



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

25 Aban 1402

دوره 85 برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



70 Questions
+
1 Essay Topic



11
PAGES



110
MINUTES



1402/08/25
DATE



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 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 28 آبان 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 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 to 10

1) What does the man mean?

- a) The final exam was harder than the others.
- b) He thought the exam would be easier.
- c) There were two exams rather than one.
- d) The exam was not very difficult.

2) How is the man feeling?

- a) He's not feeling very well.
- b) He's feeling better today than yesterday.
- c) He'd really rather not answer the question.
- d) He's rather sick of working.

3) What does the woman say about the family business?

- a) The company was founded about a year ago.
- b) It was just established that he could go into the business.
- c) The family is well established.
- d) The business only lasted a year.

4) What does the man mean?

- a) He did not look at the right schedule.
- b) The plane arrived on time.
- c) The plane landed in the right place.
- d) He had to wait for the plane to land.

5) What does the woman imply?

- a) She doesn't want to go into the pool.
- b) She'd rather go running.
- c) She needs a sweatsuit to go running.
- d) She'll change clothes quickly and go swimming.

6) What does the woman mean?

- a) The firefighters saved the homes for last.
- b) A firefighter saved the hillside last night.
- c) The houses weren't destroyed.
- d) The homes on the hillside were burned.

7) What does the woman mean?

- a) There's enough soup.
- b) She thinks the soup is too salty.
- c) The spices are adequate.
- d) The man should add more salt and pepper.

8) What does the man mean?

- a) He was lucky to receive a grant for his studies.
- b) He is a scholar at a college with low fees.
- c) He used his fortune to pay his fees.
- d) He paid to get a scholarship.

9) What does the woman say about the corporation?

- a) It profited from previous mistakes.
- b) This was the last year that it would make a profit.
- c) It earned a lot of money.
- d) It was not so successful.

10) What does the man mean?

- a) Chuck's bank account has too much money in it.
- b) He thinks Chuck has the wrong kind of bank account.
- c) He thinks that Chuck is on his way home from the bank.
- d) There isn't enough money in Chuck's account.

Section B: Questions 11-15

11) What is the lecture mainly about?

- a) Techniques used by the Natufians for building shelters
- b) Different interpretations of archaeological evidence from Natufian sites
- c) Strategies used by different hunter-gatherer societies in response to climate change
- d) The development of the Natufians into an agricultural society

12) According to the professor, what does the theory suggest about the Natufians who lived 15,000 years ago?

- a) They moved into the eastern Mediterranean region.
- b) They developed advanced hunting tools.
- c) They began cultivating a variety of crops.
- d) They began to settle permanently in one area.

13) According to the professor, in what ways did the climate change affect the Natufians?

- a) A period of climate cooling led them to return to an earlier life style.
- b) A period of climate warming enabled them to settle somewhere remote.
- c) A period of climate warming allowed them to plant crops other than barley.
- d) Several cooling and warming periods forced them to develop new agricultural techniques.


14) Why does the professor discuss the floors of excavated structures?

- a) To show the high level of technology attained by some prehistoric people.
- b) To suggest that the area called the Levant floored regularly.
- c) To suggest the idea that the structures were used to hold the grains.
- d) To explain a construction method that was common 15,000 years ago.

15) Why does the professor say this "*The materials used to make the stone mortars did come from quite a long distance, and if the Natufians could move the materials over great distances...* "?

- a) To indicate that she's unsure about the origin of the materials.
- b) To suggest in the Natufians settle a large area.
- c) To point out how technologically advanced the Natufians were.
- d) To help students understand why the evidence of sedentism has been questioned.

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) All last night, father ... about something. I wondered what was wrong about him.

- a) thought
- b) thinking
- c) will think
- d) was thinking

17) I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed ... usual.

- a) as early as
- b) the earliest of
- c) more early than
- d) earlier than

- 18) Some people think those who plan to get married ... to take marriage preparation classes for some time before their wedding.
a) need b) they need c) to need d) are needed
- 19) An article in *Space Science* magazine reports that astronauts who live aboard space stations for long periods of time ...experience physical as well as mental problems.
a) who may b) then they may c) may d) they may
- 20) Alex, I ... a newspaper. Would you like me to cash your check on my way back?
a) got b) have got c) am going to get d) get
- 21) February normally has twenty-eight days, but every fourth year, ... has twenty-nine.
a) there b) its c) is a leap year d) a leap year, it
- 22) When ... the conference?
a) the doctor attended c) did the doctor attend
b) the doctor will attend d) the doctor's attendance
- 23) According to Bernoulli's Principle, the higher the speed of a fluid gas, ... the pressure.
a) it will be lower b) lower than the c) the lower d) lower it is
- 24) People who reverse the letters of words ... to read suffer from dyslexia.
a) when trying b) if they tried c) when tried d) if he tries
- 25) American public school curriculum is determined at the state or local level ... the federal level.
a) rather than c) nor at the c) is not determined d) whereas



