



## University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT) 30 Bahman 1400

دوره 46 برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



70  
QUESTIONS



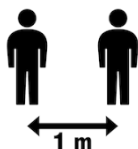
11  
PAGES



90  
MINUTES



1400/11/30  
DATE



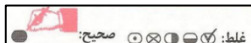
Coronavirus



NO CELL PHONES

نکات مهم آزمون:

صحیح



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

(2) لطفاً در دفترچه سوالات 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 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) تعدادی از سوالات مربوط به واژگان در بخش واژگان و تعدادی دیگر در بخش سوالات متون درک مطلب آمده است.

(8) دفترچه سوالات 11 صفحه دارد (غیر از صفحه حاضر).

(9) نمرات به صورت کارنامه تا 24 ساعت بعد از برگزاری آزمون، در سایت مرکز زبان آسوزی به نشانی [ulc.ui.ac.ir](http://ulc.ui.ac.ir) اعلام خواهد شد.

(10) هرگونه نظر در خصوص آزمون و یا تذکر اشکال احتمالی را می توانید در انتهای دفترچه سوالات مرقوم نمایید تا حتماً 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.

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

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

نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:

محل

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

[ulc.ui.ac.ir](http://ulc.ui.ac.ir)

# 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) We are ... good friends.**

- a) yet                      b) anymore                      c) more                      d) still

**2) Either he or his brother ... to see us each week.**

- a) come                      b) comes                      c) have come                      d) coming

**3) My uncle would be able to help you if he ... here.**

- a) was                      b) were                      c) has been                      d) being

**4) The principles of a rocket motor is simple, ... rockets are very complicated machine.**

- a) large but which powerful                      c) but, large powerful  
b) large although powerful                      d) so large, powerful

**5) Oranges are a ... source of vitamin C.**

- a) well                      b) better                      c) good                      d) very

**6) Rice is the staple diet of ...**

- a) a large amount of Asians    b) much Asians                      c) most Asians    d) number of Asians

**7) While determining the cause of a serious illness, ....**

- a) the patient should be given good care by the doctor.  
b) the illness should be treated at once by the doctor.  
c) the doctor should be giving the patient good care.  
d) the most effective treatment should be employed by the doctor.

**8) Ahwaz never gets snowstorms and Abadan ....**

- a) is too                      b) does too                      c) isn't either                      d) doesn't either

**9) We got a lot of exercise during our holiday ... skiing every day.**

- a) to                      b) by                      c) in                      d) on

**10) "Why do you enjoy doing so many difficult things?"**

**"Well, the harder I work, ....**

- a) it is better for me    b) the better I like it                      c) I like it more                      d) I like better

11) "Mr. Richard has risen to a high position."

"Well, he has worked hard ..."

- a) improve himself
- b) improving himself

- c) to improve himself
- d) that he can improve himself

12) "Why haven't those letters been mailed?"

"Well, he said he had get someone ... tomorrow."

- a) for mailing them
- b) mailing them
- c) will mail them
- d) to mail them

13) "Do you like this jacket?"

"I prefer the one ..."

- a) which it is in the shop window
- b) which is in the shop window
- c) is in the shop window
- d) which in the shop window



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

تشخيص گزینہ  
غلط

14) I am disappointed in not having saw the beautiful historical sites while I was in Isfahan

- a
- b
- c
- d

for a couple of days.

15) In today's competitive markets, even small businesses had better to advertise on TV and

- a
- b
- c

radio in order to gain a share of the market.

- d

16) As television images of the astronauts showed, even for trained professionals who are used

- a
- b

to move about in a lessened gravitational field, there are still problems.

- c
- d

17) The findings of Gergor Mendle were published in 1886, but scientists paid little

- a
- b

attention to it for about fifty years.

- c
- d

18) The element Uranium, which is a hard and silvery metal, and it was discovered in 1789,

- a
- b
- c

was named for the planet Uranus.

