



# University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

## 11 Aban 1402

دوره 84 برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



70 Questions  
+  
1 Essay Topic



11  
PAGES



110  
MINUTES



1402/08/11  
DATE



Coronavirus



NO CELL PHONES

### نکات مهم آزمون:

- کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود.
- پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پرنرنگ در بیضی مربوط مطابق نمونه صحیح علامت گذاری شود.
- لطفاً در دفترچه سؤالات و ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.
- این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.
- زمان آزمون 110 دقیقه می باشد.
- تعداد سؤالات 70 سوال به اضافه بخش نوشتاری می باشد. همه سؤالات بخشهای شنیداری، گرامر، واژگان و درک مطلب نمره مساوی دارد. هر سوال 1/29 نمره از 90 دارد. بخش نوشتاری 10 نمره از 100 نمره دارد.
- نمره کلی آزمون از 100 محاسبه می شود:  $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$
- آزمون شامل سؤالات شنیداری (15 سوال)، گرامر (20 سوال)، واژگان (10 سوال)، درک مطلب (25 سوال) و نوشتار (یک موضوع انتخابی از دو موضوع داده شده) می باشد. برای بخش نوشتار، باید حدود 150 کلمه در مدت 20 دقیقه در باره موضوع داده شده نوشته شود.
- دفترچه سؤالات، بدون احتساب صفحه حاضر، 11 صفحه دارد. یک برگ پاسخنامه برای سؤالات چهارگزینه ای و یک برگ پاسخنامه بخش نوشتاری نیز داده خواهد شد. پاسخنامه اضافی نوشتاری تحویل نخواهد شد ولی در صورت نیاز می توانید از صفحه پشت پاسخنامه نوشتاری استفاده کنید. از پشت صفحه دفترچه سؤالات نیز می توانید به عنوان پیش نویس استفاده کنید.
- نمرات به صورت کارنامه، تا عصر روز یکشنبه 14 آبان ماه 1402، در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی [ulc.ui.ac.ir](http://ulc.ui.ac.ir) اعلام خواهد شد.
- 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](mailto:ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com) ارسال فرمایید.
- به عنوان نمونه سؤال، در این نوبت آزمون، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، و صرفاً پس از اتمام آزمون می توانید دفترچه سؤالات را به همراه خود ببرید.
- کلید اولیه سؤالات پس از آزمون در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی قرار می گیرد. اگر در هنگام آزمون، پاسخ هر سوال را علاوه بر درج در پاسخنامه، در کنار هر سوال هم بگذارید، پس از آزمون هم می توانید نمره خود را محاسبه نمایید و هم اشکالات خود را ملاحظه نمایید. این امر جنبه یادگیری هم دارد.
- برای اطمینان از عدم همراه داشتن هر گونه وسیله الکترونیک، با استفاده از ابزار تشخیص موبایل، در زمان برگزاری آزمون، چک های لازم انجام می شود.
- برای شما داوطلبین گرامی شرکت در این آزمون، آرزوی موفقیت داریم.

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

نام و نام خانوادگی: .....

شماره دانشجویی: .....

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی: .....

دانشگاه/دانشکده: .....

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## 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 to 10

**1) Where does this conversation probably take place? In ....**

- a) a photography studio      b) a biology laboratory      c) an office      d) the library

**2) What is the man? He's ....**

- a) a pilot      b) a flight attendant      c) a member of the grounds crew      d) a visitor

**3) What will the man probably do? ....**

- a) Wash the dishes immediately.      c) Use as many dishes as possible.  
b) Wash the dishes for as long as possible.      d) Wait until later to clean up.

**4) Where does this conversation probably take place? ....**

- a) In a bank      b) In a restaurant      c) At a service station      d) In a beauty salon

**5) Who is the man? ....**

- a) A salesperson in a shoe store      c) A shoe repairperson  
b) A party caterer      d) A salesclerk in a fixtures department

**6) Where does this conversation probably take place? ....**

- a) On a playground      b) In a parking lot      c) At a zoo      d) In a photo studio

**7) What will the woman probably do tomorrow? ....**

- a) Respond to the mail.      c) Put the letters in a file.  
b) It depends on where the files is.      d) File the answers she received to the letters.

