you last saw him?**

- a) while                      b) when                      c) since                      d) before

**8) I am going to have my watch ....**

- a) be mended                      b) to mend                      c) mended                      d) mending

**9) If the train hadn't been stopped, the child ....**

- a) would be killed                      b) would have killed                      c) would have been killed                      d) would kill

**10) "Have you heard the latest news?"**

**"No, what ....?"**

- a) are they                      b) is it                      c) are there                      d) be it

**11) "Was the book interesting?"**

**"No, it was ... interesting of all."**

- a) the least                      b) the less                      c) least                      d) less

**12) “I lied to him.”**  
**“... do that?”**

- a) Why you did      b) Why did you      c) What for you did      d) What you did for

13) “Does Jack study in that school?”  
“No, he used ... there.”

- a) study                  b) to studying        c) studying              d) to study



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

تشخيص گزینہ  
غلط

**14) Molds grow on bread, fruit, paper, and much other substances.**

a                      b          c                d

- a                                  b        c              d

15) Peach trees grow good in a variety of soil types, but do best in sandy loam.

- a      b                  c    d

16) When a spacecraft is operating beyond the atmosphere, its fins and wings not longer serve

a b c

- |  |   |  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|
|  | a |  | b |  | c |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|

to stabilize it.

- d

17) The prices of homes are as high in urban areas that most young people cannot afford to buy **them**.

- a   b    c

- d

18) Unlike oxygen, which is chemical changed by our bodies into carbon dioxide, nitrogen is

- a b

merely exhaled back into the air.

- c d

19) Laser technology is the heart of a new generation of high-speed copiers and printer.

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | d |
|---|---|---|---|

**20)** International trade, going travelling, and television have lain the groundwork for

a                      b                      c

- a                          b                          c

modern global life styles.  
d

21) Because he had not been able to hear well, Gibert asked what the question was?  
a b c d

22) She speaks always English to her boss while she is in the office.  
a b c d

23) The three nations have been quarreling between themselves for many years.  
a b c d

24) Many highly paid executives owe their success to motivated rather than to brilliance.  
a b c d

25) The research project looked at the importance of childrens' as consumers of fashion.  
a b c 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.

### Vocabulary Part 1: Gap-Filling

26) He received a poor grade because his answers were ....

- a) incomplete      b) necessary      c) efficient      d) productive

27) We must really try to ... him from buying that car; it is so old.

- a) pretend      b) prevent      c) prepare      d) pressure

28) He had ... many problems, but he couldn't find the answer to that one.

- a) avoided      b) solved      c) seen      d) hated

29) With practice, you can ... your reading ability.

- a) develop      b) overcome      c) combine      d) succeed

30) One of the transistors in your radio needs to be ....

- a) re-admitted      b) revised      c) redone      d) replaced

31) The runners ... with each other to win the race.

- a) compared      b) competed      c) combined      d) controlled

**32) The students watched Ali with ... as he answered every question immediately.**

- a) explanation      b) entertainment      c) admiration      d) luck

**Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym**

**33) The film star summarily rejected the initial offer.**

- a) abbreviated      b) final      c) first      d) larges

**34) The intricate mechanism of government seemed awesome to the visitors.**

- a) complex      b) interesting      c) new      d) fearful

**35) He has four siblings.**

- a) brother or sister      b) relatives      c) friends      d) acquaintances

**36) In the face of today's taxes, getting rich almost precludes honesty.**

- a) makes impossible      b) makes possible      c) avoids      d) detests

**37) Fruit is customarily treated with sulfur prior to drying to reduce any color change.**

- a) in front of      b) at the time of      c) in advance of      d) subsequent to

**38) Last week, it became so cold that most of our ornamental trees frosted.**

- a) very beautiful      b) green      c) decorative      d) tall

**39) It is the utmost importance to go with a guide if you are inexperienced.**

- a) greatest possible      b) unusual      c) major      d) advisable

**40) His father was a prominent writer and several of this books have been translated into many languages.**

- a) notorious      b) popular      c) skillful      d) distinguished

## Part C: Reading Comprehension



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



### Reading 1

Georgia's climate is affected by subtropical influences from the west and mediterranean influences from the east. The Greater Caucasus range moderates local climate by serving as a barrier against cold air from the north. Warm, moist air from the Black Sea moves easily into the coastal lowlands from the west. Climatic zones are determined by distance from the Black Sea and by altitude.

Along the Black Sea coast, from Abkhazia to the Turkish border, and in the region known as the Kolkhida Lowlands inland from the coast, the dominant subtropical climate features high humidity and heavy precipitation (1,000 to 2,000 millimeters per year; the Black Sea port of Batumi receives 2,500 millimeters per year). Several varieties of palm trees grow in these regions, where the midwinter average temperature is 5 C and the midsummer average is 22 C.