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


تشخیص گزینہ غلط

- 26) The man in the gray suit was identified as the father of the prime minster's.
a b c d
- 27) There was four groups of twenty rats each involved in the test.
a b c d
- 28) The bones of mammals, not alike those of other vertebrates, show a high degree of differentiation.
a b c d
- 29) Doctors successfully used hypnosis during World War II to treat fatigue battle.
a b c d
- 30) While golfing, a rabbit ran across the course and knocked the ball into the hole.
a b c d
- 31) I saw the boy playing in the yard with the red hair.
a b c d

- 32) I want that new car but which is too expensive for me at present.
a b c d
- 33) Massive gains in computer speed, power, and reliably have been largely due to advances
a b c d
in silicon technologies and manufacturing processes.
- 34) For the purposes of the fine and decorative arts, metals have been used either in their
a b c
simple state and in uncomplicated alloys.
d
- 35) Some of the earliest mechanical devices were designed to raise water from streams for
a b c
the irrigate of crops.
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 may die unless he is taken to hospital**
a) generally b) essentially c) immediately d) importantly
- 37) Anna left Germany in the ... of seeing her family again before they would go away.**
a) meaning b) connection c) confidence d) expectation
- 38) A person can gain ... fast by adding 500 calories to a daily diet, eating 180 grams of protein each day, and consuming high quality carbohydrates.**
a) size b) weight c) illness d) blood pressure
- 39) I can't believe you ... all my shampoo and just left the empty bottle in the shower!**
a) died out b) used up c) gave up d) put aside
- 40) It is no surprise that Neil did not learn much in that course; he actually didn't attend classes ... as he should have.**
a) regularly b) really c) emotionally d) necessarily

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

- 41) The king received the official approbation of the church.**
a) rejection b) approval c) denial d) appreciation

42) One should not denigrate her/his country.

- a) leave b) endanger c) deprecate d) praise

43) Has her diffidence had an effect on her reputation?

- a) shyness b) self-confidence c) determination d) value

44) Fame in the world of rock and pop is largely ephemeral.

- a) constant b) perpetual c) long-lived d) temporary

45) How does glue bond with impervious substances like glass and metal?

- a) not allowing liquid to go through c) not allowing light to go through
b) solid d) hard

Part D: Reading Comprehension



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



Reading 1

In April, the entire editorial boards of two companion neuroimaging journals resigned. The 42 researchers were protesting against what they thought to be excessive article-processing charges (APCs) for authors publishing in the



journals, which are run by Dutch publishing giant Elsevier. The APC for *NeuroImage* is US\$3,450, and its sister journal *NeuroImage: Reports* has doubled its APC to \$1,800.

APCs have become an integral part of the revolution in scientific publishing known as open access — the system in which papers are freely available for all to read after publication. Journals such as *NeuroImage* and thousands of others charge authors APCs to cover publishing costs, such as administration, editing and typesetting. In return, when these papers are published, they are immediately accessible to all. The fees can range from less than \$1,000 to more than \$10,000 per paper. In some cases authors don't pay them directly, if their institutions have entered into contracts with publishers that cover the costs of open-access publishing, or if their funders cover the costs.

When publishers first introduced APCs, the expectation was that these fees would be relatively small and a temporary measure that would provide an incentive for publishers to move to open access. “It’s one of those things that looked like a good idea at the time,” says Johan Rooryck, executive director of cOAlition S, a group of research funders and organizations supporting the shift to immediate open-access academic publishing. The coalition developed Plan S, a 2018 agreement originating in Europe, whereby research funders mandate full open access for the work that emerges from their support.

Now, five years after Plan S was introduced, the shift towards open access is picking up speed as an increasing number of funding bodies throw their weight behind this movement, even if they don’t explicitly join Plan S. Along with the momentum towards open access, concerns about the APC concept have been growing. On 31 October, for example, cOAlition S released a proposal that would reimagine scientific publishing without any author fees.

Critics have a range of complaints about APCs, with some arguing that journals demand exorbitant fees that go well beyond covering their costs and that some publishers are not transparent about what APCs cover. “It’s probably not the right way to finance academic publishing,” says Raym Crow, a managing partner at Chain Bridge Group, a consultancy company specializing in advice on open access in Flint Hill, Virginia.

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✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-03506-4>



46) What was the original expectation regarding APCs? They would

- a) cover all publishing costs
- b) be relatively small and temporary
- c) discourage authors from publishing
- d) only apply to certain journals

47) What were the researchers protesting against?

