



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

9 Azar 1402

دوره 86 برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



70 Questions
+
1 Essay Topic



11
PAGES



110
MINUTES



1402/09/09
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.
- 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 100 کلمه در مدت 20 دقیقه در باره موضوع داده شده نوشته شود.
- دفترچه سؤالات، بدون احتساب صفحه حاضر، 11 صفحه دارد. یک برگ پاسخنامه برای سؤالات چهارگزینه ای و یک برگ پاسخنامه بخش نوشتاری نیز داده خواهد شد. پاسخنامه اضافی نوشتاری تحویل نخواهد شد ولی در صورت نیاز می توانید از صفحه پشت پاسخنامه نوشتاری استفاده کنید. از پشت صفحه دفترچه سؤالات نیز می توانید به عنوان پیش نویس استفاده کنید.
- نمرات به صورت کارنامه، تا عصر روز یکشنبه 12 آذر 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 does the woman want to know?

- a) If the restaurant is on the corner.
- b) If the vegetables are fresh.
- c) If the man would like to go to the restaurant.
- d) If vegetarian food can be obtained.

2) What happened to Harry?

- a) He admitted that he wanted to go to the law school in the fall.
- b) The law school accepted him as a student.
- c) The law professor admitted that he would be a student in the fall semester.
- d) He would be admitted to the law school after the fall semester.

3) What does the woman mean?

- a) Mark's plants were cared for in his absence.
- b) Mark's plan was to be out of town.
- c) Mark was careful about his plans for the out-of-town trip.
- d) She was careful while Mark was gone.

4) What does the man mean?

- a) The lights in the trees were destroyed in the storm.
- b) The storm damaged the trees.
- c) The falling trees destroyed a store.
- d) In the light the destruction of the storm could be seen.

5) What happened to Sally?

- a) She was broke from skiing.
- b) Her leg was hurt on a skiing trip.
- c) She went skiing in spite of her accident.
- d) Her skis were broken in the mountains.

6) What does the man mean?

- a) The road the horses took was long and hard.
- b) It was hard to find the hidden houses.
- c) The riders worked the horses too much.
- d) It was hard for the people to ride the horses for long.

7) What does the man mean?

- a) He didn't want the coffee that the woman ordered.
- b) He wasn't sure if the woman wanted coffee.
- c) He assumed the woman had ordered coffee.
- d) He was unaware that coffee had already been ordered.

8) What does the woman mean?

- a) The war was in the left parking lot at the airport.
- b) The friends parked their car at the airport.
- c) The airport couldn't hold a lot of cars.
- d) There were a lot of cars to the left of the parking lot.

9) What does the woman mean?

- a) The students pointed at Mac.
- b) Mac was present when the other students made the appointment.
- c) The class representatives suggested Mac to the other students.
- d) Mac was chosen by his classmates to represent them.

10) What does the man mean?

- a) After the earthquake, the insurance company came out to inspect the damage.
- b) The insurance company insisted that the building be repaired to meet earthquake safety standards.
- c) The inhabitants paid their premiums after the earthquake.
- d) The insurance company paid for the earthquake damage.

Section B: Questions 11-15

11) When does this talk probably take place?

- a) During a biology laboratory session.
- b) On the first day of the class.
- c) In a biology study group.
- d) Just before the final exam.

12) How often will professor Martin give lectures?

- a) Once a week
- b) Two times a week
- c) Three times a week
- d) For fifteen hours

13) What is the assignment for the next class?

- a) To do the first laboratory assignment.
- b) To study the laboratory manual.
- c) To take the first exam.
- d) To read once chapter of the text.


14) What information is given in the syllabus?

- a) Room assignments
- b) Exam topics
- c) Reading assignments
- d) The first lecture.

15) What will the professor use to determine the final course grades?

- a) Exams and lab work
- b) Class participation and grades on examinations
- c) Reading and writing assignments
- d) Lecture and laboratory attendance

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) Hurry up! This information should ... to the company as soon as possible.

- a) be sent
- b) have sent
- c) being sent
- d) be sending

17) This is the fifth time you ... me the same question.

- a) asking
- b) ask
- c) asked
- d) have asked

18) If you ... for Mina, you'll find her upstairs in her room.

- a) looked
- b) look
- c) will look
- d) are looking

19) He is married to a writer

- a) of whom you may have heard
b) whom you have been heard of

- c) who you have been heard of
d) of who you may have heard

20) I was given this address ... I met on the train.

- a) by whom a man
b) by a man whom

- c) which a man
d) which by a man

21) Hyperactivity in children may result from ... some food additives.