**8) Where does this conversation probably take place? ....**

- a) In an airplan.      b) In a police car      c) In a theater      d) At the fireworks exhibit

**9) What will the man probably do next? ....**

- a) Take care of Bob.      c) Invite Bob to dinner.  
b) Let Bob know that they accept his invitation.      d) Respond to the woman's question.

**10) Who is the woman? ....**

- a) A pharmacist      b) A dentist      c) A teacher      d) A business manager

### Section B: Questions 11-15

**11) What is the discussion mainly about? ....**

- a) Advantages of cellulose over traditional sources of fuel  
b) A recent study about microorganisms that process cellulose.  
c) Some newly discovered characteristics of cellulose.  
d) Challenges involved in converting cellulose to fuel.

**12) According to the speaker, why is cellulose such a significant potential source of energy? Because ....**

- a) it is so abundant in the nature.
- b) it is so easily created in a lab.
- c) its enzymes have so many uses.
- d) it can be processed in just a few steps.

**13) What is the professor's opinion about corn-based ethanol? ....**

- a) She thinks using it in motor vehicles may harm the environment.
- b) She thinks it is not an energy-efficient alternative to gasoline.
- c) She thinks it will eventually become cheaper to produce.
- d) She thinks researchers should invest more in its development.


**14) The professor describes the current method for producing cellulose ethanol. What is the first step she mentions? ....**

- a) Yeast is added to the cellulose to create an enzyme.
- b) An enzyme breaks down cellulose into sugars.
- c) Microorganisms ferment sugars into alcohol.
- d) Ethanol is extracted from certain microorganisms.

**15) Why does the professor say this: "So what this company is doing is searching around the world and gathering naturally occurring microorganisms that do both things. I mean the best key to unlocking the power of cellulose may well lie in a rare species of bacteria or yeast in a jungle somewhere." ....**

- a) To emphasize the necessity of working to preserve rare species.
- b) To suggest that the company will never find what it is looking for.
- c) To emphasize that bacteria that break down cellulose are too rare to be useful.
- d) To indicate that she endorses the company's strategy.

## 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) Why did he insist on ... it by himself?**

- a) to do
- b) doing
- c) do
- d) to be doing

**17) I'd like ... do my homework quickly.**

- a) can
- b) to be able to
- c) should
- d) could

**18) My parents are very old. I wish they ... younger.**

- a) are
- b) have been
- c) had been
- d) were

**19) The English language ... in a lot of countries nowadays.**

- a) is spoken
- b) is speaking
- c) has spoken
- d) was speaking

**20) We had ... guests in the house, so we went out.**

- a) any
- b) nothing
- c) no
- d) none

**21) Vitamin C boosts immunity against cold, ... asthma, and helps maintain good vision.**

- a) counteracting
- b) counteracts
- c) will counteract
- d) it counteracts to

22) The lady protested at ... to open her suitcase for inspection.

- a) having told      b) told      c) telling      d) being told

23) This is the house in ... we lived for two years.

- a) where      b) which      c) that      d) whose

24) If I ... you, I did not accept the post.

- a) was      b) were      c) have been      d) had been

25) ... is a way of life for them.

- a) Living with deadly snakes      c) Having lived with deadly snakes  
b) Living deadly snakes      d) Deadly snakes



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) Chaplin would never finalize a scene till he had tried it over and over again. Wouldn't he?

a      b      c      d

27) The salesman's introduction was enough interesting to get me curious about what he had to say further.

a      b      c      d

28) It occurred to the president that he might prove his point by actual demonstration rather than to use argument.

a      b      c      d

29) The story Salvador is told from the point of view of Robert Martino, a man of fifty-six, which we learn is dying in a hospital.

a      b      c      d

30) It may be said that in some countries, each of the citizens help to decide government policy.

a      b      c      d

31) The only logical deduction was that the fish had swan all those hundreds of miles which separated island from the coastal rivers.

a      b      c      d

32) It did not seem to make any difference that Peter studied harder as his sister; he kept getting lower marks.

