



# University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

## 30 Shahrivar 1402

دوره 81 برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



70 Questions  
+  
1 Essay Topic



10  
PAGES



110  
MINUTES



1402/06/30  
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، 10 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 1 مهر 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 1-10.

#### 1) What does the man imply? ....

- a) His vacation has been postponed.
- c) He needs to take his medicine with him on vacation.
- b) He is going to change his allergy medicine.
- d) His allergies no longer bother him.

#### 2) What does the woman mean? ....

- a) She might be late for her chemistry class.
- c) She'll borrow a bike after class.
- b) She might be delayed in lab.
- d) She might ride her bike to the lab.

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

- a) doesn't have much musical talent.
- c) taught herself to play the guitar.
- b) wants to play music with other people.
- d) has a summer job playing guitar.

#### 4) What does the woman want to do? ....

- a) Get a job on campus.
- c) Apply for a job with the electronics company.
- b) Take an electronics course.
- d) Visit the electronics company.

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

- a) He no longer watches much television.
- b) He prefers the comedies from the sixties.
- c) Television comedies haven't improved since the sixties.
- d) He hasn't seen many of the old shows.

#### 6) What can be inferred about the conversation? ....

- a) The woman is satisfied that the book has been returned.
- b) The woman doesn't lend books to people.
- c) The man is too embarrassed to borrow a book from the woman.
- d) The man can't find the book he borrowed from the woman.

#### 7) What does the woman imply? ....

- a) It's easier to take the subway.
- c) Automobiles pollute the air.
- b) The subway is less than half full.
- d) Cars are expensive to operate.

#### 8) What does the woman mean? ....

- a) She thinks it's too cold.
- c) They need to get the freezer fixed again.
- b) She'd like the man to repeat what he said.
- d) The man told her that before.

#### 9) What does the woman imply? ....

- a) The man caused the newsletter to be late.
- b) The man's article won't be published right away.
- c) She hasn't had time to read the man's article.
- d) She doesn't know what happened to man's article.

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

- a) The sisters share a lot of things.
- b) Things are going well for her sister.
- c) She and her sister will switch seats.
- d) Her sister finished her cooking.

**Section B: Questions 11-15.**

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

- a) The way that drawing has influenced art.
- b) The relationship between drawing and other art.
- c) The distinct purposes of drawing.
- d) The reason that artists prefer drawing.

**12) According to the professor, why do architects use sketches? ....**

- a) Architects are not clear about the final design at the beginning.
- b) To design large buildings, architects must work in a smaller scale.
- c) Engineers use the architect's sketches to implement the details.
- d) Sketches are used as a record of the stages in development.

**13) What does the professor mean when she says "Okay so far?" in "So these studies become the basis for future works. And again, this is very interesting as a record of the creative process. Okay so far?" ....**

- a) She is checking to be sure that the students understand.
- b) She is expressing uncertainty about the information.
- c) She is inviting the students to disagree with her.
- d) She is indicating that she is in a hurry to continue.

**14) Why does the professor mention the drawing of Marie Antoinette? ....**

- a) It is an example of a work copied in another medium.
- b) Drawing was typical of the way that artists were educated.
- c) The sketch was a historical account of an important event.
- d) The size of the drawing made it an exceptional work of art.

**15) What is the professor's opinion of Picasso? ....**

- a) Picasso was probably playing a joke by offering drawings for sale.
- b) At the end of his career, Picasso may have chosen drawing because it was easy.
- c) Picasso's drawings required the confidence and skill of a master artist.
- d) Cave drawings were the inspiration for many of Picasso's works.

**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) You should study as hard as you can, ... you will fail the exam.**

- a) and
- b) or
- c) so
- d) but

**17) He is a nervous manager. He often shouts ... his staff in the office.**

- a) on
- b) in
- c) for
- d) at

**18) The rate of inflation will double if the government ... take immediate steps.**

- a) did not
- b) does not
- c) will not
- d) were not

19) While skiing, the young boy broke his leg and ... to the hospital immediately.

- a) would be taken      b) had taken      c) had to be taken      d) took

20) The picture painted by the child was so fantastic that even great painters wondered if she ... it.

- a) had painted      b) was painted      c) have painted      d) would pint

21) The new train appeared to be going as fast as, perhaps even faster than....

- a) a car the fastest      b) fastest cars      c) a car is the fastest      d) the fastest car

22) Despite claims that filters and low-tar tobacco make smoking somewhat safer, in fact, they only marginally reduce, ... eliminate the hazards.

- a) none      b) no      c) not      d) nor

23) On the slope of the mountain ... the ruin of a gigantic tree.