- a) their eating b) they eat c) to eat d) them eating

22) Wolves, which are known to travel in packs, both provide for and defend ... through group co-operation.

- a) himself b) themselves c) itself d) theirselves

23) In cold weathers, growers place machines ... the groves

- a) near to b) near of c) next to d) nearly

24) Civil engineers had better ... steel supports in concrete structures built on unstable geographical sites.

- a) include b) including c) inclusion d) included

25) The popularity of game theory has varied ... economics.

- a) to be introduced by c) in order to introduce into
b) since its introduction into d) from its introduction by



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) One-cent coins issued since 1982 is 96 percent zinc.

- a b c d

27) Many ancient cultures begin their spiritual life by worshipping the sun,

- a b c d

28) The attribution of human characteristics to animals or inanimate objects appears in the

- a b

mythologies of many cultures is a literary device called anthropomorphism.

- c d

29) National parks include not only the most scenic places in the nature but places

- a b c

distinguished for their historic or scientific interest.

- d

30) The dean of the college, together with some other faculty members, is planning a

- a b

conference on the purpose of lying down certain regulations.

- c d

- 31) The industrial plan is in the direction of more machines and less people.
a b c d
- 32) Without alphabetical order, dictionaries would be impossibility to use.
a b c d
- 33) Few natural prairie regions remain in the world because of most of them have been turned into farms or grazing land.
a b c d
- 34) Although tea drinking is a considerably old custom in the far East, but this custom first reached Europe during the seventeenth century.
a b c d
- 35) The Mediterranean, a large sea surrounded by land, is a mile deep on the average and more than 2000 miles length.
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) My father has always demanded the highest standards of ... from his children.
a) dedication b) foundation c) emotion d) behaviour
- 37) With all his energy ... already, the jogger was not able to take one more step ahead and so sat down to rest.
a) turned off b) passed away c) used up d) given up
- 38) Even low ... of weekly exercise drive down blood pressure and boost overall fitness.
a) levels b) hills c) clues d) tips
- 39) Above all, farmers have a achieve a fair price from the market for the top quality ... they produce.
a) bazaars b) tips c) formats d) goods
- 40) In advanced cases of the disease, walking without support becomes impossible and pain may be ... even during rest.
a) present b) elementary c) absent d) unknown

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) The recent flood evoked memories of the great flood of 1972.

- a) brought to mind b) designated c) resembled d) commemorated

42) I'll need to think carefully before deciding what short route to take to succeed in the exam.

- a) quest b) prompt c) venture d) way

43) The exhibition offers a fascinating glimpse of life beneath the waves.

- a) a brief look b) enterprise c) multiplicity d) scrutiny

44) This correlational research seems to be lacking in rigor, so its findings are not reliable.

- a) proposition b) presupposition c) carefulness d) validity

45) Descartes' famous dictum: "I think; therefore, I am."

- a) standing c) jargon c) approximation d) assertion

Part D: Reading Comprehension



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



Reading 1

CRISPR–Cas9 is best known as a laboratory tool for editing DNA, but its natural function is as part of the immune system that helps certain microorganisms to fight off viruses. Now, researchers have used an algorithm to sort through millions of genomes to find new, rare types of CRISPR system that could eventually be adapted into genome-editing tools.

"We are just amazed at the diversity of CRISPR systems," says Feng Zhang, a biochemist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge and co-author of a 23 November paper in *Science* that describes the systems. "Doing this analysis kind of allows us to kill two birds with one stone: both study biology and also potentially find useful things."

Single-celled bacteria and archaea use CRISPR systems to defend themselves against viruses known as bacteriophages. The systems generally have two parts: 'guide RNA' molecules that recognize and bind to phage DNA or

RNA, and enzymes that cut or otherwise interfere with the genetic material at the site indicated by the guide RNA.

Until now, researchers had identified six types of CRISPR system, designated I–VI. These have different properties, including the type of enzyme they use and how they recognize, bind to and cut RNA or DNA. The CRISPR–Cas9 system commonly used for genetic engineering is classed as type II, but the characteristics of other CRISPR types could make them useful for other applications.

To find diverse CRISPR systems in nature, Zhang, MIT bioengineer Han Altae-Tran and their colleagues developed an algorithm called FLSHclust, which analyses genetic sequences in public databases. These databases contain hundreds of thousands of genomes from bacteria and archaea, hundreds of millions of sequences that haven't been linked to a particular species and billions of genes that encode proteins. FLSHclust found CRISPR-associated genes by looking for similarities between genetic sequences and grouping them into about 500 million clusters.