a      b      c      d

33) In 1911, Rutherford introduced one of the greatest change in our ideas about matter since the time of Democritus.

a      b      c      d



45) Research shows that we are likely to sell 15 light bulbs per capita per year in medium-sized cities.

a) a big city

b) wealth

c) for each car

d) for each person

## Part D: Reading Comprehension



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



### Reading 1

Three cities in Colombia saw a dramatic fall in the incidence of dengue in the years following the introduction of mosquitoes carrying *Wolbachia*, a bacterium that prevents the insect from transmitting viruses. In neighborhoods where the *Wolbachia* mosquitoes were well established, dengue incidence dropped by 94–97%.



The *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes were released by the World Mosquito Program (WMP), a non-profit organization that has been conducting similar experiments in Australia, Brazil, Indonesia and Vietnam, among other countries. In Colombia, the modified mosquitoes were released in one of the country's most populous regions. "That's the largest continuous releases of *Wolbachia* [mosquitoes] globally so far, in terms of the population covered and the area," says Katie Anders, an epidemiologist at the WMP and Monash University in Melbourne, Australia.

Anders presented the results on 22 October at the annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in Chicago, Illinois.

When infected with *Wolbachia*, the mosquitoes are much less likely to transmit diseases such as dengue and Zika, because the bacteria compete with these viruses. The insects also pass the bacteria on to their offspring. Researchers hope that the modified mosquitoes will interbreed with the wild population wherever they are released, and that the number of mosquitoes with *Wolbachia* will eventually surpass that of mosquitoes without it.

The WMP first deployed modified mosquitoes in the Aburrá Valley in Colombia in 2015 and gradually expanded the releases until late 2020. Eventually, the cities of Bello, Medellín and Itagüí, with a combined area of 135 square kilometers and home to 3.3 million people, were completely covered. WMP researchers consider an area to be "**fully treated**" when more than 60% of the local mosquitoes carry *Wolbachia*. This goal was achieved in Bello and Itagüí. In Medellín, about half of the city's territory remained below that level.

When the scientists compared the incidence of dengue in fully treated areas with that in the same regions in the ten years before the intervention, they found that it had dropped by 95% in Bello and Medellín and by 97% in Itagüí. Since the project started, there hasn't been a large outbreak of dengue in the region. "They've had six years now with a sustained suppression of dengue," says Anders. "We're starting to see the real-world effect of *Wolbachia*."

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**46) What is the main purpose of introducing mosquitoes carrying *Wolbachia* in three cities in Colombia? ....**

- a) To decrease the population of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes
- b) To prevent the transmission of dengue and Zika viruses
- c) To conduct experiments on modified mosquitoes
- d) To achieve a sustained suppression of dengue outbreaks

**47) What is the role of *Wolbachia* bacteria in the modified mosquitoes? ....**

- a) They compete with viruses and prevent their transmission.
- b) They eliminate the *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes.
- c) They interbreed with the wild mosquito population.
- d) They increase the population of mosquitoes with *Wolbachia*.

**48) How do researchers hope the modified mosquitoes will spread in the wild populations? ....**

- a) By eliminating the wild mosquitoes.
- b) By interbreeding with the wild mosquitoes.
- c) By infecting humans with *Wolbachia* bacteria.
- d) By increasing the number of mosquitoes without *Wolbachia*.

**49) How does the World Mosquito Program define an area as "fully treated"? ....**

- a) When the population of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes is eliminated.
- b) When more than 60% of the local mosquitoes carry *Wolbachia*.
- c) When the incidence of dengue drops by 95%.
- d) When the area is completely covered with modified mosquitoes.

**50) How much did the incidence of dengue drop in Bello and Medellín after the intervention? ....**

- a) 60%
- b) 75%
- c) 95%
- d) 97%

**51) According to the text, has there been any large outbreak of dengue in the region since the project started? ....**

- a) Yes, there have been multiple outbreaks.
- b) No, there haven't been any outbreaks.
- c) It is unclear from the information given.
- d) The text doesn't mention any outbreaks.