- a) Excessive article-processing charges
- b) Lack of transparency in publishing costs
- c) The involvement of Dutch publishing giant Elsevier
- d) The low quality of the journals

48) What is the purpose of APCs in scientific publishing?

- a) To generate additional revenue for publishers
- b) To discourage authors from publishing their work
- c) To cover the costs of peer review
- d) To provide an incentive for publishers to move to open access

49) What is the purpose of Plan S?

- a) To eliminate open access publishing costs entirely
- b) To encourage publishers to charge higher APCs
- c) To mandate full open access for research funded by organizations
- d) To restrict access to scientific papers

50) How do some authors avoid paying APCs?

- a) They negotiate lower fees with publishers
- b) They publish in non-open access journals
- c) Their institutions cover the costs
- d) They don't publish their work

51) What has been the trend regarding open access in the past five years?

- a) It has remained stagnant
- b) It has declined in popularity
- c) It has gained momentum
- d) It has become less affordable

52) What concerns have been growing regarding APCs?

- a) Lack of transparency
- b) Excessive author fees
- c) Lack of interest from funding bodies
- d) Poor quality of open-access journals

53) What is the main objective of open access publishing?

- a) To provide immediate accessibility to published papers
- b) To generate revenue for publishers
- c) To limit access to a select few readers
- d) To increase the cost of publishing for authors

54) What did cOAlition S propose on October 31st?

- a) Reimagining scientific publishing without author fees
- b) Increasing author fees for open-access publishing
- c) Joining Plan S as a research funder
- d) Imposing stricter regulations on publishers

55) What do critics argue about APCs? They are

- a) too low and do not cover publishing costs
- b) too high and go beyond covering costs
- c) necessary for open access to succeed
- d) transparent and well-regulated

Reading 2

If a bite of dandelion greens or extra-dark chocolate makes you pucker, there's good reason. Bitterness can indicate the presence of toxins in potential foods, and animals long ago honed the ability to ferret out harsh tastes.

But the ability to sense bitterness may be even

older than many presumed, a new study finds. It likely first evolved in vertebrates roughly 460 million years ago, when sharks and other cartilaginous fishes separated from bony vertebrates like ourselves, researchers report today in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. The bitter taste receptor



identified in a pair of shark species may mirror a sort of all-purpose bitterness detector that our common ancestor possessed.

“Given how quickly taste receptors change, to have this one receptor conserved over 460 million years, that’s pretty astounding,” says Craig Montell, a neurobiologist at the University of California, Santa Barbara who was not involved in the study. “The ability to react to the particular bitter chemicals that activate it must be really important.”

Humans and other bony vertebrates experience bitterness thanks to taste 2 receptors, or T2Rs, which are proteins that transmit taste information to the brain. But scientists had never found T2Rs in cartilaginous vertebrates such as sharks and rays. That led many to assume these receptors had evolved after their lineage split from the bony vertebrates. Yet sharks and other cartilaginous fish do have smell receptors closely related to bitter taste receptors. That made Sigrun Korsching, a neurobiologist at the University of Cologne, wonder: Could bitter taste perception be even older than most believed?

To find out, she and colleagues examined 17 genomes from various species of sharks, skates, and sawfish. Twelve of these had genes that coded for taste receptors similar to T2Rs, which they dubbed T2R1s. In the lab, the researchers implanted genes for these receptors from two of the species—bamboo sharks and catsharks—into human kidney cells, then exposed them to 94 bitter substances. This included resveratrol, found in foods such as grapes, peanuts, and cranberries, and amarogentin, a compound from the gentian plant considered one of the most astringent tastes in the world.

“There is a liqueur in southern Germany called gentian schnapps that contains an extract of that plant,” says Maik Behrens, a molecular biologist at the Technical University of Munich and co-author of the new study. “It’s awful bitter, I can tell you.”

Seven bitter substances activated the receptors from both sharks, whereas an additional four activated only those of the catshark. Several of those compounds also trigger receptors in bony fish such as zebrafish and the “living fossil” coelacanth, and all of them taste bitter to humans. Whether these animals

all experience the same taste sensations, however, isn't known, Korsching says.
"We can at least ask humans, but it's really hard to ask the fish."

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✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.science.org/content/article/ancient-sharks-may-have-pioneered-ability-taste-bitterness-food>



56) What is the purpose of the study?

- a) To identify new taste receptor genes in sharks
- b) To compare taste sensations between sharks and humans
- c) To determine the evolutionary origin of bitter taste perception
- d) To investigate the presence of toxins in potential foods

57) What does the study suggest about the bitter taste receptor in sharks?

