



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

14 Mordad 1402

دوره 78 برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



70 Questions

+

1 Essay Topic



9

PAGES



110

MINUTES



1402/05/14

DATE



Coronavirus



NO CELL PHONES

نکات مهم آزمون:

- 1) کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده زده شود.
- 2) پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پررنگ در بیضی مربوط مطابق نمونه صحیح علامت گذاری شود.
- 3) لطفاً در دفترچه سؤالات و ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.
- 4) این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.
- 5) زمان آزمون 110 دقیقه می باشد.
- 6) 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.
- 7) نمره کلی آزمون از 100 محاسبه می شود: $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$
- 8) 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.
- 9) دفترچه سؤالات، بدون احتساب صفحه حاضر، 9 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.
- 10) نمرات به صورت کارنامه، تا عصر روز دوشنبه 16 مرداد ماه 1402، 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 می توانید به ایمیل رسمی مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com ارسال فرمایید.
- 12) 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.
- 13) 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.
- 14) 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.
- 15) 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 1-10

1) What does the woman mean?....

- a) She'll make an appointment at the clinic later.
- b) She's already seen the doctor once today.
- c) The clinic will be closed this afternoon.
- d) She plans to be immunized this afternoon.

2) What does the woman tell the man?....

- a) His desire to be an accountant isn't strong enough.
- b) He doesn't have the skills necessary for accounting.
- c) She's better at arithmetic than he is.
- d) He has always been good at arithmetic.

3) What does the woman mean?....

- a) The man should have used citations from the journals.
- b) The library has very few anthropology journals.
- c) The journal collection is large as well.
- d) She can't find the anthropology journals.

4) What does the woman mean?....

- a) Her brother insisted that she help with his plumbing.
- b) She didn't know about her brother's problem.
- c) She refused to fix her brother's faucet.
- d) Her brother helped her repair the plumbing.

5) What does the man mean?....

- a) His violin is out of tune now.
- b) He has worked as a violinist for a long time.
- c) He probably lost some of his skill on the violin.
- d) He's too old to begin studying the violin.

6) What can be inferred about the man?....

- a) He doesn't expect to enjoy the theater.
- b) He thinks the theater will be too crowded.
- c) He's sorry he can't go with the woman.
- d) He rarely goes to plays.

7) What does the man imply?....

- a) He'll see the exhibit after June.
- b) He wants to exhibit his work at the Student Center.
- c) He visited the new student several times.
- d) He can see the exhibit before it closes.

8) What does the woman imply?....

- a) She is going to miss her first class.
- b) She prefers going to the dentist later in the day.
- c) The man will be finished before his first class.
- d) The man might sleep late and miss his appointment.

9) What will the woman probably do next?....

- a) Put some money in her wallet.
- b) Make a donation.
- c) Buy a band-concert ticket.
- d) Lend the man some money.

10) What had the woman assumed about her cousins?....

- a) Their friends would take them to the beach.
- b) Someone would drive them home.
- c) They wouldn't mind taking the bus.
- d) They wouldn't be able to find a phone.

Section B: Questions 11-15.

11) What aspect of Mars does the professor mainly discuss?....

- a) Its seasonal similarities to Earth
- b) The basic characteristics of its climate
- c) How its weather patterns are changing
- d) Its suitability for supporting life

12) Why does the professor tell the students that Mars takes twice as long as Earth to go around the sun?....

- a) To explain the length of Martian seasons
- b) To demonstrate the differences between Earth and Mars
- c) To argue that Mars has more than four seasons
- d) To suggest that distance from the sun doesn't affect temperatures

13) According to the lecture, what is true about temperatures on Mars?....

- a) They vary less than temperatures on Earth.
- b) They change according to location and time.
- c) They are below freezing at all times.
- d) They were probably colder in the past.

14) Based on the information in the lecture, what can be inferred about Mars?....

- a) The position of its poles changes often.
- b) It may influence weather patterns on Earth.
- c) It has higher wind speeds than Earth does.
- d) It will be less windy there in the future.

15) According to the professor, what do scientists believe about dust storms on Mars? They're...

- a) responsible for the long seasons.
- b) related to extremely high wind speeds.
- c) affecting larger parts of the planet than in the past.
- d) occurring less frequently because of colder weather.

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) We ... home very late last night.

- a) get
- b) got
- c) are getting
- d) will get

17) Newton ... under a tree when an apple hit his head.

- a) sits
- b) was sitting
- c) had been sitting
- d) has been sitting

18) What a pity we didn't buy that car last month. The prices have gone up and it isthan last year.

- a) as expensive as
- b) the most expensive
- c) more expensive than
- d) less expensive than

19) They have been discussing the proposal ... 9 o'clock but they haven't reached a conclusion yet.

