



# University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

## 28 Ordibehesht 1402

دوره **73** برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



70 Questions  
+  
1 Essay Topic



11  
PAGES



110  
MINUTES



1402/02/28  
DATE



### 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.
- 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، 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.
- نمرات به صورت کارنامه، تا عصر روز شنبه 30 اردیبهشت 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: .....

For more information on the exam, you may visit our official website: [ulc.ui.ac.ir](http://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 سوالات 1 تا 15 را در پاسخنامه علامت بزنید. فایل صوتی تنها یک بار پخش خواهد شد.

### Section A: Questions 1-5

1) How did the woman spend last weekend?....

- a) Relaxing at the seashore.
- b) Sailing on a boat.
- c) Visiting her parents.
- d) Preparing for a race.

2) Why did the woman come home so soon?....

- a) She was invited only for the weekend.
- b) She had an appointment.
- c) The weather was too hot.
- d) She had schoolwork to do.

3) Why did the woman have to stop playing in the volleyball game?....

- a) She had to go home.
- b) She had to finish her schoolwork.
- c) She was too tired to continue.
- d) She was thirsty.

4) Why didn't the woman go swimming?....

- a) She doesn't know how to swim.
- b) The water was too cold.
- c) The water was too deep.
- d) She didn't have enough time.

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

- a) That he could spend last weekend at the library.
- b) That he could spend last weekend relaxing.
- c) That he could go away.
- d) That he could swim.

### Section B: Questions 6-15

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

- a) She wants to exercise before she runs.
- b) Her jogging suit isn't warm enough.
- c) It's too hot to go running.
- d) She already went jogging.

7) Why are the women trying to call David?....

- a) To tell him they are busy.
- b) To invite him to go to a film.
- c) To cancel an appointment.
- d) To ask him a question about homework.

8) What does the woman suggest the man do?....

- a) Keep looking for his wallet.
- b) Put his wallet in his jacket pocket.
- c) Report the theft of the wallet right away.
- d) Be more careful with his wallet.

9) Why doesn't the woman buy food in the cafeteria?....

- a) She is on a special diet.
- b) She thinks the cafeteria is too expensive.
- c) She doesn't like to walk to the cafeteria.
- d) She doesn't eat lunch anymore.

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

- a) The man should look into buying a new car.
- b) The man should fly to Florida.
- c) The car looks better than it used to.
- d) The man should get his car checked.

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

- a) Tickets are available for future performances.
- b) She wants to see the show tomorrow.
- c) The performance has been canceled.
- d) The performance has already started.

**12) What does the woman want to know?....**

- a) What is causing the problem. c) When the faucet started leaking.  
b) How old the faucet is. d) How to deal with the problem.

**13) Where is this conversation probably taking place?....**

- a) In a locker room. c) In a department store.  
b) In a shoe-repair shop. d) At a track.

**14) What happened to the roll of film?....**

- a) It fell out of the camera. c) Mary developed it in photography class.  
b) Susan took it to be developed. d) The man gave it to Susan.

**15) What does the man imply?....**

- a) He got out of the shower to answer the phone. c) He didn't hear the phone ringing.  
b) There's something wrong with the shower. d) He took a shower earlier than usual.

## 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) She is ... best student I have ever seen.**

- a) a b) more c) most d) the

**17) Mehdi asked me if I ... to the cinema the night before.**

- a) go b) have gone c) had gone d) went

**18) We asked ... to the next village.**

- a) how far was b) how c) how far it was d) it was how far

**19) He acts like a poor man ... of his large amount of money.**

- a) although b) because c) despite d) in spite

**20) ... can live to be more than fifteen years old.**

- a) That it is dogs b) That dogs c) Dogs that d) Dogs

**21) When water is frozen, it becomes....**

- a) ice b) ices c) the ice d) an ice

**22) The PTA ... group of parents and teachers who support the school by fund-raising and other activities.**

- a) it is a b) that is a c) which d) is a

**23) Before the 1800s, when William Young made different shoes for right and left feet, shoes ... on either foot.**

- a) can wear b) are wearing c) could be worn d) worn

**24) Although blood ... in urine and stool samples, it cannot always be detected without the aid of a microscope.**

- a) lets residue b) leaves residue c) residues d) makes residues

25) While trying to build a tunnel through the Blue Ridge Mountains, ....

