



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT) 27 Farvardin 1401

دوره **48** برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



70

QUESTIONS



11

PAGES



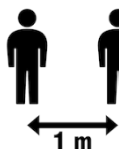
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MINUTES



1401/01/27

DATE



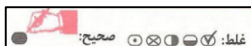
Coronavirus



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) 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 حداکثر تا 24 ساعت بعد از برگزاری آزمون، 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

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

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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) Strauss finished ... two of his published compositions before his tenth birthday.
a) write b) wrote c) writing d) written
- 2) Both historically and ..., Ontario is the heartland of Canada.
a) in its geography b) geographically c) also its geography d) geography
- 3) ... fuel that is used today is a chemical form of solar energy.
a) Most of b) The most c) Most d) Almost the
- 4) A perennial is any plant ... for more than two years, such as trees and shrubs.
a) that it continues to grow c) it continuing to grow
b) that continues to grow d) continuing growth
- 5) ... of tissues is known as histology.
a) Studying scientific c) The scientific study
b) To study scientifically d) That is scientific studying
- 6) Technology will play a key role in ... future life-styles.
a) to shape b) shaping c) shape of d) shaped
- 7) Potential dehydration is ...that a land animal faces.
a) the often greatest hazard c) the greatest often hazard
b) often the greatest hazard d) often the hazard greatest
- 8) A slipped disk is a condition ... the intervertebral protrudes and presses on nerves.
a) what b) which is c) in which d) that
- 9) Scientists stress that the overall warming trend of the last decade holds much more significance ... single year's temperatures.
a) any do b) than do any c) than any do d) do than
- 10) "It gets quite cold here in the winter."
"Oh dear. I was hoping ... buy a coat."
a) not to have to b) I don't have to c) I could not buy d) not having to
- 11) "When was this school built?"
"I think it was sometime"
a) 1960's b) in 1960's c) at the 1960's d) in the 1960's
- 12) "Did you decide to hire Smith for the job?"
"Yes, I chose him because ... not only has the experience but also the education."
a) he does b) he has c) he is d) he

13) “What’s that thing?”

“A fax. It is a machine by which ... over the telephone line.”

- a) written messages can be sent c) written messages can send them
- b) can send written messages d) can be sent written messages



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

14) Much of what we know about the Vikings is in the form of centuries-old stories

- a** **b**

originally told by the Vikings themselves.

- c
d

15) It was easy tell, practically from the beginning of the match, that our opponents had

- a** **b** **c**

much more expertise than we.

- d

16) He *indicated* that *he didn't* particularly care to who I gave the reward.

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

17) Wind erodes the land by picking up grains of sand and hurling it against rocks.

- a** **b** **c** **d**

18) The Kodak was *the first* camera *designed specifically* for both mass production *or*

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

amateur use.

19) The rust of iron and steel is essentially a *chemical* process.

- a** **b** **c** **d**

20) When a bone is *broke* into several *pieces*, doctors may *pin* the pieces together for

- a** **b** **c**

proper healing.

- d

21) One of the most impressive *collections* of nineteenth-century European *paintings*

- a** **b**

can be found to the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

- c** **d**

22) Three of every four migrating water birds visits the Gulf of Mexico's winter wetlands.

- a** **b** **c** **d**

23) Charleston was named for Charles Clendenin, who son George acquired land at the
a b c
junction of the Elk and Kanawha rivers in 1787.
d

24) Financier Andrew Mellon donated most of his magnificent art collection to the
a b c
National Gallery of Art, where it is now locating.
d

25) Soil temperatures in Death Valley, California, near the Nevada border, have been
a b c
known to reach 90 of degrees Celsius.
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) We often make about people from foreign countries based on a very limited knowledge of their culture.

- a) processes b) assumptions c) evidences d) policies

27) On maps, countries are usually shown in different colours.

- a) adjacent b) ongoing c) invoked d) collapsed

28) Isaac Newton often praised Galileo's contribution to science.

- a) approved b) appreciated c) enjoyed d) commended

29) Some structures are capable of withstanding strong winds.

- a) opposing b) counteracting c) avoiding d) resisting

30) Christopher Columbus demanded and received important concessions from Queen Isabella of Spain.

- a) wages b) contributions c) documents d) ships

31) All the creatures we share the Earth with are important in some way, however ----- or unappealing they may appear.

- a) unavailable b) inevitable c) insignificant d) indispensable

32) We have been frustrated by bureaucratic delays.

- a) upset b) conquer c) matchless d) provisional

33) Each person's DNA is inimitable.

- a) serious b) matchless c) marginal d) minimal

34) This has purely been a casual meeting in the street.

