



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



تا شماره	از شماره	تعداد سؤال	مواد امتحانی
15	1	15	شنیداری
35	16	20	گرامر
45	36	10	واژگان
70	46	25	درک مطلب
بخش E		یک موضوع از دو موضوع داده شده	نوشتاری

نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:

93 دوره آزمون:

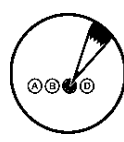
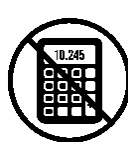
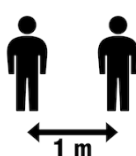
تعداد سؤالات: 70 سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای + 1 سؤال نوشتاری

تعداد صفحات: 12 صفحه

زمان پاسخگویی: 110 دقیقه

تاریخ برگزاری: 1402/12/19

محل برگزاری: اصفهان، میدان آزادی، دانشگاه اصفهان، سه راه زبان، ساختمان شهید بهشتی



(1) کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود.

(2) پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پرنرنگ در بیضی مربوط 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.

(6) این آزمون شامل 70 سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای به علاوه بخش نوشتاری می‌باشد. همه سؤالات بخشهای شنیداری، گرامر، واژگان و درک مطلب نمره مساوی دارند. هر سؤال 1.29 نمره از 90 دارد. بخش نوشتاری 10 نمره از 100 نمره دارد.

(7) نمره کلی آزمون از 100 محاسبه می‌شود: $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$

(8) در بخش نوشتاری آزمون باید یکی از دو موضوع داده شده را انتخاب کرده و حدود 150 کلمه در مدت زمان 20 دقیقه درباره آن بنویسید.

(9) دفترچه سؤالات، بدون احتساب صفحه حاضر، 11 صفحه دارد. یک برگ پاسخنامه برای سؤالات چهارگزینه‌ای و یک برگ پاسخنامه بخش نوشتاری نیز داده خواهد شد. پاسخنامه اضافی نوشتاری تحویل نخواهد شد ولی در صورت نیاز می‌توانید از صفحه پشت پاسخنامه نوشتاری استفاده کنید.

(10) نمرات به صورت کارنامه، حداکثر تا 72 ساعت بعد در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی ulc.ui.ac.ir اعلام خواهد شد.

(11) هرگونه نظر در خصوص آزمون و یا تذکر اشکال احتمالی را می‌توانید به ایمیل مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان به نشانی ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com ارسال فرمایید.

(12) به عنوان نمونه سؤال، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، و صرفاً پس از اتمام آزمون می‌توانید دفترچه سؤالات را به همراه خود ببرید.

(13) کلید اولیه سؤالات پس از آزمون در کانال ایتا و سایت مرکز زبان آموزی قرار می‌گیرد. اگر در هنگام آزمون، پاسخ هر سوال را علاوه بر درج در پاسخنامه، در کنار هر سؤال هم بگذارید، پس از آزمون هم می‌توانید نمره خود را محاسبه نمایید و هم اشکالات خود را ملاحظه نمایید. این امر جنبه یادگیری هم دارد.

(14) دوره دفترچه سؤالات و کلید آزمونهای گذشته به صورت رایگان در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی وجود دارد. برای ایجاد انگیزه جهت مطالعه این آرشیو ارزنده، در هر دوره آزمون، تعداد 10 سؤال از سؤالات دوره‌های گذشته انتخاب خواهد شد. برای دسترسی به این آرشیو، به سایت مرکز مراجعه نمایید یا از طریق لینک مستقیم b2n.ir/uiiept_archive دانلود نمایید.

Part A: Listening



Listen and mark your answers to questions 1-15 in the answer sheet. The audio will be played only once.

به فایل صوتی با دقت گوش دهید و پاسخ سؤالات 1 تا 15 را در پاسخنامه علامت بزنید. فایل صوتی تنها یک بار پخش خواهد شد.



Section A: Questions 1-10

Short Conversations

1) What does the man mean?

- A) He's sure about which chapters they are to read.
- B) He thinks he knows what the assignment is.
- C) He has to tell her how far she should go.
- D) The professor told them to read the chapters after the exam.

2) What does the woman suggest?

- A) The man should take the pie out.
- B) The man should try something else.
- C) The man shouldn't try cherry pie.
- D) The man should feel sorry.

3) What does the man mean?

- A) He knows the movie starts at 8:00.
- B) He is not quite sure when the movie begins.
- C) He thinks the start of the movie has been changed.
- D) He will start the movie himself at 8:00.

4) What does the man suggest?

