

University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT) 26 Khordad 1401

دوره 52 برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان







10 PAGES



90 MINUTES



1401/03/26 DATE











نكات مهم أزمون:

1) كليه ياسخها بايد در ياسخنامه علامت زده شود.

غلط: ک ⊕ ۞ ⊗ ۞ صحیح:

- 2) پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پررنگ در بیضی مربوط مطابق نمونه صحیح علامت گذاری شود.
 - 2) لطفا در دفترچه سؤالات و ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.
 - 3) این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.
 - 4) زمان این آزمون 90 دقیقه می باشد.
- 5)تعداد سوالات <u>70 سوال</u> می باشد و همه سوالات نمره مساوی دارند (هر سوال 1/43 نمره از 100 دارد).
 - 6) نمره كلى أزمون از 100 محاسبه مى شود: 100=1/4×70
- 7) تعدادی از سؤالات مربوط به واژگان در بخش واژگان و تعدادی دیگر در بخش سؤالات متون درک مطلب اَمده است.
 - 8) دفترچه سؤالات 10صفحه دارد (غير از صفحه حاضر).
- 9) نمرات به صورت کارنامه تا 48 ساعت بعد از برگزاری آزمون، در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی ulc.ui.ac.ir اعلام خواهد شد.
- 10) هرگونه نظر در خصوص آزمون و یا تذکر اشکال احتمالی را می توانید به ایمیل رسمی مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com ارسال فرمایید.
 - 11) به عنوان نمونه سؤال، در این نوبت آزمون، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، می توانید دفترچه سؤالات را به همراه خود ببرید.
 - 12) برای شما داوطلبین گرامی شرکت در این آزمون آرزوی موفقیت داریم.

	نام و نام خانوادگی:
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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.

	ص گزینه صحیح	تشخي			
1) Recently, the number of car	owners drama	tically.			
a) rose b) have risen	c) rise	d) has risen			
2) Please do not make so much	noica Paza m	ath			
a) studies b) is studying		d) has studied			
a) studies b) is studying	c) will study	u) has studied			
3) We have to read a book					
a) every three weeks b)	last week c) a w	eek ago d) sind	ce last week		
4) Please the necessity for an	rriving early.				
a) emphasize about b)	emphasize on	c) emphasize to	d) emphasize		
5) Not only knowledge and skil	lls, but also attitud	des in school for st	udents' future		
adjustment to society.					
a) when cultivated		c) cult	ivate		
b) which needs to be cultivated		d) nee	d to be cultivated		
6) on the environment for the	ne gratification of	its needs.			
a) Each organism to depend	_				
b) All organisms depending		-			
7) The man to your father is	-				
a) that he is talking b) whom i	s talking	c) which is talking	d) talking		
8) Which choice is correct?					
a) Intelligence of the children in	this school is caref	fully tested.			
b) The intelligence of children in this school is carefully tested.					
c) An intelligence of children in this school is carefully tested.					
d) Intelligent of children in this s	school is carefully	tested.			
9) To answer accurately is mor	e important than				
a) a quick finish	-	inish quickly			
b) finishing quickly	*	finish quickly			
10) The reason for the traffic	accident was o	one of the drivers had	l lost control of his		
car.					
a) that b) wh	ny	c) when	d) how		