**52) What is the real-world effect of *Wolbachia*? ....**

- a) Elimination of dengue and Zika viruses
- b) Increase in the population of modified mosquitoes
- c) Sustained suppression of dengue outbreaks
- d) Decrease in the number of wild mosquitoes

**53) What is the population size of the three cities in Colombia covered by the modified mosquitoes? ....**

- a) 135 square kilometers
- b) 3.3 million people
- c) 60% of the local mosquitoes
- d) The text does not mention the population size.

**54) How did the Wolbachia bacteria affect the transmission of diseases in the modified mosquitoes? ....**

- a) They increased the transmission of diseases.
- b) They had no effect on disease transmission.
- c) They decreased the transmission of diseases.
- d) The text does not provide information on their effect.

**55) What did the scientists compare to determine the impact of the intervention? ....**

- a) The number of modified mosquitoes released
- b) The incidence of dengue before and after the intervention
- c) The population size of Aedes aegypti mosquitoes
- d) The percentage of mosquitoes carrying Wolbachia



## Reading 2

Thousands of people broke into aid warehouses in Gaza to take flour and basic hygiene products, a U.N. agency said Sunday, in a mark of growing desperation and the breakdown of public order three weeks into the war between Israel and Gaza's militant Hamas rulers. Tanks and infantry pushed into Gaza over the weekend as Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu



announced a “second stage” in the war, which was ignited by Hamas' Oct. 7 incursion into Israel. Israel also pounded the territory from air, land and sea.

Gaza's Health Ministry said the death toll among Palestinians has passed 8,000 — mostly women and minors. It's a toll without precedent in decades of Israeli-Palestinian violence, and it is expected to climb even more rapidly as Israel presses its ground offensive. Over 1,400 people have died on the Israeli side.

Communications were restored to much of Gaza early Sunday after a bombardment described by Gaza residents as the most intense of the war knocked out most contact with the territory late Friday. The besieged enclave's 2.3 million people were largely cut off from the world.

The Israeli military said Sunday it had struck over 450 militant targets over the past 24 hours, including Hamas command centers and anti-tank missile launching positions. It said more ground forces were sent into Gaza overnight, and officials circulated footage showing tanks and troops operating in open areas.

The warehouse break-ins were “a worrying sign that civil order is starting to break down after three weeks of war and a tight siege on Gaza,” said Thomas White, Gaza director



for the U.N. agency for Palestinian refugees, known as UNRWA. "People are scared, frustrated and desperate."

UNRWA provides basic services to hundreds of thousands of people in Gaza. Its schools across the territory have been transformed into packed shelters housing Palestinians displaced by the conflict. Israel has allowed only a small trickle of aid to enter from Egypt, some of which was stored in one of the warehouses that was broken into, UNRWA said.

Juliette Touma, a spokesperson for the agency, said the crowds broke into four facilities on Saturday. She said the warehouses did not contain any fuel, which has been in critically short supply since Israel cut off all shipments after the start of the war.

Israeli authorities said Sunday that they would soon allow more humanitarian aid to enter Gaza, though details remained unclear.

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✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://time.com/6329691/gaza-palestinian-death-toll-aid-warehouses>

[//warehouses](#)



**56) What is the main theme of the text? ....**

- a) The breakdown of public order in Gaza
- b) The restoration of communications in Gaza
- c) The impact of the war on the Palestinian death toll
- d) The role of UNRWA in providing aid

**57) What prompted the break-ins at aid warehouses in Gaza? ....**

- a) a shortage of flour and basic hygiene products
- b) an announcement of a "second stage" in the war by Benjamin Netanyahu
- c) the restoration of communications in Gaza
- d) the influx of ground forces into Gaza

**58) What was the cause of the war between Israel and Gaza's militant Hamas rulers? ...**

- a) Hamas' incursion into Israel
- b) the break-ins at aid warehouses
- c) the restoration of communications in Gaza
- d) the Israeli military strikes on Gaza

**59) How did the Israeli military respond to the break-ins at aid warehouses? ....**

- a) by bombing the warehouses
- b) by sending ground forces into Gaza
- c) by providing humanitarian aid to Gaza
- d) by cutting off all shipments to Gaza

**60) How many Palestinians have died in the war, according to Gaza's Health Ministry?**

- a) over 8,000
- b) over 1,400
- c) over 2.3 million
- d) The text does not mention a specific number.