- a) accidental b) horrible c) pictorial d) logical

35) The owl is a predatory bird which kills its prey with its claws.

- a) junky b) hunting c) modest d) gentle

36) The newly rich people are eager to flaunt their wealth.

- a) frank b) reserves c) show off d) anguish

37) The results of the test is not ... for final decision.

- a) widespread b) conclusive c) conservative d) feeble

38) Depression can ... a person helpless.

- a) render b) provide c) control d) intensify

39) The polyglot had a ... for languages.

- a) labor b) flair c) grave d) posture

40) Peace talks reached a complete

- a) breach b) eruption c) fame d) deadlock

Part C: Reading Comprehension



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



Reading 1

Glass is a remarkable substance made from the simplest raw materials. It can be colored or colorless, monochrome or polychrome, transparent, translucent, or opaque. It is lightweight impermeable to liquids, readily cleaned and reused, durable yet fragile, and often very beautiful. Glass can be decorated in multiple ways and its optical properties are exceptional. In all its myriad forms – as table ware, containers, in architecture and design – glass represents a major achievement in the history of technological developments .

Since the Bronze Age about 3,000 B.C., glass has been used for making various kinds of objects. It was first made from a mixture of silica, lime and an alkali such as soda or potash, and these remained the basic ingredients of glass until the development of lead glass in the seventeenth century. When heated, the mixture becomes soft and malleable and can be formed by various techniques into a vast array of shapes and sizes. The homogeneous mass thus formed by melting then cools to create glass, but in contrast to most materials formed in this way (metals, for instance), glass lacks the crystalline structure normally associated with solids, and instead retains the random molecular structure of a liquid. In effect, as molten glass cools, it progressively stiffens until rigid, but does so without setting up a network of interlocking crystals customarily associated with that process. This is why glass shatters so easily when dealt a blow. Why glass deteriorates over time, especially when exposed to moisture, and why

glassware must be slowly reheated and uniformly cooled after manufacture to release internal stresses induced by uneven cooling .

Another unusual feature of glass is the manner in which its viscosity changes as it turns from a cold substance into a hot, ductile liquid. Unlike metals that flow or "freeze" at specific temperatures glass progressively softens as the temperature rises, going through varying stages of malleability until it flows like a thick syrup. Each stage of malleability allows the glass to be manipulated into various forms, by different techniques, and if suddenly cooled the object retains the shape achieved at that point. Glass is thus amenable to a greater number of heat-forming techniques than most other materials .

41) Why does the author list the characteristics of glass in lines 1-6 ?

- a) To demonstrate how glass evolved
- b) To show the versatility of glass
- c) To explain glassmaking technology
- d) To explain the purpose of each component of glass

42) The word "durable" in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- a) lasting
- b) heavy
- c) delicate
- d) plain

43) What does the author imply about the raw materials used to make glass?...

- a) They were the same for centuries
- b) They are transparent
- c) They are liquid
- d) They are very heavy

44) According to the passage, how is glass that has cooled and become rigid different from most other rigid substances?....

- a) It has an interlocking crystal network .
- b) It has varying physical properties .
- c) It has an unusually low melting temperature .
- d) It has a random molecular structure .

45) The phrase "exposed to" in line 17 is closest in meaning to

- a) hardened by
- b) subjected to
- c) chilled with
- d) deprived of

46) What must be done to release the internal stresses that build up in glass products during manufacturing?....

- a) The glass must be reheated and evenly cooled.
- b) The glass must be cooled quickly.
- c) The glass must be kept moist until cooled .
- d) The glass must be shaped to its desired form immediately

47) The word "induced" in line 19 is closest in meaning to...

- a) joined b) caused c) missed d) lost

48) The word "it" in line 20 refers to

- a) feature b) manner c) glass d) viscosity

49) According to the passage, why can glass be more easily shaped into specific forms than can metals?....

- a) It resists breaking when heated
b) It has better optical properties.
c) It retains heat while its viscosity changes .
d) It gradually becomes softer as its temperature rises.

Reading 2

Surrealism was a movement in graphic art and literature that was founded in Paris, in 1924, by Andre Breton. Inspired by another movement in art called Dadaism, the Surrealist movement has been one of the most influential art movements in the 20th century. It eventually had a worldwide audience, flourishing notably in the United States during World War II. Surrealism focused on the role of the unconscious in the creative process. In a nihilistic protest, it rejected all aspects of western culture. Surrealist writers, such as Aragon and Soupalt, believed in directly transcribing onto paper anything their unconscious mind wished them to. They never altered or revised what they wrote because that would have interfered with the purity of their creation. Surrealist painters, a group that included such famous names as Miro, Dali, and Ernst, displayed a wide variety of style and content. Though Breton was the founder of this movement, his strong leadership style brought about dissent, which resulted in several of the painters officially breaking away from the movement.