- A) Not doing the dishes now.
- B) Leaving the house with the dishes.
- C) Leaving later so that they can do the dishes.
- D) Washing the dishes before they leave.

5) What does the woman mean?

- A) She's told Matt he'll go far.
- B) Matt has far from enough talent.
- C) She told Matt to role farther.
- D) She believes Matt has the ability for the part.

6) What does the man suggest?

- A) They should go to the hospital.
- B) Mary should visit the man.
- C) The woman should try not to break her leg.
- D) They should go on a trip with Mary.

7) What does the woman mean?

- A) She knows where the children are.
- B) The children have finished playing ball.
- C) She's going to the park to find the children.
- D) She believes that the children are in the park.

8) What does the woman suggest?

- A) The man should try to borrow some from a neighbor.
- B) The man should take a check to Tom.
- C) The man should work on his math assignment with Tom.
- D) The man should check behind the door.

9) What does the man mean?

- A) He thinks the bill is due in the middle of the month.
- B) He knows when they should pay the bill.
- C) The bill is approximately fifteen dollars.
- D) The bill is going to be fifteen days late.

10) What does the woman suggest?

- A) They should postpone their decision until morning.
- B) They should go to sleep in the new house.
- C) They should not buy such a big house.
- D) They should decide where to go to sleep.

Section B: Questions 11-15

Lecture

11) What is the lecture mainly about?

- A) The process by which immune cells are produced.
- B) The effects of consuming far fewer calories than usual.
- C) The function of an organ found in rhesus monkeys are in humans.
- D) The discovery of a nutrient necessary for good health.

12) Why does the professor mention the thymus?

- A) To explain how different types of food are turned into energy
- B) To give an example of an organ attacked by certain bacteria
- C) To introduce a research study by a nutritional biologist
- D) To answer a question about certain immune cells

13) According to the professor, why some cells called “naïve”?

- A) They originate from a relatively primitive type of cell.
- B) They are easily eliminated by the immune system.
- C) They are not yet able to recognize any particular protein marker.
- D) They can become part of any one of various organs of the body.

14) In a recent study mentioned by the professor, what are two differences between the monkeys that have been fed a normal diet and the ones that have not?

- A) The monkeys on a normal diet appear younger.
- B) The monkeys on a normal diet get sick less often.
- C) The monkeys on a normal diet have fewer naïve T-cells.
- D) The monkeys on a normal diet tend to live longer.

15) What does the professor think about a calorie-restricted diet?

- A) She would find it easy to follow.
- B) She is not sure humans would benefit from it.
- C) Doctors are not likely ever to recommend it for people.
- D) It would probably affect humans differently than it affects monkeys.

Part B: 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

16) Petroleum ... on every continent and beneath every ocean.

- A) is found
- B) found
- C) are found
- D) find

17) Cubism was the result ... a gradual process of change.

- A) on
- B) with
- C) in
- D) of

18) Supernovas are caused ... a star dies.

- A) as when B) that C) when D) it is

19) The widespread use of oil and gas to make chemical ... during the 1020s.

- A) has begun B) began C) beginning D) begun

20) ... in 1776 that the Declaration of Independence was signed.

- A) It was B) There was C) There D) It

21) Pumpkin seeds, ... protein and iron, are a popular snack.

- A) that B) provide C) which D) which provide

22) Hormones have many jobs, from promoting bodily growth to ... to regulating metabolism.

- A) aid digestion C) aiding digestion
B) be of aid to digestion D) an aid of digestion

23) Temperature, the simplest weather element to measure, is probably ... used than any other kind of data.

- A) more frequently B) most frequently C) as frequently D) frequently

24) ... in science was important for Faraday.

- A) Children that were interested C) That children should be interested
B) That children interested D) That interested children

25) ... used simple instruments, the Greek astronomer, Hipparchus, made the first accurate map of the stars 2100 years ago.

- A) Even though B) Even though he C) Nevertheless D) In spite of



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) Electrical impulses may also picked up by the optic nerve.

- A B C D

27) Most of the outer planets has large swarms of satellites surrounding them.