11) The Eiffel Tower is s	till of the man-made	structures in the wo	rld.	
a) a very high one	b) one of the highest	c) highest one	d) the higher one	
12) If we salt, the soup	o would have been tastic	er.		
a) add	b) don't add	c) could add	d) had added	
13) Geomorphology is th	e study of the changes t	hat on the surf	ace of the earth.	
a) taking place	b) takes place	c) take place	d) they take place	
Section 2. Choose the answers on your answers	ne underlined words or wer sheet. يص گزينه غلط		be corrected. Mark	
14) Computers <u>have</u> made				
a buttons.	b	c	d	
Duttons.				
15) When caterpillars <u>are fully grown</u> , they attach themselves <u>to a leaf or twig</u> and form a				
a shell <u>around itself</u> <u>call</u> c d				
16) Aluminum <u>has</u> a <u>hara</u> a b	<i>l <u>impervious</u> coating wh</i> c	nich protects the meta	al from <u>corrode</u> . d	
17) <u>During</u> wedding <u>ceres</u>	monies in the United sta	ates, <i>guests</i> are usual	ly <u>silence</u> .	
a	b	c	d	
18) Several <u>comet</u> are disco	vered each year, but very		<u>t</u>	
enough to be seen without	the aid or magnification.	b c		
<u>d</u>	G			
19) Charles Monroe Schulz	's <u>comic</u> strip "Peanuts"		nguages	
a b also has appeared in over 2,300 daily newspapers. c d				
20) In human beings, the li	ver <u>is</u> the <u>biggest</u> glandula a b	ar <u>organ</u> of <u>his</u> digestiv c d	e system.	
21) Many scientists contrib	uted <u>to</u> the development <u>o</u>		o one	
a b c d person can be said to have invented it.				
22) Northern Canada conta	ains vast <u>areas treeless</u> of	low vegetation known	as tundra.	

23) Gordon Parks composed	l, <u>wrote</u> , and directed <i>N</i>	<i>Martin</i> , <u>the</u> classical bal	llet who
examines the meaning of the	a e life <u>of</u> Martin Luther :	o King. Jr.	c
d			
24) In 1965, Rodolfo Gonzal	les <u>has estab1ishe</u> d <u>an o</u>	organization called the	Crusade
E. J. die in Desert Cale	a	b c	
For Justice <u>in</u> Denver, Color d	rado.		
25) Large, <u>heavy</u> draft horse	es were <u>commonly</u> used	for <u>labor farm</u> in the	United
a States before <u>the</u> introduction	b on of tractors	c	
d	on or tractors.		
Part B: Vocabulary			
Read each test item ca	arefully and answer t	he questions by choo	sing the answer (a),
(b), (c) or (d). Then mark			
	Vacabulawy Part 1	. Con Filling	
•	Vocabulary Part 1	: Gap-Filling	
26) He keeps his engine tu	ned for performa	nce.	
a) optimal	b) deficient	c) premature	d) impaired
27) the way men and won	nen stress is differe	ent.	
•	b) count on		d) cope with
28) In ancient Egypt, peop	•	, -	, 1
a) included	b) dwelt	c) built	d) protected
29) The theory of multiple	,	,	, 1
a) endowed	b) conceived	c) deceived	d) interacted
,	,	,	,
30) Children growing up		•	
a) civilized	b) strong	c) ventilated	d) deprived
31) Nicotine and other tox	zins in cigarette smok	e affect blood — thr	oughout the body
a) calculation	b) segmentation	c) continuation	d) circulation
32) Community punishmo	ant is used for loss sor	ious	
a) offenders	b) contributors	c) consultants	d) commanders
33) Would you this has	ak as sojones fistica?		
33) Would you this boo	b) communicate	c) encourage	d) categorize

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

34) He passed on his <u>tentative</u> conclusions to the police.					
a) definite	b) sure	c) temporary	d) not certain		
35) The shareholders have <u>manifested</u> their intension to sell their shares.					
a) shown	b) confessed	c) declined	d) ignored		
36) This material <u>ignites</u> on	contact with s	parks.			
a) demolishes	b) strengthens	_	d) triggers		
37) The new research will <u>enrich</u> our understanding of the problem.					
a) boost	b) degrades	c) recognizes	d) prospers		
38) Co-operation is a tool by which members of a group can <u>resolve</u> a difficulty together.					
a) point out	b) settle	c) discuss	d) bind		
	t life. At times,	he didn't even have enough	money to buy a		
piece of meat for food. a) always	b) sometimes	c) never	d) mostly		
40) When an organism is completely encapsulated and preserved, it becomes a fossil, turning into evidence of things that once lived.					
a) thereby	b) as a result of		d) in the end		

Part C: Reading Comprehension



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

Reading 1

Roman gladiators are intriguing figures in history. We get "gladiator" from the Latin word gladius, which means sword. Gladiators were professional combatants who originally performed, to the death, at Etruscan funerals. The losers became armed attendants in the next world to the person whose funeral was being held.



