



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

13 Mehr 1402

دوره 82 برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



70 Questions
+
1 Essay Topic



11
PAGES



110
MINUTES



1402/07/13
DATE



Coronavirus



NO CELL PHONES

نکات مهم آزمون:

- کلیه پاسخها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده زده شود.
- پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پرنرنگ در بیضی مربوط مطابق نمونه صحیح علامت گذاری شود.
- لطفا 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 شنبه 15 مهر ماه 1402، در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی 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 ارسال فرمایید.
- به عنوان نمونه سؤال، در این نوبت آزمون، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، و صرفا 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:

For more information on the exam, you may visit our official website: ulc.ui.ac.ir

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) What will the man probably do?

- a) Discuss a magazine article with the woman.
- b) Go to the store for some medicine.
- c) Help the woman find a new doctor.
- d) Buy the woman some magazines.

2) What does the woman imply?

- a) The plants may need more light.
- b) The plants should get less water.
- c) The area in front of the window is too cold for plants.
- d) Plants rarely do well in the dormitory.

3) What does the man mean?

- a) The restaurant closes early during the week.
- b) He thought the woman's birthday was next week.
- c) The woman should find out if she can reserve a table.
- d) He won't be able to go with the woman.

4) What will the speakers probably do next week?

- a) Find out where their professor is going to perform.
- b) Perform in a musical recital.
- c) Go to a concert.
- d) Interview the violinist.

5) What does the man imply?

- a) He put some notes on the desk last night.
- b) The woman should check with the school.
- c) the woman shouldn't have moved his books.
- d) The notebook might be among some other books.

6) What does the woman imply?

- a) Somebody frightened the birds away.
- b) She doesn't like berries.
- c) The berries aren't ripe yet.
- d) The berries aren't good to eat.

7) What does the woman imply?

- a) She thought her hair was too short.
- b) She cut her hair herself.
- c) Her new hairstyle is more practical.
- d) She has to tie back her hair.

8) What will the man probably do?

- a) Write his paper on a more general topic.
- b) Choose an entirely new topic for his paper.
- c) Take the woman's advice about this paper.
- d) Retype his paper.

9) What does the woman mean?

- a) She decided not to cancel her appointment. c) Her new glasses aren't comfortable.
b) She's too busy to get a checkup. d) She has to check when the appointment is.

10) What does the man imply?

- a) He hadn't noticed any changes in Mark. c) He hasn't seen Mark yet.
b) He thinks Mark looked better with the beard. d) Mark looks different without a beard.

Section A: Questions 11 to 15

11. The Bell Jar was

- a) about her father c) her first novel
b) a very successful collection of poems d) her last poem

12. Sylvia Plath's 'Collected poems'

- a) won the Pulitzer Prize twenty years after it was published
b) were written during the last year of her life
c) won the Pulitzer Prize in 1982
d) were never published

13. Susan Bassnett thought Sylvia's work

- a) was about her husband c) wasn't very good
b) was about work life d) was of great interest to women

14. In 1953 Sylvia

- a) left New York to get a job as an editor
b) rejected an offer to teach creative writing
c) worked as a guest editor in New York
d) returned to New York because she was depressed

15. What does the lecturer imply when she says "This domineering father figure became a common theme that recurred throughout Plath's writing." ?

- a) The image of her father appears in many of her poems.
b) Plath often wrote of her love for her father.
c) Plath writings were dominated by the image of her father.
d) Plath's father often told her what to write about.

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) Did she ... the doctor yesterday?

- a) visit b) visits c) visiting d) visited

17) I have to visit my parents before I ... Tehran today.

- a) left b) leaving c) will leave d) leave

18) They decided to rest because they ... walked for a long time.

- a) could be b) had c) were d) would have

19) When you get there, he will ... in the main office.

- a) have waited b) have been waiting c) be waiting d) be waited

20) I stopped work when ... I ... the fire.

- a) seen b) was seen c) saw d) was seeing

21) If you had visited the museum yesterday, you ... the statues.

- a) have seen b) would be seen c) were seen d) would have seen

22) I wish I ... the letter last week.

- a) write b) have written c) wrote d) had written

23) It's no use ... him to guide you; he knows nothing about it.

- a) asking b) ask c) to ask d) to asking

24) The contract ... by the president of the company.

- a) is signing b) has signed c) was signing d) was signed

25) Ali can not understand how to use the new dictionary, and

- a) also I don't b) I don't either c) neither can I d) so can I



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) The legendary Robin Hood used to steal from the rich people to give to all poor.