- A B C D

28) Melons most probably originated in Persia and were introduced the North American

- A B C
continent during the sixteenth century.
D

29) In 1964, GATT established the International Trade Centre in order to assist developing

- A B
countries in the promotion of its exports.
C D

30) The Spanish introduced not only horses and also cattle to the North American

- A B C
continent.
D

- 31) In the cold climate of the far north, mosquito eggs may remains dormant from autumn
 A B C D
 until late June.
- 32) Alaska has more active glaciers as the rest of the inhabited world combined.
 A B C D
- 33) The research for the book Roots taking Alex Haley twelve years.
 A B C D
- 34) Safety glass, a toughened glass sheet, is six times stronger than untreating glass.
 A B C D
- 35) Paul Revere was the son of a French immigration named Apollos Rivoire, who later began
 A B
 calling himself Revere to make his name easier for Americans to pronounce.
 C D

Part C: 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

- 36) The strength of the United Nations is dependent upon the ... of its member countries.
 A) encounter B) assumption C) co-operation D) urgency
- 37) Everything man-made around you was ... a thought in someone's head.
 A) socially B) originally C) quickly D) desirably
- 38) Attention is essential in achieving anything. If you can't pay attention, you can't get the job
 A) taken B) made C) tried D) done
- 39) There is no single or widely used definition of children's literature. It can be ... defined as anything that children read.
 A) broadly B) optimistically C) controversially D) neutrally
- 40) I want your help with my literature review.... to the e-mail are some questions.
 A) Raised B) posed C) Inquired D) Attached

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

- 41) Flavored vinegars are produced especially for cooking.
 A) Bitter B) concentrated C) special tasting D) sour

42) A **benign** lesion usually has a regular border.

A) harmless

B) dangerous

C) congenial

D) humane

43) The couple, **intrepid** explorers, went into the Amazon.

A) rich

B) ruthless

C) timid

D) daring

44) He went to the park **every other** day.

A) alternate

B) whole

C) part

D) every three days

45) The yellow flowers were **profuse** along the mountain road.

A) plenty

C) rare

B) scattered

D) beautiful

Part D: Reading Comprehension



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



Reading 1



Plastics are just about everywhere — food packaging, tyres, clothes, water pipes. They shed microscopic particles that end up in the environment and can be ingested or inhaled by people. Now the first data of their kind show a link between these

microplastics and human health. A study of more than 200 people undergoing surgery found that nearly 60% had microplastics or even smaller nanoplastics in a main artery. Those who did were 4.5 times more likely to experience a heart attack, a stroke or death in the approximately 34 months after the surgery than were those whose arteries were plastic-free.

“This is a landmark trial,” says Robert Brook, a physician-scientist at Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan, who studies the environmental effects on cardiovascular health and was not involved with the study. “This will be the launching pad for further studies across the world to corroborate, extend and delve into the degree of the risk that micro- and nanoplastics pose.”

But Brook, other researchers and the authors themselves caution that this study, published in *The New England Journal of Medicine* on 6 March, does not show that the tiny pieces caused poor health. Other factors that the researchers did not study, such as

socio-economic status, could be driving ill health rather than the plastics themselves, they say.

Scientists have found microplastics just about everywhere they've looked: in oceans; in shellfish; in breast milk; in drinking water; wafting in the air; and falling with rain.

Such contaminants are not only ubiquitous but also long-lasting, often requiring centuries to break down. As a result, cells responsible for removing waste products can't readily degrade them, so microplastics accumulate in organisms. In humans, they have been found in the blood and in organs such as the lungs and placenta. However, just because they accumulate doesn't mean they cause harm. Scientists have been worried about the health effects of microplastics for around 20 years, but what those effects are has proved difficult to evaluate rigorously, says Philip Landrigan, a paediatrician and epidemiologist at Boston College in Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.

Giuseppe Paolisso, an internal-medicine physician at the University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli in Caserta, Italy, and his colleagues knew that microplastics are attracted to fat molecules, so they were curious about whether the particles would build up in fatty deposits called plaques that can form on the lining of blood vessels. The team tracked 257 people undergoing a surgical procedure that reduces stroke risk by removing plaque from an artery in the neck.



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✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 6 مارس 2024 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 9 مارس 2024 برگزار می‌شود.
✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-00650-3>

46) What is the main focus of the text?

- A) The global impact of microplastics pollution
- B) The health risks associated with nanoplastics ingestion
- C) The environmental effects of plastics in oceans
- D) The link between microplastics and human health

47) How does the text describe the accumulation of microplastics in the lungs and placenta?

- A) Harmful and immediate
- B) Beneficial for respiratory health
- C) Concerning but not necessarily harmful
- D) Inconclusive and difficult to evaluate

48) What is the primary concern regarding microplastics in human health?

- A) Their immediate impact on organ function
- B) Their potential to cause allergies
- C) The difficulty in evaluating their health effects
- D) The certainty of their harmful effects

49) What did the study mentioned in the text find about those with microplastics in their arteries?

- A) They were more likely to experience a heart attack C) They had a reduced risk of death
B) They were less likely to experience a stroke D) They had lower cholesterol levels

50) What are microplastics attracted to, according to the text?