- a) at
- b) for
- c) during
- d) since

20) A buyers' market is a market ... goods are plentiful, buyers have a wide range of choices, and prices are low.

- a) in which
- b) who
- c) whom
- d) what

21) She ... be very pleased with herself. She got the best grades.

- a) can
- b) must
- c) will
- d) may

22) There ... available online.

- a) are a lot of informations
- b) are lots of informations
- c) is some information
- d) are a lot of information

23) He generally prefers to stay home and do his homework instead of

- a) play
- b) played
- c) playing
- d) to play

24) The project will be completed ... working today.

- a) ten days if you start
b) in ten days if you start

- c) in ten days if you will start
d) about ten days if you had been started

25) There was a brightly decorated package in the office, but no one seemed to know

- a) that it belonged to who
b) what person that it belonged to

- c) whom to belong to
d) to whom it belonged



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) World hunger it is one of the most urgent problems that we face today.
a b c d

27) Benjamin Franklin strongly objected to the eagle's being chosen as the national bird
a b
because of their predatory nature.
c d

28) The industrialist Henry Ford introduced assembly-line techniques into the manufacture
a b c
of motor vehicles.
d

29) A manifest is an itemizing list of the goods or passengers a vessel is carrying.
a b c d

30) Symptoms of mild vitamin C deficiency may be weakness, irritability, losing weight,
a b c
and apathy.
d

31) Around 1750, electricity experiments became popularly as entertainment at the court
a b c d
of the French king, Louis XV.

32) Do I have to remind you that you must endorse every check on the back?
a b c d

33) A large percentage of federal employees are participating in an experimental four-day
a b
work week aimed at curbing gasoline consumption and pollution, two of the most
c d
urgent problems facing cities today.

34) According to the Pythagorean theorem, the sum of the squares of the two sides of a
a b
triangle is equal as the square of the hypotenuse.
c d

35) Crocodiles different from alligators in that they have pointed snouts and long lower
a b c
teeth that stick out when their mouths are closed.
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) If you want to be a ... scientist, you will need to help science forward so everyone will remember you.

- a) expected b) influenced c) considered d) distinguished

37) In the early stages, the treatment could be ... but it could also bring a release from pain.

- a) harmful b) grateful c) painful d) powerful

38) Some reported injuries while drive drinking were relatively ... but others were more serious.

- a) average b) common c) minor d) exact

39) The project was finally started in 2010; until now, seven ... of the series have been published.

- a) volumes b) devices c) phrases d) spaces

40) Most of our members are first-time computer users and new to the Internet, so we try to provide lots of help and learning

- a) subways b) collocations c) treasures d) resources

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) The government took immediate measures to help homeless people.

- a) orders b) actions c) assessment d) evaluation

42) The night was so hushed that not a sound could be heard.

- a) quiet b) cold c) dark d) tamed

43) He leads a solitary life in his hut in the mountains.

- a) lonely b) solid c) happy d) alone

44) Jennings denied complicity in the murder.

- a) complexity b) treason c) satisfaction d) involvement

45) Both governments voted to abrogate the treaty.

- a) strengthen b) end c) continue d) postpone

D: Reading Comprehension

Reading 1

Black and Hispanic people are up to twice as likely as white people to develop Alzheimer's disease, but they have a much lower chance of being included in clinical trials for Alzheimer's treatments.

People of colour made up only 20% of participants in trials¹ for the Alzheimer's drug lecanemab, approved in July 2023, and less than 10% in the trial² for donanemab. The 1,736-person donanemab trial — which was presented by the pharmaceutical company Eli Lilly, based in Indianapolis, Indiana, at last month's Alzheimer's Association International Conference (AAIC) in Amsterdam — included only 19 Black participants who got the drug.

The low numbers are making some researchers worry about whether these drugs — the first to show improvements to clinical outcomes for people with Alzheimer's — will work for people of colour, and whether these trials fully address the causes of dementia, which might differ across demographics. "I don't think it should be acceptable that clinical trials are so non-representative," says neurologist Gil Rabinovici at the University of California, San Francisco. "This is a call to arms."

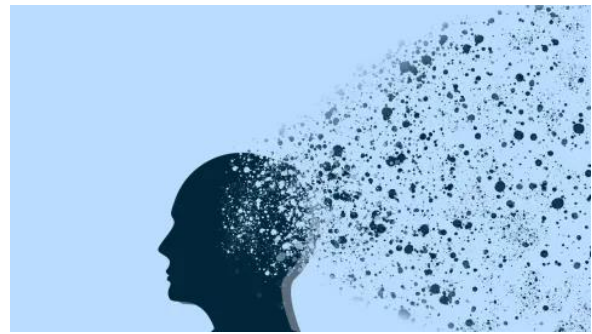
In April 2022, the US Food and Drug Administration, based in Silver Spring, Maryland, instituted guidelines recommending that trials reflect the diversity of people who will use the drug — but this doesn't always happen. The lack of diversity is particularly acute for Alzheimer's disease. This is because participants in trials testing monoclonal antibody drugs such as lecanemab and donanemab must have sufficient levels of the sticky amyloid protein that accumulates in the brains of people with Alzheimer's.