- a b c d

27) That restaurant is a good place for order seafood but not to order meat.

- a b c d

28) I have been having headaches so often later that I think I ought to see a doctor.

- a b c d

29) The survival instinct of cockroaches are so great that they are known to reproduce even within a ring of fire.

- a b c d

30) Neither too much rest nor a diet of rich food are good for the body.

- a b c d

31) The sheeps from Australia are the biggest source of natural wool.

- a b c d

32) Hot at the equator causes the air to expand, rise, and flow toward the poles.


- a b c d

33) The walls around the city of Quebec, which was originally a fort military, still stand,
a b c
making Quebec the only walled city in Nort America.
d

34) Proteins are made up of long, folded irregularly chains, the links of which are amino
a b c d
acids.

35) A food additive is any chemical that food manufacturers intentional add to their
a b c
products.
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 police are asked to take immediate action to ... further road accidents.
a) save b) defend c) prevent d) surround
- 37) Stress can cause a variety of physical ... ranging from headaches to stomach ulcers.
a) combinations b) disorders c) patients d) notices
- 38) The old man down the street always ... to himself. I just realized I don't even know his name.
a) keeps b) cares c) gives up d) gets away
- 39) With all his unhealthy habits taken into consideration, it is a ... he's lived so long.
a) worry b) wonder c) treasure d) document
- 40) Many people around the world regard Nelson Mandela as a very wise man and ... him very much.
a) offer b) remind c) dedicate d) respect

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

- 41) The two TVs are effectively the same, but the more expensive one comes with a remote control.
a) similarly b) entirely c) more or less d) by no means
- 42) No one had been forced to help; they were all there on a non-compulsory basis.
a) entirely b) ordinary c) voluntary d) satisfactory
- 43) Having been a nurse for a few years was a blessing for Victoria as a mother; it actually allowed her to take better care of her baby.
a) function b) demand c) souvenir d) grace

44) The photos Paul takes are almost always the same and boring; but this new collection of photos are unexpectedly exciting and attractive.

- a) suddenly b) surprisingly c) invisibly d) willingly

45) Because the writer penned over two thousand poems, it will take a while for the publisher to compile the poetry into one single book.

- a) put together b) exchange c) recite d) surround

Part D: Reading Comprehension



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



Reading 1

As US policymakers spar over how to regulate research involving potentially harmful pathogens, a report finds that it will be difficult to do so without compromising studies that are necessary for creating vaccines and life-saving therapies.



Researchers at Georgetown University's Center for Security and Emerging Technology in Washington DC scanned the scientific literature using an artificial-intelligence tool to assess where and how often 'gain of function' (GOF) studies are conducted. These studies, in which scientists bestow new abilities on pathogens by, for instance, inserting a fluorescent gene or making them more transmissible, are common in microbiology research, the team found, but only a small fraction of the research involves agents dangerous enough to require the strictest biosafety precautions in laboratories. The researchers also found that about one-quarter of studies involving GOF or loss of function (LOF) — in which pathogens are weakened or lose capabilities — are related to vaccine development or testing.

"I was so relieved to see a data-driven approach" to assessing GOF research, says Felicia Goodrum, a virologist at the University of Arizona in Tucson. It helps to support the argument that GOF studies are paramount in

molecular virology and are necessary to study the impact of genetic mutations that pathogens acquire in nature through evolution, she says.

The bitter debate over the origin of the COVID-19 pandemic has intensified calls to clarify and tighten **oversight** of this research. Many virologists say that the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus probably spread to humans through contact with infected animals, but some argue that it could have escaped from a laboratory in which researchers might have been conducting GOF work.

This has led to intense politicization over precisely what constitutes GOF research and how it should be regulated, says Anna Puglisi, a biotechnologist and policy specialist at Georgetown, who co-authored the report. That's why she and her colleagues produced their report: "There's so much discussion and hype about gain-of-function research, but what does it really look like?" she asks. Getting an answer to that question is "the only way you can start to understand what the true risk for both not regulating it and over-regulating is", she adds.

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✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 15 سپتامبر 2023 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 5 اکتبر 2023 برگزار می شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-02873-2>



46) What is the main focus of the report mentioned in the text?

- a) The debate over the origin of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- b) The need to regulate research involving potentially harmful pathogens.
- c) The importance of gain-of-function studies in vaccine development.
- d) The use of artificial-intelligence tools in scanning scientific literature.