- a) that lies      b) lies      c) where lies      d) lie

24) Not only knowledge and skill, but also attitudes ... in schools for students' future adjustment to society.

- a) when cultivated      c) cultivated  
b) which need to be cultivated      d) need to be cultivated

25) ... speak it fluently takes more time than I previously thought.

- a) Able to learn a foreign language for      c) Learn a foreign language to be able to  
b) Learning a foreign language to be able to      d) Learn to be able for a foreign language for me



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) Giant tortoises live to great ages, and specimens have been known to live from 100 and 150 years.

- a      b      c      d

27) Most pines grow rapidly and form straight, tall trunks that are ideally for lumber.

- a      b      c      d

28) By measuring the color of a star, astronomers can tell how hot is it.

- a      b      c      d

29) Many fruits contain large amounts of vitamin C, as well as sugar, which provide energy.

- a      b      c      d

30) Children's ears are able to detect a wide variety of pitches than adults

- a      b      c      d

31) Euglena is a single-celled organism that has characteristic of both plants and animals.

- a      b      c      d

32) Morse code was an important way to send messages before the telephone and radio are invented.

- a      b      c      d



44) Having been a nurse a few years ago was a blessing for her as a mother; it actually allowed her to take better care of her baby.

- a) demand                      b) function                      c) souvenir                      d) grace

45) If your heart is willing, it makes thousands of ways; if it is not, it makes thousands of excuses.

- a) ordinary                      b) deep                      c) ready                      d) moral

## Part D: Reading Comprehension

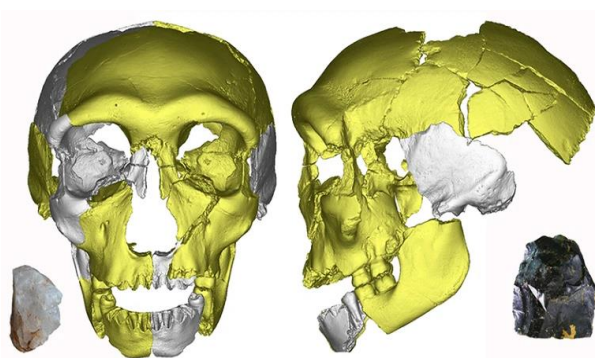


Read the texts carefully and choose the best answer to the questions that follow.



### Reading 1

A fossilized jawbone discovered in a cave in eastern China bears a curious mix of ancient and modern features, according to a detailed analysis that compares it with dozens of other human specimens. The finding, published in the *Journal of Human Evolution*, indicates that the 300,000-year-old bone could have



belonged to an as-yet undescribed species of archaic human.

Scientists excavating a cave called Hualongdong, located in Anhui province in eastern China, have unearthed remains of 16 individuals that date to around 300,000 years ago. Several fragments belong to the skull of a 12-to-13-year-old juvenile.

Xiujie Wu, a palaeoanthropologist at the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology in Beijing, and her colleagues first described the skull in 2019. But in 2020, while sifting through trays of animal bones found in the cave, they identified a fragment of a mandible — the lower part of the jaw — that could be another piece of the same skull.

The discovery has enabled a more detailed analysis of where the Hualongdong people fit on the human family tree. The mandible has a mixture of both modern and archaic features. For example, the bone along the jawline is thick, a feature shared with early human species, such as *Homo erectus*. It also lacks a true chin, the presence of which is a key feature of *Homo sapiens*. But the side of the mandible that attaches to the upper jaw is thinner than those of archaic hominins and more reminiscent of that of modern humans.

The analysis deepens the mystery of which ancient human species inhabited the region during the Middle to Late Pleistocene epoch, a period spanning almost 800,000 years that preceded the end of the last Ice Age, around 12,000 years ago.

A digital comparison of the newly uncovered mandible with 83 other jawbones confirmed a strange mix of ancient and modern anatomical features. Wu and her colleagues used juvenile and adult bones from Neanderthals (*Homo neanderthalensis*), which lived in Eurasia until 40,000 years ago, *H. sapiens* from around the world, and *H. erectus*, a species whose range extended from eastern Africa to the southeast Asian islands of Indonesia between 1.9 million and 250,000 years ago.

Wu says that the *H. sapiens*-like features of the jawbone set it apart from those of other hominins from the Middle Pleistocene, including those of a 160,000-year-old Denisovan from Tibet and of the around 770,000-year-old remains known as Peking Man. She adds that the Hualongdong people could represent a previously unknown ancestor or close relative of early *H. sapiens*.

But the notion that modern humans arose from ancestors in Asia is not widely accepted. The oldest *H. sapiens* fossils, which date to 230,000 years ago, are from sites in Ethiopia.