- d

- 19) The advantages of computerized typing and editing are now being extend to all the written languages of the world.
- a                      b                      c                      d
- 20) Economic goods often consist to material items, but they can also be services to people.
- a                      b                      c                      d
- 21) Before the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was rarely to find organized systems of adult education.
- a                      b                      c                      d
- 22) The virtues of ordinary life is the focus of many poems.
- a                      b                      c                      d
- 23) They who are willing to spend the necessary time will find this workshop a rewarding experience.
- a                      b                      c                      d
- 24) The primary function of any business is to generate a profit, motivating managers running their operations as efficiently as possible.
- a                      b                      c                      d
- 25) Atmospheric water vapors regulates air temperature by absorbing thermal radiation from the Sun and the Earth.
- 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) It is ... the law to steal other people's property.
- a) by                      b) against                      c) for                      d) with
- 27) The government should ... a law to make computer hacking illegal.
- a) abolish                      b) bring                      c) enter                      d) pass

**28) I don't like this newspaper; the reports are really ... towards the government.**

- a) biased                      b) prejudiced                      c) reliable                      d) well-informed

**29) I don't appreciate classical music; I prefer the ... arts such as painting and sculpture.**

- a) festival                      b) literary                      c) performing                      d) visual

**30) This artist helps to preserve our local ... by using traditional themes in his work.**

- a) culture                      b) creation                      c) events                      d) skills

**31) The ... enjoyed the performance so much that they gave a 10-minute standing ovation.**

- a) artists                      b) audience                      c) players                      d) participants

**32) My friends and I have the same ... in music.**

- a) type                      b) topic                      c) theme                      d) taste

**Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym**

**33) Soft dates are very fragile but they are also delectable to eat.**

- a) tasty                      b) savory                      c) spicy                      d) salty

**34) At present, the world's population is doubling every 37 years.**

- a) Customarily                      b) Universally                      c) Usually                      d) Currently

**35) The Statue of Liberty was a technological feat designed by Fredric Bartholdi.**

- a) contrivance                      b) achievement                      c) exploit                      d) demonstration

**36) Some television programs are designed specifically for children.**

- a) distinctly                      b) individually                      c) specially                      d) artistically

**37) Since the work week consists of 40 hours, workers have ample time for recreation and educational pursuits.**

- a) too much                      b) hardly any                      c) nearly enough                      d) plenty of

**38) Amongst some groups of monkeys, high rank does not necessarily entail highly aggressive behavior.**

- a) secure                      b) involve                      c) aid                      d) contain

**39) In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Benjamin Franklin was a model of rational thinking.**

- a) logical                      b) systematic                      c) calm                      d) deliberate

**40) New chemicals are not always tested to determine if they will cause cancer or genetic mutations.**

- a) traits                      b) regularities                      c) implants                      d) alterations

## Part C: Reading Comprehension



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



### Reading 1

Brrrr. Winter is cold in some places. Many plants do not grow during winter. Some plants die. Snow and ice may cover the ground. It can be hard for animals to find food during winter. Animals get through this time in many ways.

Birds and butterflies can fly. Many of them do not stick around for the winter. They leave. They go to a place with nice weather. Then they come home in the spring. We call this migration. Migrating is a good way to avoid the cold.

Another good way to avoid the cold is to sleep through it. Many animals hide during the winter. Their bodies slow down. They save their energy. They do not eat. They live off of their fat. They do this until food returns. We call this hibernation. Snakes, frogs, and bears hibernate.

Some animals store food in their homes. They do not sleep all winter, but they do much less. They live on what they saved in the summer and fall. This is what squirrels, beavers, and raccoons do. Skunks do this too.

Other animals tough it out. They do not leave. They do not hide. They must survive. Sometimes nature helps them out. Some animals grow thicker coats in the winter. Other animals change color. The arctic fox is brown in the summer. His coat turns white in the winter.

Winter may be pretty. It is nice to see snow on the trees. But it is dangerous too. People are also at risk. You can get frost bitten or worse. How do you beat the winter? Do you wear a thick coat? Do you stay inside? Or do you live somewhere warm?

**41) Which of these animals migrates during the winter?**

- a) foxes                      b) snakes                      c) bears                      d) butterflies

**42) Which of these animals survives winter by eating stored food?**

- a) bears                      b) raccoons                      c) sharks                      d) birds

**43) Why does the arctic fox's coat change white during winter?**

- a) The white coat is prettier and attracts mates.      c) White absorbs the sun and is warmer.  
b) The white coat helps him blend with the snow.      d) His body saves energy by reducing hair color.

