



# University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

## 20 Bahman 1401

دوره 68 برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



80 Questions  
+  
1 Essay Topic



11  
PAGES



120  
MINUTES



1401/11/20  
DATE



Coronavirus



NO CELL PHONES

### نکات مهم آزمون:

- کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت 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 120 دقیقه می باشد.
- تعداد سؤالات 80 سوال به اضافه بخش نوشتاری می باشد. همه سؤالات بخشهای شنیداری، گرامر، واژگان و درک مطلب نمره مساوی دارد. هر سوال 1/13 نمره از 90 دارد. بخش نوشتاری 10 نمره از 100 نمره دارد.
- نمره کلی آزمون از 100 محاسبه می شود:  $80 \times 1/13 = 90 + 10 = 100$
- آزمون شامل سؤالات شنیداری (15 سوال)، گرامر (25 سوال)، واژگان (15 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، 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 ظهر روز یکشنبه 23 بهمن ماه 1401، 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	25	16	40
واژگان	15	41	55
درک مطلب	25	56	80
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 سوالات 1 تا 15 را در پاسخنامه علامت بزنید. فایل صوتی تنها یک بار پخش خواهد شد.

### Section A: Questions 1-11.

#### 1) What will the woman probably do?....

- a) Turn up the volume.
- b) Play the music more softly.
- c) Stop talking so much.
- d) Play different music.

#### 2) What does the woman imply about George?....

- a) He decided not to attend summer school.
- b) He may have difficulty in working and studying at the same time.
- c) He is working hard so that he can afford to go to New York.
- d) He's teaching a school this summer.

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

- a) The clothes don't look clean to him.
- b) He doesn't intend to get the clothes.
- c) He can pick out his own clothes.
- d) The woman should have stopped staring at his clothes.

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

- a) The woman should get another job.
- b) The woman was mistaken.
- c) He won't have to wait much longer.
- d) He was waiting in the wrong place.

#### 5) What is the man going to do?....

- a) Write the paper.
- b) Read the newspaper again.
- c) Ask the woman to do some typing.
- d) Check the paper for mistakes.

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

- a) The transportation for the trip is free.
- b) Some people may not go on the trip.
- c) The class didn't enjoy going on the field trip.
- d) Everyone in the class has paid the fee.

#### 7) What is the man's problem?....

- a) He doesn't know how to turn the calculator on.
- b) He broke something the woman lent him.
- c) He lost the woman's calculator.
- d) He can't help the woman tonight.

#### 8) What are the speaker's talking about?....

- a) a salary cut
- b) a real estate bargain
- c) rent increase
- d) a vacation trip

#### 9) What does the man imply about Janet?....

- a) She might not be able to attend the ceremony.
- b) She's not going to graduate this semester.
- c) She has only a week to complete the work.
- d) She hasn't been able to find a job.

**10) What is happening to the man's letters?....**

- a) They're being mailed to his old address.      c) They're being sent to the woman's address.  
b) They're being forwarded to his apartment.      d) They're being held at the post office.

**11) What does the woman imply about Jim?....**

- a) He's probably nearby.      c) He should pick up his things.  
b) He broke his racket.      d) He might be playing tennis right now.

**Section A: Questions 12-15.**

**12) What election are the speakers discussing? The election for the ....**

- a) senator      b) treasurer      c) secretary      d) president

**13) What is the relationship between the speakers?....**

- a) They're competing against each other in an election.  
b) The man is writing the woman's speech.  
c) The man is interviewing the woman.  
d) The woman is planning the man's campaign.

**14) What will the man do tonight?....**

- a) make posters      b) write a speech      c) answer questions      d) study chemistry

**15) What will the students do after the chemistry class?....**

- a) compare their lecture notes      c) review the man's talk  
b) prepare questions to ask candidates      d) vote in the school election

**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) He stopped work when he ... the fire.**

- a) seen      b) was seen      c) was seeing      d) saw

**17) The man ... life was saved was my father.**

- a) whom      b) whose      c) of whom      d) of which

**18) It was ... kind of you to help.**

- a) too      b) much      c) very      d) many

**19) He pretended ... blind.**

- a) as he were      b) like he was      c) that he was      d) be

**20) He has one son and one daughter and ... is now at college.**

- a) a son      b) son      c) the son      d) one son

21) Evidence suggests that one-quarter of operations ... bypass surgery may be unnecessary.  
a) they involve      b) involve      c) involving      d) which they involve

22) Carnivorous plants ... insects to obtain nitrogen.  
a) are generally trapped      c) trap generally  
b) are trapped generally      d) generally trap

23) ... range in color from pale yellow to bright orange.  
a) Canaries      b) Canaries which      c) That canaries      d) Canaries that are


24) The population of Houston was ravaged by yellow fever in 1839 ... in 1867.  
a) it happened again      b) and again      c) was ravaged again      d) again once more

