



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT) 22 Ordibehesht 1401

دوره **50** برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



70

QUESTIONS



11

PAGES



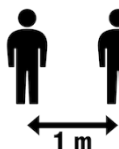
90

MINUTES



1401/02/22

DATE



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) لطفاً 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 روز یکشنبه 25 اردیبهشت در سایت مرکز زبان آسوزی به نشانی ulc.ui.ac.ir اعلام خواهد شد.

(11) هرگونه نظر در خصوص آزمون و یا تذکر اشکال احتمالی را می توانید به ایمیل مرکز ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com بفرستید تا بررسی شود (امکان پاسخگویی حین اجرای آزمون وجود ندارد).

(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 امضاء

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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) Paper money ... for over a thousand years.
a) use b) used c) has used d) has been used
- 2) He felt ashamed ... making so many mistakes.
a) of b) from c) by d) with
- 3) The electrician warned them ... the wire.
a) don't touch b) not to touch c) touch d) doesn't touch
- 4) It seems a long time ... our last meal.
a) for b) since c) from d) to
- 5) The doctor gave me ... medication for my cough.
a) some b) any c) many d) not
- 6) The room ... we study is on the second floor.
a) which b) in which c) for which d) that
- 7) He is ... the most intelligent student in the class but also the most hard working.
a) not only b) therefore c) otherwise d) because
- 8) If I had known the facts, I ... the meeting.
a) wouldn't attend c) won't attend
b) won't have attended d) wouldn't have attended
- 9) Simple photographic lenses cannot ... sharp, undistorted images over a wide field.
a) to form b) are formed c) forming d) form
- 10) Of all the factors affecting agricultural yields, weather is the one ... the most.
a) it influences farmers c) that influences farmers
b) farmers that it influences d) why farmers influence it

11) ... of tissues is known as histology.

- a) Studying scientific
- b) To study scientifically
- c) The scientific study
- d) That is scientific studying

12) Some snakes lay eggs, but others ... birth to live offspring.

- a) give
- b) giving
- c) they give
- d) to have given

13) Associated with the Denishawn company from 1916 until 1923, Martha Graham developed a powerful ... that was integral to the foundations of modern art.

- a) expressively stylish
- b) stylishly expressive
- c) a style expressive
- d) expressive style



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

14. Antique collecting became a significant pastime in the 1800's when old object

a

b

c

began to be appreciated for their beauty as well as for their historical importance.

d

15. Since their appearance on farms, trucks have changed patterns of production and

a

b

c

market of farm products.

d

16. Her uncle, along with her two cousins, demand that she stay in town one more day.

a

b

c

d

17. We got up early, ate breakfast, and the house was cleaned – all before my aunt

a

b

c

d

arrived.

18. Whom shall I say is calling?

a

b

c

d

19. When you go to visit the Stevensons tomorrow, please bring them these cake recipes.

a

b

c

d

20. Yesterday, the foreman spoke to both of us, Tom and I, about our work record. He was impressed.

a b c d

21. When only halfway through the exercise, the teacher changed his mind and collected all our papers.

a b c d

22. The critics all said that she was neither attractive nor did she have any talent.

a b c d

23. By mistake, he tore the card with the address of the restaurant up.

a b c d

24. Of all the books he owns, the Qur'n was his most treasured.

a b c d

25. He didn't say he will bring the books tomorrow, did he?

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) My company has ... a new approach to staff meetings.

- a) adapted b) addressed c) admitted d) approached

27) You can tell a lot by the way members of a family ... with each other.

- a) identify b) interact c) relative d) understand

28) We were unable to reach an agreement because of the ... between the two groups.

- a) contact b) concern c) connection d) conflict

29) Children who do not learn to read before they finish ... school struggle throughout the rest of their education.

- a) primary b) first c) nursery d) kindergarten

30) Which city in Iran has the highest ... of population?

- a) density b) mass c) quality d) task

31) Keep trying. Don't give up until you have ... every possibility.

- a) discovered b) explored c) invented d) influenced

32) We cannot understand him at all. He has changed

- a) intentionally b) universally c) privately d) considerably

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

33) The virus remains latent in the body for many years.

- a) wandering b) dormant c) irrelevant d) obscure

34) She is an insecure child who craves attention.