**44) Which of the following animals does NOT hibernate?....**

- a) skunks                      b) frogs                      c) snakes                      d) bears

**45) Why is winter a difficult season in some places?....**

- a) There is less food.      b) It is colder.      c) Snow and ice cover the ground.      d) a & b & c

**46) What does it mean to migrate?**

- a) To grow a thicker coat                      c) To move somewhere warmer for a season  
b) To change colors                      d) To enter a long sleep and survive off of body fat

**47) What is the main idea of this text?....**

- a) Animals do funny and interesting things      c) Most flowers do not grow during the winter time.  
b) Animals survive the winter in many ways      d) We must prepare for the dangers of winter

**48) How does a hibernating animal survive? A hibernating animal....**

- a) lives off stored food                      c) lives off the body fat  
b) lives somewhere warm                      d) lives off insects

**49) How would a thicker coat help an animal survive winter? A thicker coat would....**

- a) help an animal hide better                      c) protect an animal against attacks  
b) help an animal stay warm                      d) help an animal migrate

**50) Which title would best describe this text?....**

- a) *Winter: A Time to Migrate*  
b) *Hibernation: Sleeping it off*  
c) *Survive: How Animals Beat the Winter*  
d) *Birds and Butterflies: Nature's Movers and Shakers*



## Reading 2

Each advance in microscopic technique has provided scientists with new perspectives on the function of living organisms and the nature of matter itself. The invention of the visible-light microscope late in the sixteenth century introduced a previously unknown realm of single-celled plants and animals.

In the twentieth century, electron microscopes have provided direct views of viruses and minuscule surface structures. Now another type of microscope, one that utilizes X rays rather than light or electrons, offers a different way of examining tiny details; it should extend human perception still farther into the natural world.

The dream of building an X-ray microscope dates to 1895. Its development, however, was virtually halted in the 1940's because the development of the electron microscope was progressing rapidly. During the 1940's, electron microscopes routinely achieved resolution better than that possible with a visible-light microscope, while the performance of X-ray microscopes resisted improvement.

In recent years, however, interest in X-ray microscopes has revived, largely because of advances such as the development of new sources of X-ray illumination. As a result, the brightness available today is millions of times that of X-ray tubes, which, for most of the century, were the only available sources of soft X rays.

The new X-ray microscopes considerably improve on the resolution provided by optical microscopes. They can also be used to map the distribution of certain chemical elements. Some can form pictures in extremely short times; others hold the promise of special capabilities such as three-dimensional imaging.

Unlike conventional electron microscopy, X-ray microscopy enables specimens to be kept in air and in water, which means that biological samples can be studied under conditions similar to their natural state.

The illumination used, so-called soft X rays in the wavelength range of twenty to forty angstroms (an angstrom is one ten-billionth of a meter), is also sufficiently penetrating to image intact biological cells in many cases. Because of the wavelength of the X rays used, soft X-ray microscopes will never match the highest resolution possible with electron microscopes. Rather, their special properties will make possible investigations



that will complement those performed with light- and electron-based instruments.

**51) What does the passage mainly discuss? ...**

- a) The details seen through a microscope
- b) Sources of illumination for microscope
- c) A new kind of microscope
- d) Outdated microscopes

**52) According to the passage, the invention of the visible-light microscope allowed scientists to ....**

- a) see viruses directly
- b) develop the electron microscope later on
- c) understand more about the distribution of the chemical elements
- d) discover single-celled plants and animals they had never seen before

**53) The word "minuscule" in line 6 is closest in meaning to ....**

- a) circular
- b) dangerous
- c) complex
- d) tiny

**54) The word "it" in line 7 refers to ....**

- a) a type of microscope
- b) human perception
- c) the natural world
- d) light

**55) Why does the author mention the visible-light microscope in the first paragraph?....**

- a) To begin a discussion of sixteenth-century discoveries
- b) To put the X-ray microscope in a historical perspective
- c) To show how limited its uses are
- d) To explain how it functioned

**56) Why did it take so long to develop the X-ray microscope? ...**

- a) Funds for research were insufficient.
- b) The source of illumination was not bright enough until recently.
- c) Materials used to manufacture X-ray tubes were difficult to obtain.
- d) X-ray microscopes were too expensive.

**57) The word "enables" in line 22 is closest in meaning to ....**

- a) constitutes
- b) specifies
- c) expands
- d) allows

**58) The word "Rather" in line 29 is closest in meaning to ....**

- a) significantly
- b) preferably
- c) somewhat
- d) instead

**59) The word "those" in line 30 refers to ....**

- a) properties
- b) investigations
- c) microscopes
- d) X rays

**60) Based on the information in the passage, what can be inferred about X-ray microscopes in the future? ...**

- a) They will probably replace electron microscopes altogether.
- b) They will eventually be much cheaper to produce than they are now.
- c) They will provide information not available from other kinds of microscopes.
- d) They will eventually change the illumination range that they now use.