25) ... is a medical specialty which deals with the identification and treatment of injuries to persons involved in sports.  
a) Sports      c) Sports medicine  
b) Because sports medicine      d) There is sports medicine

26) The Dewey Decimal System, currently used in libraries throughout the world, ... all written works into ten classes according to subject.  
a) dividing      b) divides      c) it would divide      d) was divided

27) ... variety of flowers in the show, from simple carnations to the most exquisite roses.  
a) A wide      b) Was there      c) There was a wide      d) Many

28) Thousands years ago, giraffes had much ... necks than they have now.  
a) short      b) shorter      c) less short      d) least short

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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

29) Despite the fact that lemurs are general nocturnal, the ring-tailed lemur travels by day  
a      b      c

in bands of four to twelve individuals.  
d

30) The Western world is beset with the range of problem that characterize mature,  
a      b      c

post-industrial societies.  
d

31) Acrylic paints are either applied using a knife or diluted and spreading with a  
a      b      c      d

paintbrush.

32) Some marine invertebrates, such as the sea urchin and the starfish, migrates from deep  
a      b

water to shallow during spring and early summer to spawn.  
c      d

- 33) Kangaroos use their long and powerful tails for balance themselves when sitting  
a b c d  
upright or jumping.
- 34) Reached an average length of six and a half inch, this fish is the largest tuna species.  
a b c d
- 35) The fact that white light is composed of various wavelengths may be  
a b  
demonstrating by dispersing a beam of such light through a prism.  
c d
- 36) The system of chemical symbols, first devised about 1800, gives a concise and instantly  
a b  
recognizable description of a element or compound.  
c d
- 37) You needn't to tell me since I knew already and could tell you more than you know  
a b c d  
about the matter.
- 38) In 1846, Richard Hoe invented the steam cylinder rotary press making them possible  
a b c  
to print newspapers at a much faster rate and a much lower cost.  
d
- 39) Under no circumstances you are to attempt to fix those broken water pipes in the  
a b c  
basement. Do you understand?  
d
- 40) As the spacecraft passed Saturn, it could not gather all of the data hoped for because  
a b  
one delicate piece of equipment had stopped working only two hours ago.  
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

41) There is a writing ... in the school on Monday.

- a) present                      b) contest                      c) packet                      d) blanket

42) We were ... of the spider and ran away.

- a) bored                      b) tired                      c) worried                      d) scared

43) We can buy tickets for the movie at the ....

- a) office building              b) vending machine              c) information desk              d) box office

44) I like making things with my own hands. It gives me a lot of ....

- a) satisfaction                      b) exhaustion                      c) fulfilment                      d) creation

45) You can't always play it safe. Sometimes you need to ... a risk.

- a) have                      b) make                      c) put                      d) take

46) After several hours, the doctor was finally able to give us his ....

- a) diagnosis                      b) disease                      c) symptoms                      d) signs

47) We had to cover the rest of the ... ourselves while our teacher was ill.

- a) contents                      b) current                      c) syllabus                      d) syllable

48) We had to cancel the project due to lack of ....

- a) findings                      b) funding                      c) limits                      d) controversy

### Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

49) Our eyes need approximately 20 to 30 minutes to adjust to darkness.

- a) potentially                      b) appropriately                      c) exactly                      d) roughly

50) Is it true that insulin can now be synthesized?

- a) produced artificially                      b) tested safely                      c) taken orally                      d) injected frequently

51) The Old Stone Age lasted at least 2 million years.

- a) at any rate                      b) no more than                      c) in any case                      d) no less than

52) Andrew Carnegie pioneered the use of the Bessemer process for making steel.

- a) colonized                      b) initiated                      c) explored                      d) settled

53) In animal communication, odor is often substituted for sound as a main form of language.

- a) smell                      b) perfume                      c) aroma                      d) awareness

54) Talks over the persisting war broke down as they could not reach an agreement.

- a) failed                      b) were interrupted                      c) smashed                      d) cracked

55) The law was retroactive to 1980.

- a) abolished in                      b) enacted in                      c) backdated to                      d) overturned in

## Part D: Reading Comprehension

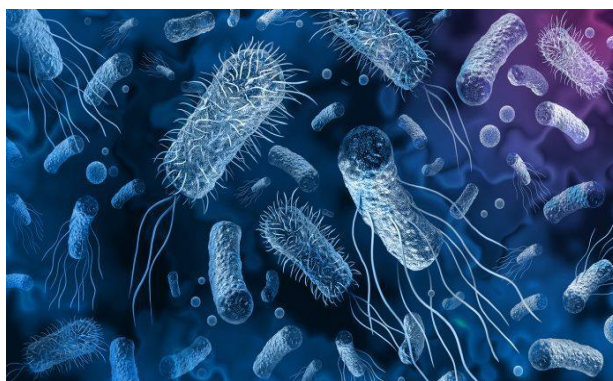


Read the texts carefully and choose the best answer to the questions that follow.