- a) devises b) deploys c) appraises d) desires

35) The neighbours regard him as something of an enigma.

- a) mystery b) hoax c) mad d) talented

36) His reasons for this situation are manifold.

- a) confirmed b) modified c) arranged d) many

37) Who could have perpetuated such a dreadful crime?

- a) committed b) evaluated c) dismissed d) attested

38) We shall need to modify the existing plan.

- a) improve b) alter c) decrease d) regulate

39) He called the policy incoherent and ill-thought out.

- a) comprehensive b) meticulous c) disjointed d) persuasive

40) The president considered the vote on his tax bill to be crucial.

- a) extremely important b) unimportant c) hard-fought d) far-off

Part C: Reading Comprehension



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



Reading 1

The reasons for the extinction of a species and for the rapid rates of change in our environment are currently the focus of much scientific research. An individual species' **susceptibility** to extinction depends on at least two things: the taxon (the biological group—kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, or genus) to which a species belongs, and the overall rate of environmental change. Fossil evidence shows that more mammals and birds become extinct than do mollusks or insects. Studies of the extinction of the dinosaurs and other reptiles during the Cretaceous Period show that a changing environment affects different taxa in different ways. Some may be **dramatically** affected, others less so.

The best way to answer the question of what causes an extinction is to combine fields of inquiry and a variety of viewpoints. Using the fossil record and historical documentation, the different rates of the extinction of various taxa and different responses to environmental change can be detected. Then the evolutionary development of the different species can be compared, and traits that may be disadvantageous can be **singled out**. Finally, researchers can use mathematical formulae to determine whether a population is likely to adapt itself to the changing environment or disappear. Hopefully, as more of this information is collected, specialists in different **fields**—e.g. physiological and behavioral ecology, population ecology, community ecology, evolutionary biology and systematics, biogeography, and paleobiology—will work together to make predictions about the **broad** changes that might occur in the ecosystem.

41) Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

- a) assessment of the work of specialists concerned with ecology
- b) a discussion of possible causes of extinction, and of ways to make predictions about environmental change
- c) the changing aspects of our environment
- d) a comparison of the extinction rates of different taxa

42) The word 'susceptibility' in line 2 is closest in meaning to

- a) insensitivity
- b) receptiveness
- c) immunity
- d) vulnerability

43) An example of a taxon would be

- a) a phylum
- b) a fossil
- c) the rate of environmental change
- d) studies of extinction

44) The author compares mammals and birds to

- a) mollusks and insects
- b) phylum and class
- c) dinosaurs and reptiles
- d) ecologists and biologists

45) It can be inferred from the passage that a significant event of the Cretaceous Period was

- a) the appearance of many taxa
- b) the dramatic effect of the dinosaur on the environment
- c) the extinction of birds
- d) the extinction of dinosaurs

46) It can be inferred from the passage that dinosaurs

- a) included species that were mammals
- b) were better represented in the fossil record than other species
- c) possessed disadvantageous traits
- d) were not susceptible to extinction

47) The word 'dramatically' in line 7 means

- a) strongly
- b) inspiringly
- c) flimsily
- d) visually

48) The word 'fields' in line 15 is closest in meaning to

- a) lands
- b) meadows
- c) studies
- d) careers

49) From the passage it can be inferred that disadvantageous traits are

- a) occurring at different rates
- b) a contributing cause of extinction
- c) adaptable
- d) learned by mathematical formulas

50) The expression 'singled out' in lines 13 is closest in meaning to

- a) isolated
- b) blamed
- c) seen
- d) divided

51) According to the passage, the likelihood of a population becoming extinct can be

- a) lessened by the efforts of a few concerned specialists
- b) unaffected by environmental change
- c) determined by mathematical formulas
- d) almost impossible to ascertain

52) The word 'broader' in line 17 is closest in meaning to

- a) fatter
- b) extra
- c) wider
- d) many

Reading 2

It is said that most people have no more than 30 friends at any given time, and 400 over the whole of their lives. However, on social networking sites, most users have about 150 friends. If these numbers are correct, then friendship means different things in different situations.

Online friendships are quite easy, but in the real world decisions about friendships are harder to make. There are no rules about friendship. People have very different opinions about this: some people would die for their friends and they value them more than family. Others say that friends are temporary, only there to help each other until they are no longer needed.