By looking at the predicted function of the clusters, the researchers found around 130,000 genes associated in some way with CRISPR, 188 of which had never been seen before, and tested several in the lab to find out what they do. Their experiments reveal various strategies that CRISPR systems use to attack bacteriophages, including unwinding the DNA double helix, and cutting DNA in ways that allow genes to be inserted or deleted. They also identified 'anti-CRISPR' fragments of DNA that might help a phage to escape bacterial defences.

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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 23 نوامبر 2023 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 30 نوامبر 2023 برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-03697-w>



46) What is the natural function of CRISPR–Cas9?

- a) Editing DNA
- b) Fighting off viruses
- c) Sorting through genomes
- d) Studying biology

47) Which type of CRISPR system is commonly used for genetic engineering?

- a) I
- b) II
- c) III
- d) IV

a) 6 b) 23 c) 500 million d) 188

a) Used an algorithm
b) Analyzed genetic sequences
c) Conducted experiments in the lab
d) Developed genome-editing tools Correct

a) Unwinding the DNA double helix
b) Cutting DNA in ways that allow gene insertion or deletion
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above Correct

a) Editing DNA
b) Finding new CRISPR systems
c) Analyzing genetic sequences
d) Developing genome-editing tools

a) It helps edit DNA
b) It fights off viruses
c) It sorts through genetic sequences
d) It studies biology

a) Hundreds b) Thousands c) Hundreds of thousands d) Millions

- a) They helped bacteria defend against bacteriophages
- b) They helped bacteriophages escape bacterial defences
- c) They were unrelated to CRISPR systems
- d) None of the above

a) Editing DNA
b) Fighting off viruses
c) Studying biology
d) Developing genome-editing tools

a) Editing DNA
b) Finding new CRISPR systems
c) Studying biology
d) Developing genome-editing tools



Reading 2

Year	Britain (%)	European Union* (%)
2015	0.4	0.8
2016	0.6	0.8
2017	0.6	0.8
2018	0.6	0.8
2019	0.8	1.0
2020	2.8	2.4
2021	1.2	2.2
2022	1.1	2.2

Sources: European Commission; Shearman & Sterling

*Excludes Britain from 2020
†No data

Brexit has coincided with a dramatic rise in the use of government aid to businesses, according to a new analysis commissioned by *The Economist* from Shearman & Sterling, a law firm. In 2015, British government aid amounted to 0.35% of GDP, compared with an EU-wide average of 0.67%. That surged to 2.71% in Britain and 2.39% in the EU in 2020, as covid-19 prompted bail-outs of stricken firms.

Spending has since fallen but to a much higher level than the pre-covid trend, at 1.19% of GDP in 2021 and 1.13% of GDP in 2022 (see chart). “We only have a few years’ data, but it appears that both the EU and Britain have seen significant increases in subsidisation that the pandemic alone does not explain,” says James Webber, a state-aid lawyer at Shearman & Sterling.

Events have somewhat forced the government’s hand. Covid-19 was already spreading when Boris Johnson celebrated Britain’s formal exit from the EU in January 2020. The invasion of Ukraine in 2022 required action to mitigate energy shortages in Europe. Subsidies are in vogue everywhere; promises by politicians in Europe and America to attract manufacturing jobs and reduce dependence on China exert pressure for a response from Britain.

Working out how much the government is spending is harder than it should be. Britain no longer features in the EU’s annual subsidy “scoreboard” and does not produce stats on its own use of state aid. Shearman & Sterling’s analysis is derived from an online government database of subsidy awards, which is clunky and lacks contextual information.

A couple of big-ticket items drove up Britain’s spending in 2021 and 2022. They include £22bn (\$28bn) to capitalise the UK Infrastructure Bank, a new state-owned development bank intended to replicate the role of the European Investment Bank. The state also spent £3bn to bail out Bulb, a failed energy company.

More interventionism is likely, whatever the result of the next election. The Labour Party has promised to emulate President Joe Biden’s industrial policy. It initially sketched out annual handouts for factories, steel mills and renewable

energy firms of £28bn a year (1.2% of GDP), although the grim state of the public finances has caused it to trim its ambitions.

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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 28 نوامبر 2023 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 30 نوامبر 2023 برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: [https://www.economist.com/britain/2023/11/28/post-](https://www.economist.com/britain/2023/11/28/post-brexits-britain-is-splurging-more-on-state-aid)

[brexits-britain-is-splurging-more-on-state-aid](https://www.economist.com/britain/2023/11/28/post-brexits-britain-is-splurging-more-on-state-aid)



57) What are the two contrasting visions of the British economy held by advocates of Brexit?

