



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

20 Esfand 1401

دوره 70 برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



70 Questions
+
1 Essay Topic



11
PAGES



110
MINUTES



1401/12/20
DATE



Coronavirus



NO CELL PHONES

نکات مهم آزمون:

- کلیه پاسخها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده زده شود.
- پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پرنرنگ در بیضی مربوط مطابق نمونه صحیح علامت گذاری شود.
- 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) و 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 ظهر روز دوشنبه 22 اسفند ماه 1401، 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 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

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 1-4

1) Why is Laura at the bicycle shop?

- a) She's waiting for her father.
- b) She wanted to surprise John.
- c) She's having her bicycle repaired.
- d) She works there.

2) Why does John want to buy a bicycle?

- a) To replace his stolen bicycle.
- b) To join a bicycle club.
- c) To begin bicycling to work.
- d) To train for a bicycle race.

3) What does Laura suggest that John do?

- a) Buy a used bicycle.
- b) Replace the tires on his bicycle.
- c) Buy a racing bicycle.
- d) Sell his old bicycle to the shop.

4) What does Laura say is most important about a bike?

- a) It must be the right height.
- b) It must have good tires.
- c) It must have several gears.
- d) It must be the right weight.

Section B: Questions 5-15

5) What does the woman imply?

- a) The barbecue has been cancelled.
- b) The weather will probably be cool.
- c) The man will not be able to attend the barbecue.
- d) Casual dress will be appropriate.

6) What can be inferred about the man?

- a) He has bad study habits.
- b) He wakes up early.
- c) He sleeps too much.
- d) He is an excellent student.

7) What does the woman mean?

- a) She dislikes fireworks.
- b) She doesn't feel like going out.
- c) She has plans for the evening.
- d) She has to get theatre tickets.

8) What does the man mean?

- a) The library is closed tonight.
- b) Jean is using his car.
- c) He doesn't know how to get to the library.
- d) He won't be able to help the woman.

9) What does the man mean?

- a) He has received his telephone bill.
- b) The woman has already paid for her call.
- c) His calls weren't listed.
- d) He has received a long-distance call.

10) What does the woman imply?

- a) The man should take the stereo back to the store.
- b) The man should refer to the instruction manual.
- c) She'll go to the man's house and help him.
- d) She'll give the man her instruction manual.

11) What does the woman mean?

- a) Candy has been ordered for the machine. c) They still have some candy left over.
b) The machine isn't working right now. d) The machine was moved to another building.

12) What will the man probably do?

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

13) What does the woman imply?

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

14) What does the man mean?

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

15) What will the speakers probably do next week?

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

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) Paper is made from cellulose fibers ... in all cells.

- a) are b) which are c) they are d) which they are

17) This plant is ... big that it should really be moved outside.

- a) so b) such c) too d) very

18) I saw the coach on the field after the game; he seemed

- a) real angry b) very angrily c) angry d) angrily

19) A vacuum will never conduct heat nor

- a) transmit sound waves c) transmitting sound waves
b) sound waves are transmitted d) the transmission of sound waves

20) Napoleon III eventually landed in England

- a) not only as a dethroned exile c) but only as a dethroned exile
b) but a dethroned exile d) but being only a dethroned exile

21) Within the first ten minutes, the chairperson knew the meeting

- a) would nothing come to c) would come nothing
b) would come to nothing d) nothing would come to

22) In the preparation of fibrous material for production uses, stiff woody fibers from plants ... fibers from animal sources.

- a) the most heat the c) need more heat than

b) than more heat needed

d) need the more heat than drinking

23) Scientists say it is essential that mankind ... the amount of air pollution in big cities.

a) reduce

b) reduced

c) be reduced

d) will reduce

24) You can't put two litres into a litre bottle because the bottle

a) is small enough

b) is too big

c) is big enough

d) isn't big enough

25) Before she came here, she ... in France.

a) must have been studying

c) been studying

b) may study

d) will have to study



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) Our English teacher often emphasizes on the need for a lot of practice.

a

b

c

d

27) She said that she will go to visit her mother next week if she would have permission from

a

b

c

her headmaster.

d

28) He ought have gone to a teacher-training college instead of deciding to become an army officer.

a

b

c

d

29) As I wanted to write a letter, I looked everywhere for some sheets of paper, but there

a

b

c

were **no any** to be found.

d

30) With special enzymes that are call restriction enzymes, it is possible to split off segments

a

b

of DNA **from** the **donor** organism.

c

d

31) The human ear cannot hear a sound that vibrates less than 16 times the second.

a

b

c

d

32) In order to survive, trees rely to the amount of annual rainfall they receive as well as the

a

b

c

seasonal distribution of rain.

d

33) Having children to accompany their parents to the supermarket is more educative than

a

b

c

d

trying to teach them directly.