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**46) What is the main idea of the passage? ....**

- a) The newly discovered fossilized jawbone in China challenges the widely accepted theory of human evolution.
- b) The Hualongdong people represent a previously unknown ancestor or close relative of early *Homo sapiens*.
- c) The analysis of the fossilized jawbone suggests the existence of an undescribed species of archaic human.
- d) The notion that modern humans arose from ancestors in Asia is not widely accepted and the oldest *Homo sapiens* fossils are from sites in Ethiopia.

**47) What does the analysis of the fossilized jawbone suggest? ....**

- a) It belonged to a known species of archaic human.
- b) It is approximately 300,000 years old.
- c) It challenges the current understanding of human evolution.
- d) It is a combination of ancient and modern features.

**48) Where was the cave Hualongdong located? ....**

- a) Eastern China                      b) Anhui province                      c) Beijing                      d) Hualongdong

**49) What did the scientists discover while sifting through the animal bones found in the cave? ...**

- a) Fragments of a skull                      c) Trays of animal bones
- b) A complete mandible                      d) Remains of *Homo erectus*

**50) What is the significance of the mandible's mixture of modern and archaic features?**

- a) It confirms the presence of *Homo erectus* in the region.
- b) It challenges the understanding of ancient human migration.
- c) It suggests the presence of a new species of archaic human.
- d) It supports the dominance of *Homo neanderthalensis*.

**51) Which feature of the mandible is similar to early human species like Homo erectus?**

- a) Thick jawline
- b) True chin
- c) Thin upper jaw attachment
- d) Ancient hominin features

**52) What is the prevailing view on the geographic origin of modern humans? ....**

- a) They arose from ancestral species in Asia.
- b) They originated from ancient Ethiopia.
- c) They evolved independently in various regions simultaneously.
- d) The geographic origin of modern humans is unknown.

**53) The word “which” in line 19 refers to which of the following? ....**

- a) Analysis
- b) Mandible
- c) Region
- d) Hualongdong

**54) What is the potential relationship between the Hualongdong people and early H. sapiens? ...**

- a) They represent a known ancestor of H. sapiens.
- b) They are a close relative of H. erectus.
- c) They belong to a different branch of archaic humans.
- d) Their relationship to early H. sapiens is yet to be determined.

**55) What evidence supports the notion that modern humans arose from ancestors in Asia? ....**

- a) Similarities between Hualongdong jawbone and early H. sapiens.
- b) The presence of H. erectus in eastern Africa and Southeast Asia.
- c) Analysis of jawbones from Neanderthals and H. sapiens.
- d) Fossil findings in Tibet and remains known as Peking Man.

**56) The word “reminiscent” in line 21 is closest in meaning to ....**

- a) similar
- b) different
- c) relevant
- d) familiar

**57) How does the mandible compare to the 160,000-year-old Denisovan from Tibet? ....**

- a) They share modern human features.
- b) They have similar ancient hominin features.
- c) They differ significantly in anatomical characteristics.
- d) There is no mention of a comparison with the Denisovan.



## Reading 2

Throughout the 1980s, Japan’s economy was the envy of the world. But by 1989 a real estate and stock market bubble spooked policymakers, who hiked interest rates to tame inflation. Japan’s bourse tanked, the value of assets plummeted, and several big banks either failed or required government bailouts. As businesses folded and joblessness rose, Japan became mired in a decade-long recession.

There are distinct parallels for China’s economic downturn today, which in many ways is typical of any credit-driven boom and bust cycle. China’s housing market—which contributes some 30% of GDP—is the chief villain. Despite a shrinking population, Chinese





developers gorged on debt to build more new homes every year than the U.S. and Europe combined. Today, China has more than 23 million unsold apartments—**enough to house the entire population of the U.K.**

A regulatory crackdown on bad developer debt has pushed several to the brink of insolvency while threatening the broader economy by undermining the confidence of consumers, businesses, and investors. In July, new-home sales at China's 100 biggest developers fell 33% year-on-year, according to data from the China Real Estate Information Corp.

The crisis is compounded by rocketing youth unemployment figures, which breached 21% before the government last month **tellingly decided to stop publishing the figures.** Understandably fearful for the future, Chinese consumers—like Japan's before them—are now sitting on their savings instead of spending them.

Chinese President Xi Jinping has "his hands full right now," U.S. President Joe Biden told a news conference in Hanoi on Sunday, after Xi skipped out on the G20 summit in India last week. "He has overwhelming unemployment with his youth. One of the major economic tenets of his plan isn't working at all right now. I'm not happy for that. But it's not working."