- a) coal was discovered by workmen at the construction site
- b) workmen discovered coal at the construction site
- c) the construction site was where coal was discovered by workmen
- d) it was the construction site where workmen discovered coal



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) Infra-red sensing from aircraft has become an important and significant tool in various geographical studies.

a b c d

27) Oil whale lamps were replaced by kerosene lamps in the 1860s and the multi-million dollar whale industry came to an end.

a b c

28) When salt is added to ice, this mixture becomes coldly enough to freeze ice cream.

a b c d

29) Much fossils are found in coal-bearing rocks.

a b c d

30) Demand, beauty, durability, rare, and perfection of cutting determine the value of a gemstone.

a b c d

31) Kangaroos sometimes rest or groom themselves while they are sitting on them hind legs.

d

32) International law is made up of the rules and customs that they deal with the

a b c

relationships between different nations and the citizens of different nations.

d

33) Early television sets had small screens but containing a mass of additional components.

a b c d

34) The poet Walt Whitman was an easy recognized figure with his long white beard and wide-brimmed hat.

a b c d

35) Patients suffering from encephalitis have an inflamm of the brain.

a b 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) In order to judge the accuracy of the news, one has to check the ... of the source of news.

- a) reliability                      b) discriminatory                      c) variety                      d) fatality

37) All the runners, with the ... of Mark, were exhausted.

- a) exception                      b) exhaustion                      c) excursion                      d) execution

38) Jim ... from the committee after arguing with the chairperson.

- a) resigned                      b) sneezed                      c) retired                      d) consulted

39) I am surprised that a company with such good ... would produce such poor quality goods.

- a) character                      b) reputation                      c) honor                      d) class

40) As he became more famous, it was more difficult for him to ... newspaper reporters.

- a) avoid                      b) regret                      c) realize                      d) settle

### Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) Most species of birds walk long distances infrequently.

- a) rarely                      b) briefly                      c) selectively                      d) continually

42) Aside from being annoying, loud noises damage the ear.

- a) unwelcome                      b) bothersome                      c) detected                      d) intolerable

43) He was the unanimous choice for the experiment of the first president of the company.

- a) accepted                      b) agreed                      c) suitable                      d) uniform

44) Isaac Newton often raised Galileo's contributions to science.

- a) approved                      b) agreed                      c) enjoyed                      d) commended

45) Widely shared beliefs, norms, values and preferences could be found among all groups of people.

- a) conventions                      b) characteristics                      c) fashions                      d) routines

## Part D: Reading Comprehension



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



### Reading 1

The U.S. economy of the 1970s was, in certain ways, quite similar to the U.S. economy today: rising inflation, a population broadly pessimistic about the future of the market, and persistent declines in overall productivity. There was also, back then, a growing economic threat from across the Pacific. Only, in the 1970s,



the threat came from Japan, which was the subject of dozens of books, and even a handful of movies, as fears of it overtaking the U.S. as the world's economic superpower loomed large. Today, the competition isn't coming from Japan, but from China. Still, there is a lesson in history, for that period of Japanese innovation and economic growth did not turn out to be any great tragedy for the U.S. Indeed, certain sectors in the U.S. were so spurred on by the perceived Japanese threat that they ended up, by the 1980s and 1990s, dominating the global market. China might play a similar role today, not as a juggernaut to be feared, but as a competitor; one that can—as Japan once did—accelerate the pace of innovation and even bring boom times to the U.S. economy.

Today, part of the fear of China's rise has to do with the uniqueness of its model: a politically centralized system of power, coupled with a rigorously decentralized economy, wherein local governments compete to build up their own mini 'Silicon Valleys' all over the country. One example of this structure comes from the municipal government of Hefei, a city in eastern China of 5 million, which took a chance as early as 2008 in staking the company BOE Technology Group Co. with billions of yuan—or hundreds of millions of dollars—helping the LCD maker overtake Samsung in becoming the world's largest manufacturer of LCD screens. The city also plays host to mega projects in quantum computing, and backed companies in the sector like CIQTEK when no private investors deemed it commercially viable. Today, Hefei has built the globally renowned “quantum avenue,” which is home to many of the world's leading quantum companies. The Hefei government also recently saved Nio, an EV company that was on the verge of bankruptcy, by coordinating an entire supply chain—from battery makers to manufacturers—around it. Within a year of that supply chain effort, Nio's production grew by 81%, and its market value went from \$4 billion to \$100 billion.