Because of these different definitions of friendship, it is easy to be unhappy about our friendships. Sometimes we simply do not have the time to develop our friendships, or we fear we have left it too late in life to start. If we move to another country or city, we have to find ways to make new friends again.

This dissatisfaction shows us how important friendships are for most of us. We should not think that it could be too late to build friendships. We also need to understand that the need to be around other people is one that is shared by many. Therefore, we should not be too frightened about starting to talk to people who in the future may become our friends: it is likely that they too would like to get closer to us. Remember what people say: **strangers are friends we have not met yet.**

53) How many friends do the majority of people probably have?

- a) 400 internet friends over the course of their lives
- b) a minimum of 30 real friends
- c) 150 internet friends
- d) 30 real friends or fewer

54) It is difficult

- a) to trust what you read on social networking sites.
- b) to believe the numbers about friendship.
- c) to keep your friends happy.
- d) to give a definition of 'friendship'.

55) Friendship means

- a) dying for your friends if you need to
- b) different things to different people.
- c) helping each other until it is no longer necessary.
- d) accepting people with different views.

56) Sometimes people worry because

- a) there are no guidelines about friendship.
- b) they think they are too old to make friends.
- c) they spend too much time with friends.
- d) they think that they have too many friends.

57) Most of us

- a) are frightened to talk to strangers.
- b) need to be with others.
- c) build friendships late in life.
- d) are dissatisfied with our friends.

58) What does 'Strangers are friends we have not met yet' mean?

- a) We have not met strangers before.
- b) Strangers are also our friends.
- c) We should not talk to strangers.
- d) Strangers may become our friends.

Reading 3



Photographic evidence suggests that liquid water once existed in great quantity on the surface of Mars. Two types of flow features are seen: runoff channels and outflow channels. Runoff channels

are found in the southern highlands. These flow features are extensive systems—sometimes hundreds of kilometers in total length—of interconnecting, twisting channels that seem to **merge** into larger, wider channels. They bear a strong resemblance to river systems on Earth, and geologists think that they are dried-up beds of long-gone rivers that once carried rainfall on Mars from the mountains down into the valleys. Runoff channels on Mars speak of a time 4 billion years ago (the age of the Martian highlands), when the atmosphere was thicker, the surface warmer, and liquid water widespread.

Outflow channels are probably **relics** of catastrophic flooding on Mars long ago. They appear only in equatorial regions and generally do not form extensive interconnected networks. Instead, they are probably the paths taken by huge volumes of water draining from the southern highlands into the northern plains. The onrushing water arising from these flash floods likely also formed the odd teardrop-shaped “islands” (resembling the miniature versions seen in the wet sand of our beaches at low tide) that have been found on the plains close to the ends of the outflow channels. Judging from the width and depth of the channels, the flow rates must have been truly enormous—perhaps as much as a hundred times greater than the 105 tons per second carried by the great Amazon river. Flooding shaped the outflow channels approximately 3 billion years ago, about the same time as the northern volcanic plains formed.

Some scientists speculate that Mars may have enjoyed an extended early period during which rivers, lakes, and perhaps even oceans adorned its surface. A 2003 Mars Global Surveyor image shows what mission specialists think may be a delta—a fan-shaped network of channels and

sediments where a river once flowed into a larger body of water, in this case a lake filling a crater in the southern highlands. Other researchers go even further, suggesting that the data provide evidence for large open expanses of water on the early Martian surface. A computer-generated view of the Martian north polar region shows the extent of what may have been an ancient ocean covering much of the northern lowlands. The Hellas Basin, which measures some 3,000 kilometers across and has a floor that lies nearly 9 kilometers below the basin's rim, is another candidate for an ancient Martian sea.

59) The word 'merge' in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- a) expand b) separate c) straighten out d) combine

60) The word 'relics' in line 16 is closest in meaning to

- a) remains b) sites c) requirements d) sources

61) In paragraph 2, why does the author include the information that 105 tons of water flow through the Amazon river per second?