34) We had fried chickens for dinner, after which we went to an ice cream parlor for dessert.
a b c d

35) Cycling is a good form of exercise even if it is on a stationary exercising bike.
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) He used my mobile phone because his mobile was not

- a) available b) buzzing c) banned d) stolen

37) He is a/an of having the second child and is speaking about its benefits.

- a) veteran b) dieter c) advocate d) participant

38) People who play sports and are physically active benefit from a feeling of

- a) absence b) self-esteem c) well-being d) attention

39) The managers of cell-phone companies know that if they ... with creative designers, their products will have a better look.

- a) hesitate b) collaborate c) wonder d) argue

40) After the big storm, it was a long time before the ... of normal activities.

- a) revision b) resumption c) retention d) replacement

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) Let me reiterate my main point.

- a) repeat b) report c) revise d) review

42) The news is that those animals in the zoo will be released soon.

- a) sold b) freed c) put on display d) returned to their cages

43) Nitrogen is largely an inert gas and liquefies easily.

- a) a prevalent b) a stagnant c) a motionless d) a unique

44) A benign lesion usually has a regular border.

- a) humane b) petrified c) congenial d) harmless

45) "Inky cap" is the name given to mushrooms which give up inklike liquid after discharging their spores.

- a) loosening b) releasing c) clearing d) delivering

Part D: Reading Comprehension



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



Reading 1

A snowfall consists of myriads of minute ice crystals that fall to the ground in the form of frozen precipitation. The formation of snow begins with these ice crystals in the subfreezing strata of the middle and upper atmosphere when there is an adequate supply of moisture present. At the core of every ice crystal is a minuscule



nucleus, a solid particle of matter around which moisture condenses and freezes. Liquid water droplets floating in the supercooled atmosphere and free ice crystals cannot coexist within the same cloud, since the vapor pressure of ice is less than that of water. This enables the ice crystals to rob the liquid droplets of their moisture and grow continuously.

The process can be very rapid, quickly creating sizable ice crystals, some of which adhere to each other to create a cluster of ice crystals or a snowflake. Simple flakes possess a variety of beautiful forms, usually hexagonal, though the symmetrical shapes reproduced in most microscope photography of snowflakes are not usually found in actual snowfalls. Typically, snowflakes in actual snowfall consists of broken fragments and clusters of adhering ice crystals.

For a snowfall to continue once it starts, there must be a constant inflow of moisture to supply the nuclei. This moisture is supplied by the passage of an airstream over a water surface and its subsequent lifting to higher regions of the atmosphere. The Pacific Ocean is the source of moisture for most snowfalls west of the Rocky Mountains, while the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean feed water vapor into the air currents over the central and eastern sections of the United States. Other geographical features also can be the source of moisture for some snowstorms. For example, areas adjacent to the Great Lakes experience their own unique lake-effect storms, employing a variation of the process on a local scale. In addition, mountainous section or rising terrain can initiate snowfalls by the geographical lifting of a moist airstream.

46) Which of the following questions does the author answer in the first paragraph?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Why are snowflakes hexagonal? | c) What is the optimum temperature for snow? |
| b) In which months does most snow fall? | d) How are snowflakes formed? |

47) The word “minute” in line 1 is closest in meaning to

- a) tiny b) quick c) clear d) sharp

48) What is at the center of an ice crystal?

- a) A small snowflake b) A nucleus c) A drop of water d) A hexagon

49) The word “adhere” in line 15 is closest in meaning to

- a) belong b) relate c) stick d) speed

50) What is the main topic of the second paragraph?

- a) How ice crystals form
b) How moisture affects temperature
c) What happens when ice crystals melt
d) Where the moisture to supply the nuclei comes from

51) The word “it” in line 21 refers to

- a) snowfall b) snowflake c) cluster d) moisture

52) What is necessary for a snowfall to persist?

- a) A decrease in the number of snowflakes
b) Lowered vapor pressure in ice crystals
c) A continuous infusion of moisture
d) A change in the direction of the Airstream

53) How do lake-effect snowstorms form?

- a) Water temperature drop below freezing.
b) Moisture rises from a lake into the airstream.
c) Large quantities of wet air come off a nearby mountain.
d) Millions of ice crystals form on the surface of a large lake.

54) The word “initiate” in line 31 is closest in meaning to

- a) enhance b) alter c) increase d) begin

55) Which of the following could account for the lack of snowfall in a geographical location close to mountains and a major water source?

- a) Ground temperatures below the freezing point
b) Too much moisture in the air
c) Too much wind off the mountains
d) Atmospheric temperatures above the freezing point

Reading 2

Anyone who has handled a fossilized bone knows that it is usually not exactly like its modern counterpart, the most obvious difference being that it is often much heavier. Fossils often have the quality of stone rather than of organic materials, and this has led to the use of the term “petrification” (to bring about rock).



The implication is that bone, and other tissues, have somehow been turned into stone, and this is certainly the explanation given in some texts. But it is wrong interpretation; fossils are frequently so dense because the **pores** and other spaces in the bone have become filled with minerals taken up from the surrounding sediments. Some fossil bones have all the interstitial spaces filled with foreign minerals, including the marrow cavity, if there is one, while others have taken up but little from their surroundings.