At the AAIC, neurologist Doris Molina-Henry, at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, presented a study that found that having low amyloid levels made people of colour two to four times less likely than their white counterparts to qualify for an ongoing trial testing whether lecanemab could prevent Alzheimer's. A study³ presented at the 2022 AAIC meeting found similar trends in data from nearly 11,000 people in the early stages of Alzheimer's who underwent positron emission tomography (PET) scans to determine whether they could participate in four separate Alzheimer's trials run by Eisai, a bio-pharmaceutical company based in Tokyo.

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله معتبر نیچر است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 2 آگوست 2023 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 5 آگوست 2023 برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-02464-1>



46) What is the main concern of the researchers regarding the clinical trials for Alzheimer's treatments?....

- a) Lack of diversity in clinical trial participants.
- b) The effectiveness of the drugs for people of color.
- c) The differences in the causes of dementia among different demographics.
- d) Eligibility requirements for clinical trials.

47) What is the racial discrepancy in the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease between white people and Black and Hispanic people? Black and Hispanic people are ...

- a) half as likely as white people to develop Alzheimer's disease.
- b) twice as likely as white people to develop Alzheimer's disease.
- c) three times more likely than white people to develop Alzheimer's disease.
- d) four times less likely than white people to develop Alzheimer's disease.

48) How many Black participants received the drug in the donanemab trial?....

- a) 19
- b) 1,736
- c) Less than 10%
- d) 20%

49) Why are some researchers worried about the low number of people of color in the clinical trials? They are concerned about the ...

- a) effectiveness of the drugs for people of color.
- d) eligibility requirements for clinical trials.
- c) ethical implications of the lack of diversity in clinical trials.
- b) safety of the drugs for people of color

50) What is the name of the Alzheimer's drug that was approved in July 2023?....

- a) Eisai
- b) Lecanemab
- c) Donanemab
- d) Bio-Pharmaceutical

51) What is the concern of some researchers regarding the causes of dementia?....

- a) That the causes of dementia may differ across demographics.
- b) That there is no clear understanding of the causes of dementia.
- c) That the causes of dementia are the same for all demographics.
- d) That the causes of dementia are not related to race or ethnicity.

52) What did the US Food and Drug Administration institute in April 2022 regarding clinical trials?....

- a) Guidelines recommending that trials reflect the diversity of people who will use the drug.
- b) Requirements that all clinical trials include people of color.
- c) A ban on clinical trials for monoclonal antibody drugs.
- d) Strict eligibility requirements for all clinical trials.

53) Why is the lack of diversity particularly acute for Alzheimer's disease trials testing monoclonal antibody drugs? Because

- a) these drugs are not effective for people of color.
- b) these drugs are only effective for people with high levels of the sticky amyloid protein.
- c) people of color are more likely to have low levels of the sticky amyloid protein.
- d) these drugs are only effective for white people.

54) What is the sticky protein that accumulates in the brains of people with Alzheimer's disease?....

- a) Tau protein
- b) Amyloid protein
- c) Beta-amyloid protein
- d) Prion protein

55) What is the focus of the study presented by neurologist Doris Molina-Henry at the AAIC?....

- a) The effectiveness of donanemab in treating Alzheimer's disease for Black participants.
- b) The eligibility requirements for clinical trials testing monoclonal antibody drugs.
- c) The differences in amyloid protein levels among different demographics.
- d) The effectiveness of lecanemab in preventing Alzheimer's disease for people of color.

56) Why do participants in clinical trials for monoclonal antibody drugs need to have sufficient levels of the sticky amyloid protein? Because

- a) these drugs are not effective for people with low levels of the protein.
- b) these drugs only work on the protein.

- c) people with low levels of the protein are less likely to develop Alzheimer's disease.
d) people with high levels of the protein are at a greater risk to develop Alzheimer's disease.

57) What kind of scans were used to determine eligibility for the Alzheimer's trials run by Eisai?....

- a) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans
b) Positron emission tomography (PET) scans
c) Computed tomography (CT) scans
d) X-ray scans.



Reading 2

Students have been warned of greater competition for places at leading universities this year because they expanded too much during the Covid pandemic. Some members of the Russell Group of 24 top-flight institutions may not offer as many vacancies on courses in clearing because of capacity



issues, the president of Universities UK, which represents vice-chancellors, said.

Other universities may not have enough student halls, specialist teaching spaces or staffing available come A-level results day in two weeks so will be “limiting numbers” to put an end to their “massive expansion”, Prof Sir Steve West added.