- a) To emphasize the great size of the volume of water that seems to have flowed through Mars' outflow channels
b) To indicate data used by scientists to estimate how long ago Mars' outflow channels were formed
c) To argue that flash floods on Mars may have been powerful enough to cause tear-shaped "islands" to form
d) To argue that the force of flood waters on Mars was powerful enough to shape the northern volcanic plains

62) According to paragraph 2, all of the following are true of the outflow channels on Mars EXCEPT

- a) They formed at around the same time that volcanic activity was occurring on the northern plains.
b) They are found only on certain parts of the Martian surface.
c) They sometimes empty onto what appear to have once been the wet sands of tidal beaches.
d) They are thought to have carried water northward from the equatorial regions.

63) All of the following questions about geological features on Mars are answered in paragraph 3 EXCEPT

- a) What are some regions of Mars that may have once been covered with an ocean?
b) Where do mission scientists believe that the river forming the delta emptied?
c) Approximately how many craters on Mars do mission scientists believe may once have been lakes filled with water?
d) During what period of Mars' history do some scientists think it may have had large bodies of water?

64) According to paragraph 3, images of Mars' surface have been interpreted as support for the idea that

- a) the polar regions of Mars were once more extensive than they are now
- b) a large part of the northern lowlands may once have been under water
- c) deltas were once a common feature of the Martian landscape
- d) the shape of the Hellas Basin has changed considerably over time

65) What can be inferred from paragraph 3 about liquid water on Mars?

- a) Lakes on early Mars were likely as large as some on Earth's surface today.
- b) If there is any liquid water at all on Mars' surface today, its quantity is much smaller than the amount that likely existed there in the past.
- c) Small-scale gullies on Mars provide convincing evidence that liquid water existed on Mars in the recent past.
- d) The small amount of water vapor in the Martian atmosphere suggests that there has never been liquid water on Mars.

Reading 4

It has long been a subject of debate, whether the Industrial Revolution made possible the steam engine or vice versa. Surely the practical steam engine could not have been developed without the efficient mining of coal and the smelting and working of metals, mainly the ferrous, and the development of effective prime movers, principally in the form of water-powered machinery. Conversely, it can be equally well argued that none of these developments would have been possible without the steam engine. While the early history of the steam engine is inextricably bound up with the raising of water almost solely for the dewatering of mines and in itself a vital chapter of the Industrial Revolution, it was not until the steam engine became capable of producing continuous rotary power, and thus was able to drive the machinery of factories and mills, that manufacturing developed on a truly industrial scale.

This ability of a prime mover to turn a shaft independent of the vagaries of flowing water or blowing wind and, most significantly, free of the geographical restraint of a source of falling water had implications that ultimately reached far beyond the propulsion of factory machinery. As metal-working techniques were refined and, consequently, it became possible to increase the rotational speed of the steam engine, its size could be proportionally reduced resulting in portability. This in due course, led logically to the steamboat, the steam locomotive, and ultimately a vast array of other mobile steam-powered machinery and vehicles.

But until about 1910, the preponderance of steam power was directed to the driving of stationary machinery in mines, mills, factories, and processing plants in a wide variety of industries. The basic configuration of Watt's relative beam engine exemplified by the landmark engine in Sydney remained essentially unchanged and commercially **viable** for well over a century. Even with improvements in metallurgy, thermal efficiency, lubrication, and machine design, and even as the direct-connected horizontal steam engine gained in popularity for the mechanical driving of machinery and later generators, the beam engine as **conceived** by Watt continued to be built by manufacturers principally in Europe throughout the nineteenth century.

66) What does the passage mainly discuss?

- a) Early days of mining metal
- b) History of the Industrial Revolution
- c) Early days of the steam engine
- d) history of the prime movers

67) The efficient working of ferrous metals helped with the development of

- a) practical steam engines
- b) water-powered machinery
- c) effective prime movers
- d) coal mining

68) According to paragraph 1, one of the early vital chapters of Industrial Revolution was

- a) The production of equipment that led to the invention of the steam engine.
- b) How the steam engine drove the machinery of factories and mills.
- c) The manufacturing of equipment that led to the invention of the steam engine.
- d) The use of the steam engine for the dewatering of mines.

69) All the following are true about Watt's beam engine EXCEPT

- a) It became less popular than the direct-connected horizontal steam engine.
- b) One of them can be found in Sydney.
- c) None of them broke down over a century.
- d) Their design went through little change through the nineteenth century.

70) The word 'inextricably' in line 6 is closest meaning to

- a) extraordinary
- b) skillfully
- c) indivisibly
- d) unintentionally

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST

Good Luck