**41) What is the above paragraph about? ....**

- a) the Mediterranean climate
- b) Georgia's climate
- c) the Black Sea's climate
- d) The Greater Caucasus range

**42) How are climatic zones in Georgia determined? ....**

- a) subtropical influences
- b) the Greater Caucasus range
- c) distance from the Black Sea and altitude
- d) the Black Sea's climate

**43) What are the climatic features along the Black Sea coast? ....**

- a) cold air and heavy precipitation
- b) high humidity and heavy precipitation
- c) palm trees and high humidity
- d) midsummer waether

**44) In line 2, what does the word "range" mean? ....**

- a) a desert
- b) a plateau
- c) a line of mountains
- d) domain

**45) How much precipitation does Batumi receive each year? .... Millimeters.**

- a) 1,000
- b) 2,000
- c) 2,500
- d) Not mentioed



## Reading 2

Man's first real invention, and one of the most important inventions in history, was the wheel. All transportation and every machine in the world depend on it. The wheel is the simplest yet perhaps the most remarkable of all inventions, because there are no wheels in nature -- no living thing was ever created with wheels. How, then, did man come to invent the wheel?

Perhaps some early hunters found that they could roll the dead body of a heavy animal through the forest on logs more easily than they could carry it. However, the logs themselves weighed a lot. It must have taken a great prehistoric thinker to imagine two thin slices of log connected at their centers by a strong stick. This would roll along just as the logs did yet be much lighter and easier to handle. Thus the wheel and axle came into being, and with them the first carts.

**46) The wheel is important because.....**

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) it was man's first real invention | c) all transportation depends on it |
| b) every machine depends on it       | d) All of the above                 |

**47) The wheel is described as.....**

- |           |                |            |          |
|-----------|----------------|------------|----------|
| a) simple | b) complicated | c) strange | d) light |
|-----------|----------------|------------|----------|

**48) It was remarkable of man to invent the wheel because.....**

- |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) it led to many other inventions | c) man had no use for it then |
| b) there were no wheels in nature  | d) it was very complicated    |

**49) The idea of making wheels might have come from.....**

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| a) chasing an animal        | c) watching a rolling trunk                   |
| b) watching running animals | d) rolling the dead body of an animal on logs |



## Reading 3

Not only is computing equipment getting smaller, it is getting more sophisticated. Computers are part of many machines and devices that once required continual human supervision and control. Today, computers in security systems result in safer environments; computers in cars improve energy efficiency; and computers in phones provide features such as call forwarding, call monitoring, and call answering.

These smart machines are designed to take over some of the basic tasks previously performed by people; by so doing, they make life a little easier and a little more pleasant. Smart cards store vital information such as health records, driver's licenses, bank balances,

and so on. Smart phone, cars, and appliances with built-in computers can be programmed to better meet individual needs.

**50) How do computers improve communication facilities?....**

- a) Computers are used in security systems resulting in safer environments.
- b) Computers provide new features to be included in phones.
- c) Computers are part of many machines and devices.
- d) Computers require continual human supervision and control.

**51) What does “*they*” refer to in the second line of second paragraph?**

- a) basic tasks      b) smart cards      c) people      d) smart machines

**52) Why can cars and appliances with built-in computers satisfy people’s needs?**

- a) They store vital information such as health records, driver’s licenses and so on.
- b) They are designed to take over some of the basic tasks.
- c) Their internal computers can be programmed.
- d) All of the above.



## Reading 4

Where did you go yesterday? Did you hear music at any of those places? There is a good chance that you did. Today most stores and restaurants play music. You might even hear music in an office or on a farm.

Scientists believe that music affects the way people behave. According to some scientists, the sound of western classical music (Mozart and Bach) makes people feel richer. When a restaurant plays classical music, people spend more money on food and drinks. When the restaurant plays modern music, people spend less money. With no background music, people spend even less.

Scientists also believe that loud, fast music makes people eat faster. People actually chew their food faster when the music gets faster. Some restaurants play fast music during their busy hours. This gets people to eat faster and leave quickly; restaurants can make more money this way.

Some scientists think that music makes you think and learn better. They say that music helps students to be more alert. It is true that people learn better when they are relaxed and listening to music can help you relax.

The next time you hear music somewhere, be careful. It might change the way you behave.

**53) What is the main idea of the text?....**



- a) Restaurants play music to earn more money.
- b) Music might make you learn better and faster.
- c) Music can change the way you behave.
- d) Loud, fast music can make you eat faster.

**54) Choose the CORRECT option.**

- a) Mozart's music makes people feel bad about themselves.
- b) Restaurants that play no music earn less than restaurants that do.
- c) Restaurants that play fast music make people want to stay longer.
- d) Modern music makes people eat faster.

**55) It can be inferred from the text that ...**

- a) music can be good for business.
- b) music can help depressed people feel more relaxed.
- c) people don't know the importance of music.
- d) few people play music in their shops these days.

**56) The word 'affects' in line 4 is closest in meaning to ...**

- a) improves
- b) worsens
- c) changes
- d) encourages

**57) What does 'they' in paragraph 4 refer to?....**

- a) Restaurant owners
- b) People
- c) Students
- d) Some scientists



### Trauma in Childhood Can Harm Health for a Lifetime: A Study Reports

Nov. 15, 2021, at 8:15 a.m.