In Rome, these exhibitions became very popular and increased in size from 3pairs at the first known exhibition in 264 B.C. to 300 pairs in the middle of the

first century B.C. These spectacles increased to as many as 100 pairs under the emperor Titus, while the emperor Trajan in 107 A.D. had 5,000 pairs of gladiators for his triumph.

There were various classes of gladiators, distinguished by their arms or modes of fighting. The Samnites fought with the national weapons—a large oblong shield, a visor, a plumed helmet, and a short sword. Thracians had a small round shield, called a buckler, and a dagger curved like a scythe. **They** usually fought the Mirmillones, who were armed in Gallic fashion with helmet, sword, and shield. Similarly, a Retiarius, or net man, was often matched with a Secutor, or pursuer. The netman wore nothing but a short tunic or apron and tried to entangle the fully armed pursuer with the cast net he carried in his right hand. If successful, the netman dispatched the pursuer with a large, three-pronged weapon called a trident, which the netman carried in his left. Others fought on horseback, and some carried a short sword in each hand. There were also gladiators who fought from chariots and others who tried to lasso their antagonists. Gladiators came from a variety of social classes. Though they were usually slaves and criminals, a ruined man of high social position might hire himself out as a gladiator. Emperor Domitian had unusual gladiators, dwarfs and women, and the half-mad emperor Commodus fought in the arena, where he won his bouts with the aid of his Praetorian Guard.

To a victorious gladiator was given branches of palm and sometimes money. If they survived a number of combats, they were often freed from gladiatorial service. However, many gladiators reentered after discharge. Some became politically important bodyguards to controversial politicians.

41) What is the main topic of the passage? a) The life of Roman gladiators c) The emperors of Rome b) The weapons used in the Roman arena d) The social status of gladiators 42) According to the passage, where did gladiators originally perform? a) In Roman arenas c) At Thracian cities b) At Etruscan funerals d) In Trajan's triumph 43) According to the passage, when did the first known gladiatorial exhibition take place in Rome? a) in 50 B.C. b) in 264 B.C. c) in 107 A.D. d) in 157 B.C. 44) Which of the words below is closest in meaning to the word 'spectacles' as used in line 10? a) eyeglasses b) displays d) corpses c) prospects 45) The word 'they' in line 14 refers to which of the following? b) Gladiators a) Samnites c) Thracians d) Daggers 46) All of the following were used as weapons by gladiators EXCEPT: a) a buckler b) a cast net c) a tunic d) a trident 47) Where would the following sentence fit best in the passage? In the 2000 film Gladiator, Joaquin Phoenix played the role of Commodus and fought Maximus, the gladiator

48) Which word is closest in meaning to the word 'antagonists' as used in line 22?

c) at the end of paragraph 3

d) at the end of paragraph 4

a) enemies

- b) injured soldiers
- c) horsemen
- d) fighters

49) From the passage, it can be inferred that

a) gladiators could become Emperor

a) at the end of paragraph 1

b) at the end of paragraph 2

- c) emperors enjoyed fighting gladiators
- b) gladiators sometimes gained their freedom
- d) emperors fought on horseback

50) Where could the following sentence best be added to the passage?

Some, in turn, became trainers of new gladiators

- a) after the word "history" in paragraph 1
- c) after the word "shield" in paragraph 3
- b) after the word "classes" in paragraph 4
- d) after the word "service" in paragraph 5

Reading 2

Dana Miller is a bus driver. She drives a bus in the city of Philadelphia. She works the night shift. That means she starts work at 10:00 at night and gets off at 6:00 in the morning. In the world of bus driving, this is sometimes called third shift. Dana has been driving a bus for 15 years. She started when she was 23 years old. She



loves her job most of the time. She gets to see the beautiful city from her seat. She gets to meet all kinds of people. There is the guitar player. He carries his heavy guitar on the bus every Friday night. He plays at a nightspot downtown. People call him Get Low. That is because he likes to play the guitar on his knees. If the bus is not too crowded, Get Low plays in the back of the bus. The bus is seldom crowded at night. He likes to warm up on the bus before shows.