**46) What is a similarity between the U.S. economy of the 1970s and the U.S. economy today?....**

- a) Decline in overall productivity      c) Population optimism about the future of the market  
b) Competition from China      d) Stable inflation rates

**47) Which country was seen as a threat to overtake the U.S. as the world's economic superpower in the 1970s?....**

- a) China      b) Japan      c) Russia      d) Germany

**48) What lesson can be learned from the Japanese innovation and economic growth of the 1970s?....**

- a) It was a great tragedy for the U.S.  
b) It resulted in the domination of global markets by Japan  
c) It did not have any significant impact on the U.S. economy  
d) It accelerated the pace of innovation in the U.S.

**49) According to the passage, what role can China play in the U.S. economy today?....**

- a) It can be a juggernaut to be feared      c) It can bring boom times to the U.S. economy  
b) It can cause a decline in overall productivity      d) It can dominate the global market

**50) What is unique about China's economic model?....**

- a) It is rigorously decentralized only  
b) No mention is made in the text  
c) It is both politically centralized and rigorously decentralized  
d) It is neither politically centralized nor rigorously decentralized

**51) Which city in China staked the company BOE Technology Group Co. with billions of yuan in 2008?....**

- a) Beijing      b) Shanghai      c) Hefei      d) Guangzhou

**52) What company did the Hefei government save from bankruptcy by coordinating an entire supply chain around it?....**

- a) Samsung      b) BOE Technology Group Co.      c) CIQTEK      D) Nio

**53) What happened to Nio's production within a year of the Hefei government's supply chain effort?....**

- a) It decreased by 81%      c) It grew by 81%  
b) It remained the same      d) It doubled

**54) What is the "quantum avenue"?....**

- a) A globally renowned technology park in Hefei  
b) A mega project in quantum computing in Hefei  
c) A type of LCD screen manufactured by BOE Technology Group Co.  
d) A leading quantum company based in Hefei

**55) What was the growing economic threat from across the Pacific in the 1970s?....**

- a) China      b) Japan      c) Russia      d) South Korea

**56) what does the word "it" in line 26 refer to?....**

- a) City      b) Quantum computing      c) Mega projects      d) CIQTEK

57) The word "persistent" in line 5 is closest in meaning to....

a) Temporary

b) Fleeting

c) Enduring

d) Occasional



## Reading 2

Researchers have identified a man with a rare genetic mutation that protected him from developing dementia at an early age. The finding, published on 15 May in *Nature Medicine*, could help researchers to better understand the causes of Alzheimer's disease and potentially lead to new treatments.

For nearly 40 years, neurologist Francisco Lopera at the University of Antioquia in Medellín, Colombia, has been following an extended family whose members develop Alzheimer's in their forties or earlier. Many of the approximately 6,000 family members carry a genetic variant called the paisa mutation that inevitably leads to early-onset dementia. But now, Lopera and his collaborators have identified a family member with a second genetic mutation — one that protected him from dementia until age 67.

"Reading that paper made the hair on my arms stand up," says neuroscientist Catherine Kaczorowski at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. "It's just such an important new avenue to pursue new therapies for Alzheimer's disease."

Lopera and his colleagues analysed the genomes and medical histories of 1,200 Colombians with the paisa mutation, which causes dementia around ages 45—50. They identified the man with the second mutation when he was 67 and had only mild cognitive impairment.

When the researchers scanned his brain, they found high levels of the sticky protein complexes known as amyloid plaques, which are thought to kill neurons and cause dementia, as well as a protein called tau that accumulates as the disease progresses. The brain looked like that of a person with severe dementia, says study co-author Joseph Arboleda, an ophthalmologist at Harvard Medical School in Boston. But one small brain area called the entorhinal cortex, which coordinates skills such as memory and navigation, had low levels of tau.