- a) It is a recent evolutionary development
- b) It is unique to sharks and not found in other vertebrates
- c) It may be a common ancestor to the bitter taste receptors found in humans
- d) It is not important for shark survival

58) What is the function of taste 2 receptors (T2Rs) in bony vertebrates? They ...

- a) detect bitterness in potential foods
- b) enhance the taste of food
- c) protect against toxins in food
- d) transmit taste information to the brain

59) Why did scientists assume that cartilaginous vertebrates did not have bitter taste receptors?

- a) They have a different type of taste receptor
- b) They do not experience bitterness in their diet
- c) They have smell receptors instead of taste receptors
- d) They split from bony vertebrates at an earlier evolutionary stage

60) How did the researchers test the genes for bitter taste receptors in sharks?

- a) They exposed the genes to bitter substances in a lab setting
- b) They implanted the genes into human kidney cells
- c) They compared the genes to those of bony fish
- d) They conducted experiments on live sharks

61) What is resveratrol? A compound found in

- a) bitter foods
- b) gentian plants
- c) shark genomes
- d) grapes and peanuts

62) How did the researchers determine the taste sensations experienced by zebrafish and coelacanth? ...

- a) They conducted experiments on live fish
- b) They compared the taste receptors of different species
- c) They asked humans for their taste perceptions
- d) They analyzed the genes responsible for taste receptors

63) What is the main difficulty in determining the taste sensations of fish?

- a) Fish do not have taste receptors
- b) Fish experience taste differently than humans
- c) Fish cannot communicate their taste experiences
- d) Fish have a limited range of taste perception

64) According to the study, what is the significance of the conserved bitter taste receptor?

- a) It indicates the importance of bitter chemicals in the environment
- b) It suggests that bitter taste perception is not important for survival
- c) It demonstrates the rapid change in taste receptors over time
- d) It highlights the need for further research on sharks

65) What is the significance of the conservation of the bitter taste receptor over 460 million years?

- a) It indicates the presence of common ancestors among vertebrates.
- b) It supports the idea of rapid evolution in taste receptors.
- c) The importance of bitter taste chemicals remains a mystery.
- d) It suggests that bitter tastes are universally important across species.



Reading 3

No sooner had the first intrepid male aviators safely returned to Earth than it seemed that women, too, had been smitten by an urge to fly. From mere spectators, they became willing passengers and finally pilots in their own right, plotting their skills and daring line against the hazards of the air and the skepticism of their male counterparts. In doing so they enlarged the traditional bounds of a women's world, won for their sex a new sense of competence and achievement, and contributed handsomely to the progress of aviation.

But recognition of their abilities did not come easily. "Men do not believe us capable." the famed aviator Amelia Earhart once remarked to a friend. "Because we are women, seldom are we trusted to do an efficient job." Indeed old attitudes died hard: when Charles Lindbergh visited the Soviet Union in 1938 with his wife, Anne - herself a pilot and gifted proponent of aviation - he was astonished to discover both men and women flying in the Soviet Air Force.

Such conventional wisdom made it difficult for women to raise money for the up - to - date equipment they needed to compete on an equal basis with men. Yet they did compete, and often they triumphed finally despite the odds.

Ruth Law, whose 590 - mile flight from Chicago to Hornell, New York, set a new nonstop distance record in 1916, exemplified the resourcefulness and grit demanded of any woman who wanted to fly. And when she addressed the Aero Club of America after completing her historic journey, her plainspoken

words testified to a universal human motivation that was unaffected by gender: "My flight was done with no expectation of reward," she declared, "just purely for the love of accomplishment."

66) Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- a) A Long Flight
- b) Dangers Faced by Pilots
- c) Women in Aviation History
- d) Women Spectators

67) According to the passage, women pilots were successful in all of the following Except...

- a) challenging the conventional role of women
- b) contributing to the science of aviation
- c) winning universal recognition from men
- d) building the confidence of women

68) What can be inferred from the passage about the United States Air Force in 1938?..

- a) It had no women pilots.
- b) It gave pilots handsome salaries.
- c) It had old planes that were in need of repair.
- d) It could not be trusted to do an efficient job.

69) In their efforts to compete with men, early women pilots had difficulty in

- a) addressing clubs
- b) flying nonstop
- c) setting records
- d) raising money

70) According to the passage, who said that flying was done with no expectation of reward?

- a) Amelia Earhart
- b) Charles Lindbergh
- c) Anne Lindbergh
- d) Ruth Law

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 focus on academic success and passing examinations. Skills such as cookery, dressmaking and woodworking should not be taught at school as it is better to learn these from family.* To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.

B) *Some argue that music mainly serves as a way for individuals to reduce their stress and anxiety.* To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.