47) According to the research findings, what fraction of GOF studies require the strictest biosafety precautions in laboratories?

- a) the majority
- b) a small fraction
- c) about one-quarter
- d) none of the above

48) Loss of function (LOF) studies involve weakening or loss of capabilities in pathogens and are often related to

- a) vaccine development or testing
- b) genetic mutations in pathogens
- c) the origin of the COVID-19 pandemic
- d) regulating GOF research

49) The term "gain-of-function" in line 10 refers to the process of

- a) weakening or loss of capabilities in pathogens
- b) inserting a fluorescent gene into pathogens
- c) making pathogens more transmissible
- d) bestowing new abilities on pathogens

50) What is the primary purpose of the report from Georgetown University's Center for Security and Emerging Technology?

- a) develop artificial intelligence tools for research assessment
- b) study the impact of genetic mutations in pathogens
- c) investigate the origin of the COVID-19 pandemic
- d) understand the true risk of not regulating GOF research

51) How does Felicia Goodrum feel about the data-driven approach used in the report?

- a) Anxious
- b) Relieved
- c) Critical
- d) Indifferent

52) The pronoun "it" in line 21 refers to which of the following?

- a) Georgetown University
- b) Artificial-intelligence tool
- c) Scientific literature
- d) Data-driven approach

53) The COVID-19 pandemic has led to calls for the clarification and tightening of oversight of GOF research because

- a) it is necessary for vaccine development
- b) it has become highly politicized
- c) it originated from a laboratory conducting GOF work
- d) it is a common practice in microbiology research

54) What is the main reason for the intense politicization of GOF research?

- a) The debate over the origin of the COVID-19 pandemic
- b) The need for stricter biosafety precautions in laboratories
- c) The development of artificial intelligence tools
- d) The impact of genetic mutations on pathogens

55) The words "oversight" in line 25 is closest in meaning to

- a) Supervision or control.
- b) Investigation or examination.
- c) Funding or financial support.
- d) Collaboration or cooperation.

Reading 2

Slugabed. slowpoke. Idler. Loafer. The English language has many evocative terms for those seen as workshy. British politicians have made hearty use of them when debating economic inactivity.



Economists, however, used to point out that Britain had a good record on this score. For two decades until 2019 its inactivity rate (the share of people of working age who are neither working nor looking for a job) was among the lowest of any rich country. Then something went awry. Pandemic lockdowns smothered economic activity everywhere. But whereas other economies bounced back—since 2020 the inactivity rate has fallen, on average, by 0.4 percentage points

across the OECD, a club of rich countries—in Britain, uniquely, it continues to climb, and is up by 0.5 points. What’s going on?

The immediate cause is not disputed: more Britons than ever are classified as unwell. Data released this week showed a remarkable 2.6m people, a record, are economically inactive because of long-term sickness—an increase of 476,000 since early 2020. Inactivity helps explain why firms are struggling with labour shortages and, in part, stubbornly high inflation. And there is a hefty bill. The Office for Budget Responsibility, the fiscal watchdog, says more long-term sickness has added £15.7bn (\$19.6bn), or 0.6% of gdp, to annual government borrowing because of lost tax receipts and higher welfare spending.

Diagnosing the cause of the swelling sick rolls is trickier. Could covid, its mystery cousin long covid, or shakier mental health post-pandemic be to blame? Hardly. These are not unique to Britain. Are the woes of the National Health Service the cause? Waiting lists for elective treatment have grown immensely: from 4.6m in February 2020 to 7.6m this summer. Yet look closely, and this is not the answer either. More than half of those waiting for care are not of working age. Nor do the biggest drivers of higher waiting lists by treatment type (for example, musculoskeletal issues) match the reported conditions of the long-term sick (which often relate to mental health).

Instead, the primary cause is in the welfare system. The previous Labour government, and Conservative-led ones since 2010, gradually made it harder for claimants to get incapacity benefits. That helped guard against fraud and kept rates of economic inactivity low. But some people with real needs were wrongly denied benefits. In 2019, after several high-profile cases of people being declared fit for work and then dying, the government reversed course and made it much easier to obtain benefits. Over 80% of the claims lodged in the fiscal year 2019-20 were successful, up from just 35% in the decade before.

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✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 14 سپتامبر 2023 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ تاریخ 5 اکتبر 2023 برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.economist.com/leaders/2023/09/14/why-are-so-many-britons-not-working>



56) What is the main focus of the passage?