The researchers found that the man had a mutation in a gene coding for a protein called reelin, which is associated with brain disorders including schizophrenia and autism. Little is known about reelin's role in Alzheimer's, so the researchers genetically engineered mice with the same mutation. In mice, the mutated form of reelin caused the tau protein to be chemically modified, limiting its ability to cluster around neurons.

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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 15 می 2023 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 18 می 2023 برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-01610-z>



58) What is the main finding of the study published in *Nature Medicine*?....

a) A genetic mutation that protects against dementia was identified

b) The paisa mutation causes early-onset dementia

c) The entorhinal cortex plays a role in Alzheimer's disease

d) Reelin is associated with brain disorders including schizophrenia and autism



**59) For how long has Francisco Lopera been following the extended family that develops Alzheimer's disease early?....**

- a) 20 years                      b) 30 years                      c) 40 years                      d) 50 years

**60) What did the researchers find when they scanned the brain of the man with the protective mutation?....**

- a) Low levels of amyloid plaques  
b) Low levels of tau protein  
c) High levels of amyloid plaques throughout the brain  
d) High levels of tau protein throughout the brain

**61) Which brain area had low levels of tau in the man with the protective mutation?....**

- a) The hippocampus                      c) The entorhinal cortex  
b) The frontal cortex                      d) The occipital cortex

**62) What is the function of the entorhinal cortex?....**

- a) It coordinates skills such as memory and navigation  
b) It controls movement and balance  
c) It regulates emotions and social behavior  
d) It processes visual information

**63) What is the name of the protein that accumulates in the brain as Alzheimer's disease progresses?....**

- a) Reelin                      b) Amyloid plaques                      c) Tau protein                      d) Clusterin

**64) What did the researchers find when they genetically engineered mice with the mutated form of reelin?....**

- a) The mice developed Alzheimer's disease  
b) The tau protein was chemically modified, limiting its ability to cluster around neurons  
c) The amyloid plaques disappeared from the brain  
d) The mice showed no cognitive impairment

**65) What is the main cause of dementia according to the article?....**

- a) Amyloid plaques                      b) Tau protein                      c) The paisa mutation                      d) Reelin

## Reading 3

The first English attempts to colonize North America were controlled by individuals rather than companies. Sir Humphrey Gilbert was the first Englishman to send colonists to the New World. His initial expedition, which sailed in 1578 with a patent granted by Queen Elizabeth was defeated by the Spanish. A second attempt ended in disaster in 1583, when Gilbert and his ship were lost in a storm. In the following year, Gilbert's half-brother, Sir Water Raleigh, having obtained a renewal of the patent, sponsored an expedition that explored the coast of the region that he named "Virginia."



Under Raleigh's direction efforts were then made to establish a colony on Roanoke Island in 1585 and 1587. The survivors of the first settlement on Roanoke returned to England in 1586, but the second group of colonists disappeared without leaving a trace. The failure of the Gilbert and Raleigh ventures made it clear that the tasks they had undertaken were too big for any one colonizer. Within a short time, the trading company had supplanted the individual promoter of colonization.

**66) Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?....**

- a) The Regulation of Trading Companies      c) British - Spanish Rivalry in the New World  
b) Early Attempts at Colonizing North America      d) Royal Patents Issued in the 16th Century

**67) The passage states which of the following about the first English people to be involved in establishing colonies in North America?....**

- a) They were requested to do so by Queen Elizabeth.      c) They were immediately successful.  
b) They were members of large trading companies.      d) They were acting on their own.

**68) According to the passage, which of the following statements about Sir Humphrey Gilbert is true?....**

- a) He never settled in North America.      c) He fought the Spanish twice.  
b) His trading company was given a patent by the queen.      d) He died in 1587.

**69) Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about members of the first Roanoke settlement?....**

- a) They explored the entire coastal region.      c) They named the area "Virginia".  
b) Most were not experienced sailors.      d) Some did not survive.

**70) According to the passage, which of the following statements about the second settlement on Roanoke Island is true?....**

- a) Its settlers all gave up and returned to England.      c) It lasted for several years.  
b) It was conquered by the Spanish.      d) The fate of its inhabitants is unknown.

## **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) *Schools should prepare students for work rather than for university.*** 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) *Only governments can handle environmental problems as they are too great to be managed at individual level.*** To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience.

**THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST**

**Good Luck**