- A) Water molecules B) Fat molecules C) Oxygen molecules D) Protein molecules

51) What makes microplastics difficult to degrade in organisms?

- A) They are easily broken down by cells C) They require centuries to break down
B) They have a short lifespan D) They are not attracted to fat molecules

52) What caution do researchers provide regarding the study's findings?

- A) The plastics themselves are the sole cause of poor health.
B) Socio-economic status could be a contributing factor to ill health.
C) The study conclusively proves the harmful effects of microplastics.
D) Microplastics are completely harmless to human health.

53) What percentage of people undergoing surgery had microplastics or nanoplastics in their main artery?

- A) 20% B) 40% C) 60% D) 80%



Reading 2



Late last year, the sound of scientific argument echoed through a New York City courtroom packed with legal and financial experts. Studies from top epidemiology journals flashed onto large screens, as lawyers debated their statistical power and whether their conclusions rested on “cherry-picked” data. Billions of dollars were at stake.

The scientists themselves were absent, and attorneys argued on their behalf. But the crucial issue was whether some of the scientists would be allowed to appear at a future trial, where they would tell jurors that children had developed autism or attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) as a result of exposure to the painkiller acetaminophen, often sold as Tylenol, while still in the womb. Five researchers from Columbia University, the Baylor College of Medicine, the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and other prominent institutions had submitted reports arguing that

acetaminophen's links to autism and ADHD are real. They'd been paid by lawyers for the plaintiffs, who included parents alleging their children had been harmed by the painkiller. But, "These scientists are not professional witnesses," plaintiffs' attorney Ashley Keller told the court as he displayed their faces on a screen. "They care deeply about public health."

The opposing side had its own scientists—an additional half-dozen of them, with equally illustrious academic credentials, paid by companies that make or sell acetaminophen. U.S. District Judge Denise Cote played the role of all-powerful peer reviewer. She had to decide whether the plaintiffs' expert opinions were based on "reliable principles and methods," and thus admissible in court. It was a pivotal issue; if Cote ruled against admitting the experts for the plaintiffs, their case could collapse. As the hearing closed, Cote promised a prompt decision. The academic firepower brandished in that 7 December 2023 federal court hearing was unusually impressive. But science is a regular guest in U.S. courtrooms. Hydrologists and toxicologists testify routinely about the sources and consequences of groundwater contamination. Structural engineers assign blame for collapsed buildings. In criminal cases, scientists explain DNA evidence, or the limitations of prosecutorial tools such as fingerprints or eyewitness identification.

Lawyers often hire technical specialists from consulting firms who have made a career out of serving as an expert witness. But when the stakes are high, and the science is crucial—as in the acetaminophen case—they often prefer to bring in university professors. It's an unusual, and often taxing, role for most academics, and *Science* set out to learn what it is like, interviewing both scientists and the lawyers who hire and question them.



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✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 29 فوریه 2024 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 9 مارس 2024 برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.science.org/content/article/tough-experience-why-would-scientist-serve-expert-witness>

54) What did the opposing side have in addition to the plaintiffs' expert witnesses?

- A) DNA evidence
- B) Structural engineers
- C) Hydrologists
- D) Acetaminophen-funded scientists

55) Why do lawyers often hire technical specialists from consulting firms as expert witnesses?

- A) They have made a career out of serving as expert witnesses
- B) They have academic credentials from prominent institutions
- C) They care deeply about public health
- D) They are paid by companies that make or sell acetaminophen

56) Why were the scientists themselves absent from the courtroom?

- A) They were not qualified to speak on the topic
- B) They were too busy with other research projects
- C) They were being paid by lawyers for the plaintiffs
- D) They were not allowed to appear at the trial

57) What was the academic firepower brandished in the federal court hearing on December 7, 2023?

- A) Studies from top epidemiology journals
- B) DNA evidence in criminal cases
- C) Consequences of collapsed buildings
- D) Groundwater contamination

58) What was the crucial issue discussed in the courtroom?

- A) The reliability of eyewitness identification
- B) Acetaminophen exposure and autism/ADHD in children
- C) The consequences of collapsed buildings
- D) The limitations of prosecutorial tools

59) How did the opposing side in the courtroom case present their argument?

- A) By displaying faces of the scientists on a screen
- B) By hiring university professors as expert witnesses
- C) By showcasing reports from top epidemiology journals
- D) By paying companies that make or sell acetaminophen

60) What is the role of hydrologists and toxicologists in U.S. courtrooms?

- A) Testifying about DNA evidence
- B) Explaining the consequences of groundwater contamination
- C) Serving as expert witnesses
- D) Assigning blame for collapsed buildings

61) What did the scientists in the courtroom argue was the cause of autism/ADHD in children?