**61) What is the expected death toll among Palestinians as Israel continues its ground offensive? ....**

- a) it will remain the same
- b) it will climb even more rapidly
- c) it will decrease rapidly
- d) No information is provided.

**62) What happened to communications in Gaza before they were restored? ....**

- a) They were completely cut off.
- b) They were temporarily disrupted.
- c) They were intensified.
- d) The text does not provide information on the status of communications.

**63) What is the role of UNRWA in Gaza? ....**

- a) Providing basic services to hundreds of thousands of people
- b) Conducting military operations against Hamas
- c) Distributing humanitarian aid from Israel
- d) The text does not provide information on UNRWA's role.

**64) How long has the war between Israel and Gaza's militant Hamas rulers been going on? ....**

- a) three weeks
- b) one month
- c) six months
- d) Eight weeks



## Reading 3

The first jazz musicians played in New Orleans during the early 1900's. After 1917. Many of the New Orleans musicians moved to the south side of Chicago. where they continued to play their style of jazz. Soon Chicago was the new-center for jazz.



Several outstanding musicians emerged as leading jazz artists in Chicago. Daniel Lotus "Satchmo" Armstrong, born in New Orleans in 1900, was one. Another leading musician was Joseph king Oliver. who is also credited with having discovered Armstrong, when they were both in New Orleans. While in Chicago. Oliver asked Armstrong, who was in New Orleans, to join his band. In 1923 King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band made the first important set of recordings by a Hot Five and Hot Seven bands under Louis Armstrong also made recordings of special note.

Although Chicago's South Side was the main jazz center, some musicians in New York were also demanding attention in jazz circles. In 1923 Fletcher Henderson already had a ten - piece band that played jazz. During the early 1930's, the number of players grew to sixteen. Henderson's band was considered a leader in what some people have called the Big Band Era. By the 1930's. big dance bands were the rage. Large numbers of people went to ballrooms to dance to jazz music played by big bands.

One of the most popular and also a very famous jazz band was the Duke Eilington band. Edward "Duke" Ellington was born in Washington, D.C., in 1899 and died in New York City in 1974. He studied the piano as a young boy and later began writing original musical compositions. The first of Ellington's European tours came in 1933. He soon received

international fame for his talent as a band leader, composer. and arranger. Ten years later, Ellington began giving annual concerts at Carnegie Hall in New York City. People began to listen to jazz in the same way, that they had always listened to classical music.

**65) It can be inferred from the passage that Louis Armstrong went to Chicago for which of the following reasons?....**

- a) To form his own band
- b) To play in Joseph Oliver's band
- c) To learn to play Chicago - style jazz
- d) To make recordings with the Hot Five

**66) According to the passage, which of the following Black bands was the first to make a significant set of jazz recordings?....**

- a) The Hot Seven band
- b) The Red Hot Peppers band
- c) Fletcher Henderson's band
- d) King Oliver's Creole jazz Band

**67) As used in line 12, the word “note” could best be replaced by which of the following?....**

- a) distinction
- b) memorandum
- c) mood
- d) song

**68) The nickname “Duke” belonged to which of the following bandleaders?....**

- a) Louis Armstrong
- b) Edward Ellington
- c) Joseph Oliver
- d) Fletcher Henderson

**69) The passage supports which of the following conclusions?....**

- a) By the 1930's jazz was appreciated by a wide audience
- b) Classical music had a great impact on jazz
- c) jazz originated in New Orleans in the early nineteenth century
- d) jazz band were better known in, Europe than in the United States

**70) Which of the following cities is NOT mentioned in the passage as a center of jazz?**

- a) New York
- b) Chicago
- c) Washington, D.C.
- d) New Orleans

## Part E: Writing

**81) Choose one of the following topics and write an essay about it. Write for at least 100 words in no more than 20 minutes.**

**A) *Nowadays celebrities are more famous for their glamour and wealth than for their achievements, and this sets a bad example to young people.*** 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) *Some people believe that hobbies need to be difficult to be enjoyable.*** To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.