Probably all of the minerals deposited within the bone have been recrystallized from solution by the action of water percolating thru them. The degree of mineralization appears to be determined by the nature of the environment in which the bone was deposited and not by the antiquity of the bone. For example, the black fossil bones that are so common in many parts of Florida are heavily mineralized, but they are only about 20,000 years old, whereas many of the dinosaur bones from western Canada, which are about 75 million years old, are only partially filled in. Under optimum conditions the process of mineralization probably takes thousands rather than millions of years, perhaps considerably less.

The amount of change that has occurred in fossil bone, even in bone as old as that of dinosaurs, is often remarkably small. We are therefore usually able to see the microscopic structures of the bone, including such fine details as the lacunae where the living bone cells once resided. The natural bone mineral, the hydroxyapatite, is virtually unaltered too – **it** has the same crystal structure as that of modern bone. Although nothing remains of the original collagen, some of its component amino acids are usually still **detectable**, together with amino acids of the non-collagen proteins of bone.

56) What does the passage mainly discuss?

- a) The location of fossils in North America
- b) Determining the size and weight of fossils
- c) The composition of fossils
- d) Procedures for analyzing fossils

57) The word “counterpart” in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- a) species
- b) version
- c) change
- d) material

58) Why is fossilized bone heavier than ordinary bone?

- a) Bone tissue solidifies with age.
- b) The organic materials turn to stone
- c) The marrow cavity gradually fills with water
- d) Spaces within the bone fill with minerals.

59) The word “pores” in line 11 is closest in meaning to

- a) joints
- b) tissues
- c) lines
- d) holes

60) What can be inferred about a fossil with a high degree of mineralization?

- a) It was exposed to large amounts of mineral-laden water throughout time.
- b) Mineralization was complete within one year of the animal’s death.
- c) Many colorful crystals can be found in such a fossil.
- d) It was discovered in western Canada.

61) Which of the following factors is most important in determining the extent of mineralization in fossil bones?

- a) The age of fossil
- b) Environmental conditions
- c) The location of the bone in the animal's body.
- d) The type of animal the bone came from

62) Why does the author compare fossils found in western Canada to those found in Florida?

- a) To prove that a fossil's age cannot be determined by the amount of mineralization.
- b) To discuss the large quantity of fossils found in both places
- c) To suggest that fossils found in both places were the same age
- d) To explain why scientists are especially interested in Canadian fossils

63) The word "it" in line 30 refers to

- a) hydroxyapatite
- b) microscopic structure
- c) crystal structure
- d) modern bone

64) The word "detectable" in line 32 is closest in meaning to

- a) sizable
- b) active
- c) moist
- d) apparent

65) Which of the following does NOT survive in fossils?

- a) Non-collagen proteins
- b) Hydroxyapatite
- c) Collagen
- d) Amino acid

Reading 3

When we accept the evidence of our unaided eyes and describe the Sun as a yellow star, we have summed up the most important single fact about it-at this moment in time.



It appears probable, however, that sunlight will be the color we know for only a negligibly small part of the Sun's history. Stars, like individuals, age and change. As we look out into space, we see around us stars at all stages of evolution. There are faint blood-red dwarfs so cool that their surface temperature is a mere 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit, there are searing ghosts blazing at 100, 000 degrees Fahrenheit and almost too hot to be seen, for the great part of their radiation is in the invisible ultraviolet range.

Obviously, the "daylight" produced by any star depends on its temperature; today (and for ages to come) our Sun is at about 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and this means that most of the Sun's light is concentrated in the yellow band of the spectrum, falling slowly in intensity toward both the longer and shorter light waves. That yellow "hump" will shift as the Sun evolves, and the light of day will change accordingly. It is natural to assume that as the Sun grows older, and uses up its hydrogen fuel-which it is now doing at the spanking rate of half a billion tons a second- it will become steadily colder and redder.

66) What is the passage mainly about?

- a) Faint dwarf stars
- b) The Sun's fuel problem
- c) The evolutionary cycle of the Sun
- d) The dangers of invisible radiation

67) What does the author say is especially important about the Sun at the present time?

- a) It appears yellow
- b) It has a short history
- c) It always remains the same
- d) It is too cold

68) Why are very hot stars referred to as “ghosts”?

- a) They are short- lived.
- b) They are frightening.
- c) They are mysterious.
- d) They are nearly invisible.

69) According to the passage as the Sun continues to age, it is likely to become what color?

- a) yellow
- b) violet
- c) red
- d) white

70) In line 21, to which of the following does “it” refer?

- a) yellow "hump"
- b) day
- c) Sun
- d) hydrogen fuel

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) *Government should spend more money on education than sports.* 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) *Some of the methods used in advertising are unethical and unacceptable in today's society.* 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