Ultimately, whenever there's a credit expansion it follows that asset values get inflated and can't be sustained by people's incomes, sparking a massive correction. It was a similar story behind the 2008 financial crisis and stock market crash of 2015. But one factor above all else sets China's current experience apart and renders any course correction more difficult to engineer: Xi's support for Russian President Vladimir Putin's war of choice in Ukraine.

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**58) According to the passage, Japan's recession in the 1980s was primarily caused by ....**

- a) government bailouts
- b) rising inflation
- c) real estate and stock market collapse
- d) joblessness

**59) The author suggests that China's economic downturn today shares similarities with Japan's recession in the 1980s because both countries ....**

- a) experienced a credit expansion followed by asset value inflation
- b) faced high levels of unemployment and job loss
- c) relied heavily on government bailouts for failing banks
- d) had a shrinking population contributing to their economic crises

**60) The passage implies that Chinese consumers are currently ....**

- a) spending their savings
- b) investing in the stock market
- c) contributing to the housing market crisis
- d) avoiding spending and saving money instead

**61) The phrase “*enough to house the entire population of the U.K.*” in line 13 is used to emphasize ....**

- a) The magnitude of China's housing market crisis
- b) The stability of the housing market in the U.K.
- c) The success of the U.K. in managing its population growth
- d) The similarity between China and the U.K.'s economic situations

**62) According to the passage, what is the common consequence of a credit expansion? ...**

- a) Increased consumer spending
- b) Decreased asset values
- c) Inflation in the housing market
- d) A need for government bailouts

**63) The passage implies that Japan's recession lasted for ....**

- a) a decade
- b) decades
- c) less than a year
- d) more than 20 years

**64) According to the passage, what percentage of China's GDP does the housing market contribute?**

- a) 10%
- b) 20%
- c) 30%
- d) 40%

**65) The phrase “*tellingly decided to stop publishing the figures*” in line 21 suggests that the Chinese government ....**

- a) wanted to keep the youth unemployment figures confidential
- b) made a significant policy change regarding youth unemployment
- c) decided to manipulate the youth unemployment data
- d) felt embarrassed by the high youth unemployment figures



## Reading 3

Hundreds of soccer fans stormed into a hotel in Tehran on Monday, hoping for a glimpse of star player Cristiano Ronaldo after he arrived with his Saudi teammates ahead of a game. Chanting “Ronaldo, Ronaldo,” the fans pushed past police, filling the corridors and

public spaces of the Espians Palace Hotel. Ronaldo arrived on his first visit to Iran with the Saudi football club Al Nassr, which is set to play Iran's Persepolis in Tehran on Sept. 19. The return game will be played in the Saudi capital, Riyadh, on Nov. 27.



Ronaldo was the first of several big-name players to accept **lavish contracts** to play for Saudi teams. The oil-rich kingdom is spending billions of dollars to try to transform itself into a sports and entertainment powerhouse. The Asian Champions League games are made possible by the restoration of diplomatic relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia following an agreement brokered by China earlier this year. The longtime rivals had severed ties in 2016 after an angry crowd stormed Saudi diplomatic missions in Iran to protest Saudi Arabia's execution of a popular Shiite cleric. The 2015 Asian Champions League edition was the last

time Saudi and Iranian teams faced each other on home turf in the group stage or knockout rounds.

**AP**

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✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://apnews.com/article/iran-saudi-soccer-ronaldo-al-nassr-tehran>

**66) According to the passage, why did soccer fans storm into a hotel in Tehran? ....**

- a) To protest the game between Al Nassr and Persepolis      c) To confront Saudi players  
b) To catch a glimpse of Cristiano Ronaldo      d) To show support for the Iranian team

**67) The passage implies that the previous severance of ties between Iran and Saudi Arabia was caused by ....**

- a) political disagreements      b) religious conflicts      c) soccer rivalries      d) oil disputes

**68) The phrase “lavish contracts” in line 11 suggests that the Saudi teams are ....**

- a) paying high salaries to players      c) providing luxurious accommodations for players  
b) spending a lot of money on advertising      d) offering attractive sponsorship deals

**69) The passage suggests that the last time Saudi and Iranian teams faced each other was in ...**

- a) the group stage of the Asian Champions League      c) a friendly exhibition match  
b) the knockout rounds of the Asian Champions League      d) a World Cup qualifier

**70) The passage suggests that the 2015 Asian Champions League edition is significant because it marks the last time ....**

- a) Iranian teams played on Saudi soil      c) Iran hosted the Asian Champions League  
b) Saudi teams played on Iranian soil      d) Saudi Arabia protested against Iran

## Part E: Writing (10 Points)

**71) 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 use films, computers and games instead of books.*** 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) *The best way to reduce poverty in developing countries is by giving up to six years of free education, so that they can at least read, write and use numbers.*** 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**