### Reading 1

Bacteria are extremely small living things. While we measure our own sizes in inches or centimeters, bacterial size is measured in microns. One micron is a thousandth of a millimeter a pinhead is about a millimeter across. Rod shaped bacteria are usually from two to four microns



long, while rounded ones are generally one micron in diameter. Thus if you enlarged a founded bacterium a thousand times, it would be just about the size of a pinhead. An adult human magnified by the same amount would be over a mile (1.6 kilometers) tall.

Even with an ordinary microscope, you must look closely to see bacteria. Using a **magnification** of 100 times, one finds that bacteria are barely visible as tiny rods or dots. One cannot make out anything of their structure. Using special stains, one can see that some bacteria have attached to them wavy - looking "hairs" called flagella. Others have only one flagellum. The flagella rotate, pushing the bacteria through the water. Many bacteria lack flagella and cannot move about by their own power while others can glide along over surfaces by some little understood mechanism.

From the bacterial point of view, the world is a very different place from what it is to humans. To a bacterium water is as thick as molasses is to us. Bacteria are so small that they are influenced by the movements of the chemical molecules around them. Bacteria under the microscope, even those with no flagella, often bounce about in the water. This is because they **collide** with the water molecules and are pushed this way and that. Molecules move so rapidly that within a tenth of a second the molecules around a bacterium have all been replaced by new ones. Even bacteria without flagella are thus constantly exposed to a changing environment.

**56) Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?....**

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) The characteristics of bacteria   | c) How bacteria reproduce             |
| b) The various functions of bacteria | d) How bacteria contribute to disease |

**57) Bacteria are measured in ....**

- |           |                |            |                |
|-----------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| a) inches | b) centimeters | c) microns | d) millimeters |
|-----------|----------------|------------|----------------|

**58) Which of the following is the smallest? ....**

- a) A pinhead      b) A rounded bacterium      c) A microscope      d) A rod-shaped bacterium

**59) According to the passage, someone who examines bacteria using only a microscope that magnifies 100 times would see ....**

- a) tiny dots      b) small "hairs"      c) large rods      d) detailed structures

**60) The relationship between a bacterium and its flagella is most nearly analogous to which of the following? ....**

- a) A rider jumping on a horse's back      c) A ball being hit by a bat  
b) A boat powered by a motor      d) A door closed by a gust of wind

**61) In paragraph 3, the author compares water to molasses, in order to introduce which of the following topics? ....**

- a) The bacterial content of different liquids  
b) What happens when bacteria are added to molasses  
c) The molecular structures of different chemicals  
d) How difficult it is for bacteria to move through water

**62) The word "*magnification*" in line 12 is closest in meaning to ....**

- a) contraction      b) compression      c) depression      d) enlargement

**63) The word "*collide*" in line 22 is closest in meaning to ....**

- a) fly      b) move      c) hit      d) play

## Reading 2

Icebergs are among nature's most spectacular creations, and yet most people have never seen one. A vague air of mystery envelops them. They come into being somewhere in faraway, frigid waters, amid thunderous noise and splashing



turbulence, which in most cases no one hears or sees. They exist only a short time and then slowly waste away just as unnoticed.

Objects of sheerest beauty, they have been called. Appearing in an endless variety of shapes they may be dazzlingly white, or they may be glassy blue, green, or purple, tinted faintly or in darker hues. They are graceful, stately, inspiring-in calm, sunlit seas.



But they are also called frightening and dangerous, and that they are in the night, in the fog, and in storms. Even in clear weather one is wise to stay a safe distance away from them. Most of their bulk is hidden below the water, so their underwater parts may extend out far beyond the visible top. Also, they may roll over unexpectedly, churning the waters around them.

Icebergs are parts of glaciers that break off, drift into the water, float about awhile, and finally melt. Icebergs afloat today are made of snowflakes that have fallen over long ages of time. They **embody** snows that drifted down hundreds, or many thousands, or in some cases maybe a million years ago. The snows fell in polar regions and on cold mountains, where they melted only a little or not at all, and so collected to great depths over the years and centuries.

As each year's snow **accumulation** lay on the surface, evaporation and melting caused the snowflakes slowly to lose their feathery points and become tiny grains of ice. When new snow fell on top of the old, it too turned to icy grains. So, blankets of snow and ice grains mounted layer upon layer and were of such great thickness that the weight of the upper layers compressed the lower ones. With time and pressure **from above**, the many small ice grains joined and changed to larger crystals, and eventually the deeper crystals merged into a solid mass of ice.