There is the woman who works at the pretzel factory. Each day the "Pretzel Lady" brings Dana a bag of fresh, soft pretzels. They fill the bus with a wonderful smell! Sometimes Dana's job is hard. It is hard when Dana sees people down on their luck. One time, a young woman left her sleeping baby on the bus. There was a note on the baby's blanket asking for help. Dana had to call the police. Another time, a teenaged boy stole money from Dana on the bus. He had a fake gun. Dana thought it was real. She was very scared. Occasionally, driving the bus can be scary. But most of the time, driving the bus is great. Dana does not want to work anywhere else. "How was your night?" Dana's husband likes to ask when she gets home. "Good music, good food, and a great view of the city," she says.

51) Where does Dana drive the bus?

- a) around Philadelphia
- c) to pick up guitar players
- b) to the police station
- d) to pick up school children

52) What is one reason Dana loves her job?

- a) She finds sleeping babies.
- c) She gets to sleep during the day.
- b) She gets to call the police.
- d) She gets to meet all kinds of people.

53) Why is the guitar player called Get Low?

- a) He has a low voice.
- c) He likes to play on his knees.
- b) He likes to play sitting down.
- d) It is the name of his favorite song.

54) The main reason Get Low rides the bus is because

- a) He likes to see the city.
- c) He likes to play guitar there.
- b) He enjoys talking to Dana.
- d) He needs to get to a show.

55) Why might the young woman have left her baby on the bus?

a) She forgot it there.

- c) She meant to come right back.
- b) She felt she could not take care of it. d) It was sleeping.



The Forbidden City is the former imperial palace in the center of Beijing, China. Construction began in 1406, and the emperor's court officially moved in by 1420. The Forbidden City got its name because most people were barred from entering the 72hectare site, surrounded by walls. Even government officials and the imperial family were permitted



only limited access. Only the emperor could enter any section at will.

The architecture of the Forbidden City conforms rigidly to traditional Chinese principles. All buildings within the walls follow a north-south line, and the most important ones face south to honor the sun. The designers arranged the other buildings, and the ceremonial spaces between them, to impress all visitors with the great power of the Emperor, while reinforcing the insignificance of the individual. This architectural concept was carried out to the smallest detail. For example, the importance of a building was determined not only by its height or width but also by the style of its roof and the quantity of statuettes placed on the roof's ridges.

In recognition of the importance of its <u>unparalleled</u> architecture, UNESCO added the palace to <u>its</u> World Heritage List in 1987. Today, visitors from all over the world do not wait for an imperial invitation to walk about this palace, now a museum of imperial art.

One of the most impressive landmarks of the Forbidden City is the Meridian Gate, the formal entrance to the southern side of the Forbidden City. The gate, with its auxiliary wings on either side of the entryway, is 38 meters high at its roof ridge. When you stand in front of this majestic structure, you understand how awed people felt when they stood there listening to imperial **proclamations**.

As you walk through the gate, you come into a large courtyard, 140 meters long and 210 meters wide. Running through the courtyard is the Golden River, which is crossed by five parallel white marble bridges. These bridges lead to the Gate of Supreme Harmony, which, in turn, leads to the heart of the Forbidden City. Its three main halls stand atop a three-tiered marble terrace overlooking an immense plaza. The plaza has enough space to hold tens of thousands of subjects paying homage to the emperor.

At the northernmost end of the Forbidden City is the Imperial Garden, which is totally different from the rest of the compound. Instead of rigid formality, you see a seemingly **spontaneous** arrangement of trees, fishponds, flowerbeds, and sculpture. Here is the place of relaxation for the emperor. The motion picture *The Last Emperor* (1987), which portrays the life of Hsüan-t'ung P'u-i, was filmed partly within the Forbidden City.