50) With what topic is this passage primarily concerned?.....

- a) Influential painters such as Miro, Dali, and Ernst
b) The Surrealist movement in graphic art and literature
c) Nihilism as an aspect of the Surrealist movement
d) Andre Breton's leadership style

51) As used in line 1, which of the following is the closest in meaning to the phrase "a movement"?.....

- a) a trend b) an exercise c) an action d) a gesture

52) Which of the followings is closest in meaning to the word "inspired" in line 2?

- a) excited b) influenced c) stifled d) created

53) Why does the author mention Dadaism?

- a) to demonstrate the importance of surrealism
b) to give background information about Surrealism
c) to show the lack of influence of Dadaism
d) to infer that Andre Breton rejected Dadaism

54) What does "it" refer to in line 5?

- a) a protest b) the unconscious c) Surrealism d) the creative process

55) The word "altered" in line 8 means

- a) changed b) believed c) forgot d) allowed

56) Which of the following is closest to the meaning of "purity" in line 9?

- a) integrity b) fragility c) dignity d) simplicity

57) According to the passage, all of the following are true of Surrealism EXCEPT?

- a) Surrealism was influenced by Dadaism
b) Surrealists believed that the unconscious played an important role in the creative process
c) Some Surrealist painters quit the official movement because of Andre Breton
d) Surrealism embraced Western culture

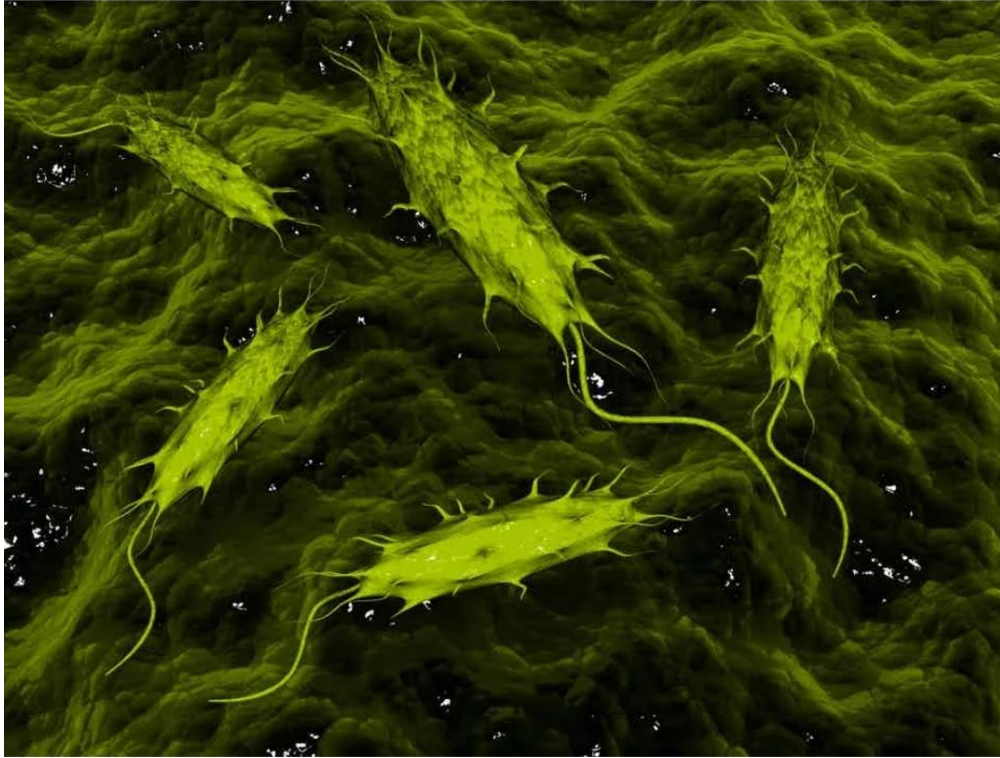
58) The word "displayed" in line 10 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- a) neglected b) replaced c) exhibited d) condemned

59) Which of the following statements is best supported by this passage?

- a) Andre Breton founded art and literature in Paris
b) Andre Breton rejected Dadaism because of Nihilism
c) Andre Breton supported Miro in his painting
d) Andre Breton was a vital part of the Surrealist movement

THE CONVERSATION



Some E. Coli protect humans from more harmful strains.
Shutterstock

Parasites inside your body could be protecting you from disease

Ben Ashby, University of Bath
August 31, 2017 4.35pm BST



Sometimes the enemy of your enemy is your friend.