**64) Which of the following is the best title for the passage? ....**

- a) The Melting of Icebergs
- c) The Nature and Origin of Icebergs
- b) The Size and Shape of Icebergs
- d) The Dangers of Icebergs

**65) The author states that icebergs are rarely seen because they are ....**

- a) surrounded by fog
- b) hidden beneath the mountains
- c) located in remote regions of the world
- d) broken by waves soon after they are formed

**66) The passage mentions all of the following colors for icebergs EXCEPT ....**

- a) yellow
- b) blue
- c) green
- d) purple

**67) According to the passage, icebergs are dangerous because they ....**

- a) usually melt quickly
- c) can turn over very suddenly
- b) may create immense snowdrifts
- d) can cause unexpected avalanches

**68) According to the passage, icebergs originate from a buildup of ....**

- a) turbulent water
- b) feathers
- c) underwater pressure
- d) snowflakes

**69) The formation of an iceberg is most clearly analogous to which of the following activities?....**

- a) Walking on fluffy new snow, causing it to become more compact and icy
- b) Plowing large areas of earth, leaving the land flat and barren
- c) Skating across a frozen lake and leaving a trail behind
- d) Blowing snow into one large pile to clear an area

**70) In line 23, the expression “from above” refers to ....**

- a) sunlit seas      b) polar regions      c) weight of mountains      d) layers of ice and snow

**71) The attitude of the author toward icebergs is one of ....**

- a) disappointment      b) humor      c) disinterest      d) wonder

**72) The word “embody” in line 19 is closest in meaning to ....**

- a) conceal      b) contain      c) detach      d) destroy

**73) The word “accumulation” in line 22 is closest in meaning to ....**

- a) loss      b) assemblage      c) decline      d) reduction

## Reading 3

Born in 1830 in rural Amherst, Massachusetts, Emily Dickinson spent her entire life in the household of her parents. Between 1858 and 1862, it was later discovered, she wrote like a person possessed, often producing a poem a day. It was also during this period that her life was transformed into the myth of Amherst.

Withdrawing more and more, keeping to her room sometimes even refusing to see visitors who called, she began to dress only in white—a habit that added to her reputation as an eccentric.

In their determination to read Dickinson's life in terms of a traditional romantic plot biographers have missed the unique pattern of her life—her struggle to create a female life not yet imagined by the culture in which she lived. Dickinson was not the innocent, lovelorn and emotionally fragile girl sentimentalized by the Dickinson myth and popularized by William Luce's 1976 play, *The Belle of Amherst*. Her decision to shut the door on Amherst society in the 1950's transformed her house into a kind of magical realm in which she was free to engage her poetic genius. Her seclusion was not the result of a failed love affairs

but rather a part of a more general pattern of renunciation through which she, in her quest for self – sovereignty, carried on an argument with the Puritan fathers, attacking with wit and irony their cheerless Calvinist doctrine, their stern patriarchal God, and their rigid notions of "true womanhood."

**74) What is the author's main purpose in the passage?....**

- a) To interpret Emily Dickinson's eccentric behavior
- b) To promote the popular myth of Emily Dickinson
- c) To discuss Emily Dickinson's failed love affair
- d) To describe the religious climate in Emily Dickinson's time

**75) According to the passage, the period from 1858 to 1862 was for Emily Dickinson a period of great ....**

- a) tragedy
- b) sociability
- c) productivity
- d) frivolity

**76) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as being one of Emily Dickinson's eccentricities? ....**

- a) Refusing to eat
- b) Avoiding visitors
- c) Wearing only white
- d) Staying in her room

**77) According to the passage, biographers of Emily Dickinson have traditionally ...**

- a) criticized most of her poems
- b) seen her life in romantic terms
- c) ignored her innocence and emotional fragility
- d) blamed her parents for restricting her activities

**78) Why does the author mention William Luce's play *The Belle of Amherst*?....**

- a) To give an example of the sentimentalized Emily Dickinson myth
- b) To show how popular Emily Dickinson's poems have become
- c) To show that Emily Dickinson was also an actress
- d) To illustrate the theatrical quality of Emily Dickinson's poems

**79) The author implies that many people attribute Emily Dickinson's seclusion to ....**

- a) physical illness
- b) religious fervor
- c) a failed love affair
- d) her dislike of people

**80) The author suggests all of the following as reasons for Emily Dickinson's unusual behavior EXCEPT the ....**

- a) struggle to create a new female identity
- b) desire to develop her genius undisturbed
- c) search for her own independence
- d) attempt to draw attention to her poetry

## Part E: Writing

81) Choose one of the following topics and write an essay about it. Write for at least 100 words in no more than 20 minutes.

A) *The growth of online shopping will one day lead to all shops in towns and cities closing.* 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) *In the future, more people will choose to go on holiday in their own country rather than in another country. Some people say they should be banned.* 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**