56) Which sentence in paragraph 1 explains who could go anywhere in the Forbidden City at any time?

a) Sentence 2

b) Sentence 3

c) Sentence 4

d) Sentence 5

57) How long did it take to build the Forbidden City?

a) About five years

c) About seven years

b) About ten years

d) About fourteen years

58) From the passage, it can be inferred that

- a) Chinese architects borrowed ideas from many different countries
- b) the design of the Forbidden City is dull and colorless
- c) the architecture of the Forbidden City exemplifies traditional Chinese values
- d) the garden of the Forbidden City was laid out in a strict, rectangular pattern

59) Which phrase is closest in meaning to the word 'unparalleled' as used in line 17?

- a) At an angle from the main line
- c) A high quality found nowhere else
- b) Partially designed in a foreign country
- d) Careless of small details in design

60) Which word(s) does the word 'its' refer to in line 17?

- a) UNESCO
- b) Architecture
- c) Palace
- d) World Heritage List

61) From the passage, it is implied that the main entrance area to the Forbidden City is

•••••

- a) surrounded by three tall walls
- c) painted gold and green
- b) decorated with statuettes
- d) not very impressive

62) Which phrase is closest in meaning to the word 'proclamations' as used in lines 23?

- a) music composed for public ceremonies
- c) speeches encouraging soldiers to fight

b) official public announcements

d) poetry written for the emperor

63) All of the following are found in the Imperial Garden EXCEPT:

- a) fishponds
- b) sculpture
- c) white marble bridges
- d) flowerbeds

64) According to the passage, what do the bridges over the Golden River lead to?

a) The Meridian gate

c) The center of Beijing

b) The Gate of Supreme Harmony

d) The Imperial Gardens

65) Which phrase is closest in meaning to the word 'spontaneous' as used in line 30?

- a) Without meaning
- b) Without thinking.
- c) Without planning
- d) Without drawing



Venice, or VENEZIA as it is known in Italian, is a city with famous architecture built on an island in the middle of a lagoon. With, palaces, churches and ordinary house which have not changed since the 16th century, Venice remembers a time when it was the richest city in the world, bearing the title the most Serene Venice'. Nowadays, much of the city is falling down, which enhances the charm or detracts



from it, depending on your point of view. Many people hate the place, finding it dirty, smelly and crowded with tourists. But for others, it is the final destination. Everybody knows the clichés about Venice, with canals and Gondolas. For most of its history, Venice was entirely cut off from the land, only reachable by boat in the 19th century, a three-mile causeway was built for a railway to reach the city. In the 20th century, this was expanded to allow cars access to the city. Venice has one wide canal, the Grand Canal, which snakes its way through the city. There are also many smaller canals. Motorized 'bus' services **operate** along the Grand Canal, in boats known as Vaporetti. Locals also use boats for

day-to-day work such as deliveries to shops moving furniture etc. The Gondolas, these days, are run mainly as a tourist attraction, much like the hours-drawn carriage rides around many European cities. There are also some plain functional Gondolas which operate as ferries across the Grand Canal.

Things to Do in Venice

- Go for a Gondola ride. It's clichéd and touristy, but you won't forget it. Gondolas are expensive so pool resources and go as a group.
- If you just have to go on a Gondola but can't afford the price, there is a cheap alternative there are public Gondolas known as TRAGHETTI (ferries) that cross the Grand Canal at certain points between the bridges. These Gondolas are functional and lack the comfortable cushions of the tourist ones, but they cost just 50 cents.
- Eat a pizza.
- Get lost in the street and see where you are.
- Buy a painting from one of many street artists.

66) Why Venice is famous all around the world?

- a) Because it has Gondola.
- c) Because it is in Italy.
- b) Because of its architecture.
- d) Because it has motorized bus.

67) Which one is **NOT** in the list of things to do in Venice?

a) riding a Gondola

- c) eating pizza
- b) swimming in the Grand Canal
- d) buying some artistic work

68) Which statement is **NOT** true according to the text?

- a) No one can use Gondolas in Venice because it is too expensive.
- b) Venice is famous because of its architecture.
- c) Locals use boat for day-to-day work.
- d) Venice has many Gondolas.

69) The word 'operate' in line 16 is closest in meaning to:

- a) drive
- b) work
- c) afford
- d) crash

70) The pronoun 'they' in line 26 refers to

- a) tourists
- b) Gondolas
- c) Traghetti
- d) bus

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.