- A) Exposure to Tylenol
- B) Groundwater contamination
- C) DNA evidence
- D) Eyewitness identification

62) What do consulting firms often prefer to bring in as expert witnesses in high-stakes cases?

- A) Technical specialists
- B) University professors
- C) Structural engineers
- D) Hydrologists

Reading 3

Leicester City reportedly face the looming threat of breaching financial regulations and risk a potential points deduction next season. Despite leading the Sky Bet Championship, a series of financial losses have placed the club in jeopardy, even if they



secure promotion back to the Premier League this season. According to regulations,

Leicester can incur losses of up to £83 million over a three-year period, with £70 million allowed for two years in the Premier League and £13 million permitted for a year in the EFL. However, the club's 2021-22 accounts revealed a staggering loss of £92.5 million, with another significant deficit expected for the 2022-23 accounts, set to be disclosed imminently. Notably, expenditures on academies, women's football, and facilities are exempt from the Profit and Sustainability Regulations (PSR) calculations. Leicester also faced allegations of breaching the Premier League's £105 million limit for their most recent three-year period in the top flight. However, due to relegation, they seemingly avoided sanctions similar to those imposed on Everton and Nottingham Forest.

According to *The Telegraph*, the Football League made an unsuccessful attempt to impose a business plan on the club following serious concerns raised by financial information submitted in November. Leicester successfully contested the applicability of the rule, asserting their status as a Premier League club last season with leading sports lawyer Nick De Marco KC believed to have spearheaded the club's defence. Leicester remain defiant that the EFL has acted beyond its realm of powers after the Club Financial Reporting Panel (CFRP) ruled in their favour.

The Foxes put out a statement that read: "Although the Club is pleased that the CFRP's decision found in its favour, it is concerned that it was necessary for the CFRP to intervene in this way to prevent the CFRU from acting outside of established EFL rules.

"Leicester City confirms it is in discussions with the football authorities regarding its profitability and sustainability calculations. Notwithstanding the CFRP's decision, the Club remains committed to seeking an appropriate overall outcome in this matter."



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✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.goal.com/en/lists/leicester-facing-points-deduction-next-season-foxes-financial-crisis/blt1e0bab3ce31431e2#csc848f0fd5c45c7a9>

63) What potential consequence does Leicester City face due to breaching financial regulations?

- A) Relegation to a lower league
- B) Points deduction in the upcoming season
- C) Transfer ban for two seasons
- D) Fine equivalent to the exceeded amount

- 64) How much in losses can Leicester City incur over a three-year period according to regulations?**
 A) £70 million B) £83 million C) £92.5 million D) £105 million
- 65) Which expenditures are exempt from the Profit and Sustainability Regulations (PSR) calculations?**
 A) Player salaries B) Women's football C) Facilities maintenance D) Transfer fees
- 66) What was the unsuccessful attempt made by the Football League regarding Leicester City?**
 A) Imposing a transfer ban C) Imposing a business plan
 B) Imposing a fine D) Relegation to a lower league
- 67) What ruling did the Club Financial Reporting Panel (CFRP) make in favor of Leicester City?**
 A) Imposing a fine C) Points deduction
 B) Relegation to a lower league D) Acting beyond its powers
- 68) Which statement best reflects Leicester City's stance on the CFRP's decision?**
 A) Disagreement with the ruling C) Acceptance of the decision
 B) Concern over the necessity of intervention D) Refusal to comply with the ruling
- 69) What is the consequence of Leicester City's expected significant deficit for the 2022-23 accounts?**
 A) Fine from the Football League C) Potential breach of financial regulations
 B) Points deduction in the Championship D) Relegation to a lower league
- 70) What financial losses have placed Leicester City in jeopardy?**
 A) £70 million over two years C) £92.5 million in 2021-22
 B) £13 million over a year D) £105 million in total

Part E: Writing

Choose one of the following topics and write an essay about it. Write for at least 150 words in no more than 20 minutes.

A) In some countries, many people suffer from health problems due to eating too much fast food. It is, therefore, necessary for governments to impose a higher tax on this kind of food. To what extent do you agree with this view? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.

B) When choosing a job, the salary is the most important consideration. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.



THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST.

جهت مشاهده نتیجه آزمون تصویر زیر را با دوربین گوشی خود اسکن نمایید. نتیجه آزمون حداکثر تا 72 ساعت پس برگزاری اعلام می شود.



دوره‌ها و آزمون‌های بسندگی دانشجویان دکتری

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان



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