It's fair to say parasites are generally bad for their hosts. Many cause disease and death so, like most species, we humans usually try to avoid infection at all costs. But it turns out that some parasites, although potentially harmful in isolation, can in fact help hosts to cope with more deadly infections.

Understanding when parasitism is beneficial has important implications for how we manage infectious diseases, but we currently know very little about this phenomenon. Our new study, published in *Evolution Letters*, tells us that parasites can readily evolve different mechanisms to defend their hosts from other infections, which suggests that host protection should be common in nature.

The idea that “the enemy of my enemy is my friend” has been around in human society for a long time but it is far from unique to human conflict. The natural world is full of examples where parasites are harmful under some conditions and helpful under others.

Bacteria that live in our gut can occasionally cause problems, but they also prevent colonisation by more harmful microbes such as *Salmonella enterica*, which causes food poisoning. Similarly, bacteria that commonly infect insects are usually costly but can provide protection against more deadly infections. And the larvae of monarch butterflies are more likely to survive infection by a parasitic fly when they are also infected by a protozoan (single-celled organism).

Parasites can also help their hosts in other ways, for example by causing more serious disease in other species. This is one of the main reasons why grey squirrels have rapidly displaced red squirrels from most of the UK. Grey squirrels are carriers of squirrel pox virus, which is usually fatal to red squirrels but is rarely harmful to greys. Likewise, some species of bacteria engage in a form of primitive biological warfare by carrying viruses to which competing bacteria are not immune.

These examples reveal that being infected is not necessarily a bad thing and in fact can sometimes be beneficial. But what they don't tell us is how and when parasites evolve to be useful to their hosts.

Recent lab experiments have shown that mildly harmful bacteria living inside microscopic worms can evolve in just a few days to protect their hosts from a lethal infection. This striking result indicates that bacteria can rapidly evolve host protection against other infectious diseases.

Still, very little is known about how and when such evolution occurs in nature. And if a parasite evolves to protect its host from a more deadly infection, has the enemy now become a friend?

Using mathematical modelling, we explored the evolution of two forms of host protection: resistance and tolerance. Parasites that protect by conferring resistance to their hosts reduce the likelihood that a second species will be able to infect them, such as when bacteria in the gut prevent colonisation by other microbes. In contrast, parasites that confer tolerance to their hosts reduce the harm caused by another species after it infects them, as appears to be the case with the protozoa that protect monarch butterfly larvae from parasitic flies.

The results of our research shed light on a fascinating biological phenomenon about which we still know very little. Yet taken together with the growing number of examples of host protection, it is clear – at least if you’re hosting a parasite – that the enemy of your enemy can indeed be your friend.

60) What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) Parasites could be dangerous
- b) Parasites sometimes be beneficial
- c) Some diseases could protect us against parasites
- d) People should avoid enemies

61) In which publication was the scientific paper supporting this article published?

- a) *Nature*
- b) *NatGeo*
- c) *Evolution Letters*
- d) *Science*

62) What does the new scientific study is trying to say?

- a) Parasites do more harm than good
- b) Parasites speed up evolution
- c) Host protection is supposedly common in nature
- d) b and c

63) How do the bacteria in our guts help us against infections? By

- a) stopping harmful bacteria from growing
- b) stopping food indigestion
- c) boosting the immune system
- d) neutralizing poisonous foods

64) What do the bacteria that commonly infect insects do? They

- a) causes harm
- b) causes immunity to viruses
- c) may cause harm but protect against worse bacteria
- d) provide protection against worse bacteria

65) What helps Monarch butterfly larvae survive parasitic flies?

- a) Salmonella
- b) Cocci
- c) Larvae
- d) Parasitic flies

66) How were Grey Squirrels displaced Red Squirrels?

- a) They carry a disease that just affects Red Squirrels
- b) They consume all the food needed by Red Squirrels more
- c) They carry a disease affecting Grey Squirrels' food
- d) b and c

67) What is the name of the disease that gives Grey Squirrels an advantage over Red Squirrels?

- a) Squirrel Pox b) Squirrel Influenza c) Squirrel Hepatitis d) Squirrel Fever

68) How do bacteria help protect microscopic worms?

- a) Better Nutrition for the worm c) Acting like a vaccine
- b) Speeding up the Evolution of worms d) Affecting the worm's pheromones

69) What method was used to explore evolution host protection?

- a) Mathematical Modelling c) Molecular Dynamics
- b) Molecular Mechanics d) Monte Carlo Method

70) What were the two form of host protection that were explored?

- a) Antigen Familiarity & Resistance c) Autophagy & Tolerance
- b) Antigen Familiarity & Autophagy d) Resistance & Tolerance

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.

Good Luck