- a) A larger state with high taxes and subsidies
- b) A smaller state with low taxes and lower subsidies
- c) A larger state with low taxes and lower subsidies
- d) A smaller state with high taxes and subsidies

58) According to the analysis commissioned by The Economist, how did British government aid compare to the EU-wide average in 2015?

- a) British government aid was higher than the EU-wide average
- b) British government aid was lower than the EU-wide average
- c) British government aid was the same as the EU-wide average
- d) The analysis did not provide data on the EU-wide average

59) What caused the surge in government aid to businesses in both Britain and the EU in 2020?

- a) Brexit
- b) Covid-19
- c) The invasion of Ukraine
- d) The rise in manufacturing jobs

60) How has government spending on aid changed in 2021 and 2022 compared to the pre-covid trend?

- a) It has decreased to a level below the pre-covid trend
- b) It has stayed the same as the pre-covid trend
- c) It has increased to a level above the pre-covid trend
- d) The analysis did not provide data on government spending in 2021 and 2022 Correct

61) Why is it difficult to determine how much the government is spending on subsidies?

- a) The government no longer produces stats on its own use of state aid
- b) The EU's annual subsidy "scoreboard" does not include Britain
- c) The online government database of subsidy awards lacks contextual information
- d) All of the above

62) What were the two big-ticket items that drove up Britain's spending in 2021 and 2022?

- a) Capitalizing the UK Infrastructure Bank and bailing out Bulb
- b) Capitalizing the European Investment Bank and bailing out Bulb
- c) Capitalizing the UK Infrastructure Bank and bailing out a failed energy company
- d) Capitalizing the European Investment Bank and bailing out a failed energy company

63) What industrial policy has the Labour Party promised to emulate?

- a) Boris Johnson's industrial policy
- b) President Joe Biden's industrial policy
- c) The EU's industrial policy
- d) China's industrial policy

64) What percentage of GDP did the Labour Party initially propose for annual handouts to factories, steel mills, and renewable energy firms?

- a) 0.35%
- b) 0.67%
- c) 1.19%
- d) 1.2%

65) Why has the Labour Party trimmed its ambitions for annual handouts?

- a) The grim state of the public finances
- b) The rise in manufacturing jobs
- c) The success of Boris Johnson's industrial policy
- d) The decrease in government aid to businesses



Reading 3

Central Park, emerging from a period of abuse and neglect, remains one of the most popular attractions in New York City, with half a million out-of-towners among the



more than 3 million people who visit the park yearly. About 15 million individual visits are made each year.

Summer is the season for softball, concerts, and Shakespeare; fall is stunning; winter is wonderful for sledding, skating, and skiing; and springtime is the loveliest of all. It was all planned that way.

About 130 years ago Frederic Law Olmsted and his collaborator Calvert Vaux submitted their landscaping plan for a rectangular parcel two miles north of the town's center. The barren swampy tract, home for squatters and a bone-boiling works that made glue, was reported as 'a pestilential spot where miasmatic odors taint every breath of air. "It took 16 years for workers with pickaxes and shovels to move 5 million cubic feet of earth and rock, and to plant half a million trees and shrubs, making a tribute to nature-a romantic nineteenth-century perception of nature."

What exists today is essentially Olmsted and Vaux's plan. with more trees, buildings, and asphalt. Landscape architects still speak reverently of Olmsted's genius and foresight, and the sensitive visitor can see the effects he sought.

66) With what subject is the passage mainly concerned?

- a) The lives of Olmsted and Vaux
- b) New York City's tourist industry
- c) Examples of nineteenth-century art in New York City
- d) The development of Central Park

67) According to the passage, which is the prettiest time of year in Central Park?

- a) Winter
- b) Spring
- c) Summer
- d) Fall

68) It can be inferred that the rectangular parcel mentioned in line 9 is

- a) the site of Central Park
- b) a skyscraper in New York
- c) a gift presented to New York
- d) the proposed design for Central Park

69) According to the passage, before Olmsted and Vaux began their work, the area now occupied by Central Park was

- a) a romantic place
- b) a green and hilly park
- c) an infertile, marshy space
- d) a baseball field

70) It can be inferred from the passage that today's landscape architects praise Olmsted for his

- a) enthusiasm for sport
- b) skill at designing factories
- c) concern for New York's homeless people
- d) foresight in anticipating New York's urbanization

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 use films, computers and games instead of books. To what extent do you agree with this view? To what extent do you disagree with this view? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.

B) Many today feel that attention spans are becoming shorter due to the prevalence of social media. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 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