University chiefs are attempting to return to normal after their student intake **bulged** significantly during the pandemic when the ditching of exams for teacher-assessed grades fueled **rampant** grade inflation.

Sir Steve explained: “In the first round of Covid, what you saw happening was universities had made offers, students then achieved the offers so there was very little drop-off and therefore research-intensive universities expanded significantly their undergraduate student population.

“Now that’s put pressure on their infrastructure, their staffing, and what they’re trying to do is just to rebalance that back into some sense of normality.”

Asked whether those waiting for results this summer could face tougher competition at Russell Group universities than in previous years, Sir Steve said: “Possibly in some subject areas where there may be pressures on accommodation or type of teaching spaces, environments or staffing.

“Science, medicine and dentistry are the obvious ones because of workshops and laboratories.”

In England, A-level and GCSE results are due to return to pre-pandemic levels this year, which is forecast to see the number of top grades fall.

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در سایت معتبر تلگراف است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 31 جولای 2023 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 5 آگوست 2023 برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2023/07/31/university-fewer-clearing-places-after-higher-covid-intake>



58) What is the main concern for students applying to leading universities this year?....

- a) They may have to apply for courses through clearing.
b) There may be limited vacancies on courses due to capacity issues.

- c) There may not be enough student halls or specialist teaching spaces available.
- d) They may face competition from international students.

59) What may prevent some universities from admitting many students this year?....

- a) A lack of funding
- b) A lack of specialist teaching spaces
- c) A lack of available courses
- d) A lack of student halls

60) What will some universities do to limit their student intake this year?....

- a) Increase the number of vacancies on courses in clearing.
- b) Provide more student halls and specialist teaching spaces.
- c) Limit the number of students they admit.
- d) Expand their undergraduate student population.

61) Why did university intakes bulge significantly during the pandemic? Because of....

- a) a decrease in the number of applicants.
- b) an increase in international students.
- c) teacher-assessed grades.
- d) a decrease in the number of courses available.

62) What put pressure on the infrastructure and staffing of research-intensive universities during the pandemic?....

- a) A lack of funding
- b) An increase in undergraduate student population
- c) A decrease in the number of applicants
- d) A lack of available courses

63) What is the aim of universities now that the pandemic is subsiding?....

- a) To expand their undergraduate student population.
- b) To return to normal student intake levels.
- c) To increase the number of courses available.
- d) To increase the number of vacancies on courses in clearing.

64) The word “bulged” in line 12 is closet in meaning to

- a) reduced
- b) stayed the same
- c) expanded
- d) declined

65) The word “rampant” in line 14 is closet in meaning to

- a) controlled
- b) widespread
- c) scarce
- d) limited



Reading 3

Grandma Moses is among the most celebrated twentieth - century painters of the United States, yet she had barely started painting before she was in her late seventies. As she once said of herself: "I would never sit back in a rocking chair, waiting for someone to help me." No one could have had a more productive old age.

She was born Anna Mary Robertson on a farm in New York State, one of five boys and five girls. (“we came in bunches, like radishes.”) At twelve she left home and was in domestic service until at twenty-seven, she married Thomas Moses, the hired hand of one of her employers. They farmed most



of their lives, first in Virginia and then in New York State, at Eagle Bridge. She had ten children, of whom five survived: her husband died in 1927.

Grandma Moses painted a little as a child and made embroidery pictures as a hobby, but only switched to oils in old age because her hands had become too stiff to sew and she wanted to keep busy and pass the time. Her pictures were first sold at the local drugstore and at a fair, and were soon **spotted** by a dealer who bought everything she painted. Three of the pictures were exhibited in the Museum of Modern Art, and in 1940 she had her first exhibition in New York. Between the 1930s and her death she produced some 2,000 pictures: detailed and lively portrayals of the rural life she had known for so long, with a marvelous sense of color and form. "I think real hard till think of something real pretty, and then I paint it," she said.

66) Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?....

- a) Grandma Moses: A Biographical Sketch c) The Children of Grandma Moses
b) Grandma Moses: Her Best Exhibition d) Grandma Moses and Other Older Artists

67) According to the passage, Grandma Moses began to paint because she wanted to....

- a) decorate her home c) keep active
b) improve her salary d) gain an international reputation

68) From Grandma Moses' description of herself in the first paragraph, it can be inferred that she was....

- a) independent b) pretty c) wealthy d) timid

69) Grandma Moses spent most of her life

- a) nursing b) painting c) embroidering d) farming

70) The word "spotted" in line 16 is closet in meaning to

- a) speckled b) featured c) noticed d) damaged

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 older generations tend to have very traditional ideas about how people should live, think and behave. However, some people believe that these ideas are not helpful in preparing younger generations for modern life.* 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) *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 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

Good Luck