By Robert Preidt, *HealthDay Reporter*



As if suffering through a childhood trauma weren't enough, new research suggests it might raise the risk of poor mental and physical health later in life.

Researchers analyzed nearly 2,900 responses to the 2019 New Zealand Family Violence Survey and found that about 45% of respondents said they had no adverse childhood events, a majority experienced at least one, and one-third reported more than one.

The study included eight types of childhood adversity: emotional, physical or sexual abuse, or growing up in a household where there was violence, substance abuse, mental illness, divorce or a household member in prison.

Compared to those with no childhood trauma, poor mental health was nearly three times more prevalent among those who experienced four or more adverse childhood events.

Mental health was classified as poor if a person had been diagnosed with a long-term condition or had recently taken antidepressants or sleeping medication.

Even just one type of childhood adversity was associated with an increased risk of poor mental health. Two or more was associated with higher odds of disability, and four or more with chronic physical health problems.

The risk of heart disease was higher among people who had experienced emotional or sexual abuse, witnessed interpersonal violence, or lived in a household where there was substance abuse. The odds of asthma was higher among those from a household with substance abuse, mental illness or divorce, according to the University of Auckland researchers.

The study was published recently in the journal *Child Abuse & Neglect*.

"Toxic stressors in childhood can take a lifelong toll on many aspects of our health," said Janet Fanslow, an associate professor in the university's School of Population Health.

"The effects ripple across society to create a huge burden on family and whānau [a Maori word meaning extended family], our health service and the economy," she said in a university news release.

Previous research shows that childhood trauma can affect neurological and hormonal development; inflammation pathways; cognitive, social, and emotional competencies; and the likelihood of risky behaviors such as smoking or substance abuse.

Socioeconomic factors didn't fully explain the findings, according to the researchers.

"Policy and programs to address child poverty are important in their own right, but will not fully mitigate the effect of adverse childhood experiences," Fanslow and colleagues wrote.

The findings "should provide impetus to establish widespread prevention and intervention initiatives," they suggested. "Strategies that address socioeconomic inequities are needed, but will not, of themselves, fully mitigate the consequences of adverse childhood experiences."

**58) According to the new research, what kind of problems childhood trauma can cause?....**

- a) poor mental health      b) interpersonal issues      c) poor physical health      d) a and c

**59) According to the 2019 New Zealand Family Violence Survey, which of the following sentences is true?....**

- a) More than half of the respondents experienced no childhood trauma.  
b) The majority reported more than one adversity  
c) 55% of the respondents experienced one or two childhood trauma  
d) 45% of respondents were from a broken family

**60) A synonym for the word "prevalent" in paragraph 4 could be ....**

- a) powerful      b) predictable      c) common      d) severe

**61) "Substance abuse" is associated with ....**

- a) child labor      c) drugs and alcohol  
b) financial issues      d) having too much control over someone

**62) Under what condition was the mental health of the respondents considered poor? If the person had ....**

- a) taken any kind of medication      c) eating disorders  
b) a long-term condition      d) acted paranoid

**63) The odds of asthma was higher among the people who ....**

- a) witnessed interpersonal violence
- b) were from a broken home
- c) started smoking at a very young age
- d) experienced sexual abuse as a child

**64) According to Janet Fanslow, Toxic stressors in childhood can cause....**

- a) only emotional problems
- b) damage on many aspects of our health
- c) the overuse of drugs and alcohol
- d) mental and physical problems

**65) According to Janet Fanslow, which of the following sentences is true?....**

- a) Going through a childhood trauma can only cause problems for families
- b) Going through a childhood trauma affects the person's future occupation
- c) Childhood traumas have no serious effect on the society
- d) Childhood traumas could create a huge burden on economy

**66) How can a childhood trauma affect the victim's qualities for getting a job? The victims ...**

- a) cannot be motivated
- b) have drinking problems
- c) are not focused
- d) lack cognitive, social, and emotional competencies

**67) According to the previous research, how can a childhood trauma have dangerous biological effects? By ....**

- a) leading to eating disorders
- b) traumatized people not get enough exercise
- c) leading people to Take antidepressants without prescription
- d) having effects on neurological and hormonal development and inflammation pathways

**68) Which of the following words or phrases can replace the word "mitigate" in line 13?**

- ....
- a) Stop
  - b) Deal with
  - c) Study
  - d) Reduce

**69) Why addressing child poverty cannot fully decrease the effect of adverse childhood experiences? Because ....**

- a) Financial issues do not have a long-term impact
- b) Socioeconomic factors didn't fully explain the findings
- c) Money is not much of an issue for children as long as it does not lead to child labor
- d) No information is provided in the text

**70) According to Fanslow and her colleagues, what good can come out of the findings?....**

- a) They made the respondents more self-aware
- b) They can mitigate the effects of childhood trauma
- c) They can lessen the burden on society and economy
- d) They can provide impetus to establish widespread prevention and intervention initiatives

**THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.**

**Good Luck**