## Reading 3

متن زیر از نشریه Nature انتخاب شده است. این نشریه 150 سال است که منتشر می شود. ضریب تأثیر (IF) دو سالانه آن 50 می باشد.

*Nature*

2- year Impact Factor - 49.962



The [first issue](#) of *Nature* was published on 4 November 1869.

NEWS 25 November 2021

# Heavily mutated Omicron variant puts scientists on alert

Researchers are racing to determine whether a fast-spreading coronavirus variant poses a threat to COVID vaccines' effectiveness.

*Ewen Callaway*



*Medics at an infectious-disease unit in South Africa, where a new strain of COVID is spreading quickly.*

Researchers in South Africa are racing to track the concerning rise of a new variant of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus that causes COVID-19. The variant harbours a large number of the

mutations found in other variants, including Delta, and it seems to be spreading quickly across South Africa.

A top priority is to follow the variant more closely as it spreads: it was first identified in Botswana earlier this month and has since turned up in a traveller arriving in Hong Kong from South Africa. Scientists are also trying to understand the variant's properties, such as whether it can evade immune responses triggered by vaccines and whether it causes more or less severe disease than other variants do.

"We're flying at warp speed," says Penny Moore, a virologist at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa, whose lab is gauging the variant's potential to dodge immunity from vaccines and previous infections. There are anecdotal reports of reinfections and of cases in vaccinated individuals, but "at this stage it's too early to tell anything", Moore adds.

"There's a lot we don't understand about this variant," Richard Lessells, an infectious-diseases physician at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in Durban, South Africa, said at a press briefing organized by South Africa's health department on 25 November. "The mutation profile gives us concern, but now we need to do the work to understand the significance of this variant and what it means for the response to the pandemic."

**61) The passage is mainly about ...**

- a) the hardworking scientists in South Africa
- b) concerns about a new variant of the SARS-Cov-2 coronavirus
- c) what scientists are doing in Botswana for coronavirus
- d) a traveler who arrived in Hong Kong from South Africa

**62) Which of the following is true according to the passage?...**

- a) Most of the mutations in the new variant are new.
- b) The new variant has been proved to affect the vaccines' effectiveness.
- c) Whether or not the new variant affects the vaccines' effectiveness is still unknown.
- d) The transmissibility of the new variant is moderate.

**63) The word "strain" in the cutline (the line below the picture) is closest in meaning to... .**

- a) strength
- b) mutate
- c) variant
- d) pressure

**64) Which of the following is NOT true according to the text?**

- a) The new variant first appeared in South Africa.
- b) Some mutations in the new variant are similar to those of previous variants.
- c) Delta is a coronavirus variant.
- d) COVID-19 is the name of a virus.

**65) The word “it” in paragraph 1 refers to... .**

- a) the variant                      b) South Africa                      c) number                      d) Botswana

**66) In paragraph 3, the information following the colon (:) is mentioned in order to... .**

- a) compare the different variants of coronavirus  
b) explain the new variant’s properties  
c) state when the new variant was found  
d) give some information attained by tracking the new variant’s spread

**67) All of the following can be inferred from the text EXCEPT...**

- a) The new variant was first found in a traveler from South Africa.  
b) Tracking the new variant as it spreads is considered important.  
c) An example of the variant’s properties is its ability to affect the vaccines’ effectiveness.  
d) The severity of the disease caused by the new variant is still unknown.

**68) The word “evade” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to... .**

- a) trick                      b) avoid                      c) terminate                      d) enter

**69) Which of the following is NOT true about Penny Moore? ....**

- a) She studies viruses at the University of the Witwatersrand.  
b) She is a virologist residing in South Africa.  
c) Her lab is determining the severity of diseases caused by Delta.  
d) Both a & b

**70) Which of the following is NOT among possible reasons for finding the new variant a cause of worry?**

- a) All of the mutations found in this variant are new.  
b) A lot is still unknown about the variant.  
c) The mutation profile gives concern.  
d) There is still not much information about the variant.

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

**Good Luck**