- a) British politicians and their use of evocative terms
- b) The impact of pandemic lockdowns on economic activity
- c) The increasing inactivity rate in Britain
- d) The challenges faced by the National Health Service

57) According to the text, what has been the trend in Britain's inactivity rate since 2020 compared to other OECD countries?

- a) It has remained stable
- b) It has decreased
- c) It has increased slightly
- d) It has increased significantly

58) How has the increase in long-term sickness affected the government's finances?

- a) It has reduced annual government borrowing
- b) It has led to decreased welfare spending
- c) It has increased annual government borrowing
- d) It has resulted in higher tax receipts

59) What is NOT mentioned as a possible cause of the swelling sick rolls?

- a) COVID-19 and long COVID
- b) Mental health issues post-pandemic
- c) Woes of the National Health Service
- d) Reduction in incapacity benefits

60) How have changes in the welfare system impacted economic inactivity rates?

- a) They have increased economic inactivity
- b) They have significantly reduced economic inactivity
- c) They have had no significant impact
- d) They have caused fluctuations in economic inactivity

61) What was the success rate of benefit claims in the decade before 2019?....

- a) Over 80%
- b) Approximately 35%
- c) Exactly 50%
- d) Less than 10%

62) What percentage of benefit claims in the fiscal year 2019-20 were successful?

- a) Over 80%
- b) Approximately 35%
- c) Exactly 50%
- d) Less than 10%

63) Which demographic group is most affected by the growing waiting lists for elective treatment?

- a) Older adults
- b) Working-age individuals
- c) Children and teenagers
- d) Unemployed individuals

64) According to the text, what type of conditions often relate to mental health?

- a) Musculoskeletal issues
- b) Long-term sickness
- c) Elective treatment
- d) Waiting lists

65) What is the estimated impact of long-term sickness on annual government borrowing?

- a) £19.6bn
- b) 0.6% of GDP
- c) A decrease in tax receipts
- d) A decrease in welfare spending



Reading 3

One of the most popular literary figures in American literature is a woman who spent almost half of her long life in China, a country on a continent thousands of miles from the United States. In her lifetime she earned this country's most highly acclaimed literary award: the Pulitzer Prize, and also the most prestigious form of literary recognition in the world, the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Perl S. Buck was almost a household word throughout much of her lifetime because of her prolific literary output, which consisted of some eighty-five published works, including several dozen novels, six collections of short stories, fourteen books for children, and more than a dozen works of nonfiction. When she was eighty years old, some twenty-five volumes were awaiting publication. Many of those books were set in China, the land in which she spent so much of her life. As the product of those two cultures, she became as she described herself, “**mentally bifocal**.” Her unique background made her into an unusually interesting and versatile human being.

As we examine the life of Pearl Buck, we cannot help but be aware that we are in fact meeting three separate people: a wife and mother, an internationally famous writer and a humanitarian and philanthropist. One cannot really get to know Pearl Buck without learning about each of the three. Pearl was awarded the William Dean Howell, the Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in addition to the Nobel and Pulitzer prizes. Pearl Buck as a total human being, is not only a famous author, but also a captivating subject of study.

66) What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

- a) To offer a criticism of the works of Pearl Buck.
- b) To illustrate Pearl Buck's views on Chinese literature
- c) To indicate the background and diverse interests of Pearl Buck
- d) To discuss Pearl Buck's influence on the cultures of the East and the West

67) According to the passage, Pearl Buck is known as a writer of all of the following EXCEPT

- a) novels
- b) children's books
- c) poetry
- d) short stories

68) Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as an award received by Pearl Buck?

- a) The Nobel Prize
- b) The William Dean Howell medal
- c) The Newberry Medal
- d) The Pulitzer prize

69) According to the passage, Pearl Buck was an unusual figure in American literature in that she

- a) wrote extensively about a very different culture
- b) published half of her books abroad
- c) won more awards than any other woman of her time
- d) achieved her first success very late in life

70) In line 11 of the passage, Pearl Buck described herself as “mentally bifocal” to suggest that she was

- a) capable of resolving the differences between two distinct linguistic systems
- b) keenly aware of how the past could influence the future
- c) capable of producing literary works of interest to both adults and children
- d) equally familiar with two different cultural environments

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) *The most important aim of science ought to be to improve people's lives.* 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) *Friendships that take place online are not as meaningful as those where people meet each other face to face.* To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.