



دانشگاه لرستان

Lorestan University English Proficiency Test (LUEPT)

۵ فروردین ماه ۱۴۰۵

آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه لرستان
(کد ۸۱)

- تعداد سؤال: ۱۰۰
- مدت زمان پاسخ‌دهی: ۱۰۰ دقیقه
- تعداد صفحه: ۱۰
- تاریخ: ۱۴۰۵/۱/۵

به نکات زیر توجه کنید:

- ۱- کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخ‌نامه علامت‌گذاری شود.
- ۲- پاسخ صحیح سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پررنگ در بیضی مربوط به هر سؤال مطابق نمونه علامت‌گذاری شود.
- ۳- لطفاً، در دفترچه سؤالات و ذیل پاسخ‌نامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته‌شده را درج و امضا نمایید.
- ۴- این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.
- ۵- زمان این آزمون ۱۰۰ دقیقه می‌باشد.
- ۶- سؤالات بخش دستور زبان و واژگان هر کدام دارای یک نمره و سؤالات بخش درک مطلب هر کدام دارای یک‌ونیم نمره می‌باشند.
- ۷- نمره کلی آزمون از ۱۰۰ محاسبه می‌شود.
- ۸- نمرات به‌صورت کارنامه در سایت مرکز زبان دانشگاه به نشانی lultc.ac.ir اعلام خواهد شد.
- ۹- هرگونه نظر در خصوص آزمون و یا تذکر اشکال احتمالی را می‌توانید به ایمیل moradian.m@lu.ac.ir بفرستید تا بررسی شود. امکان پاسخ‌گویی حین اجرای آزمون وجود ندارد.

برای شما داوطلبان گرامی در این آزمون موفقیت آرزو می‌کنیم.

نام خانوادگی داوطلب:

نام داوطلب:

شماره داوطلبی:



Section A: Grammar

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 گزینہ صحیح

- 1- She speaks English..... .
a) fluent b) fluency c) **fluently** d) in fluent way
- 2- The visits took place amidst tight.....
a) secure b) secures c) **security** d) the secure
- 3- There were a lot of..... at the seaside.
a) man b) woman c) **birds** d) child
- 4- It took us quite a long time to get here. It was.....journey.
a) two hour c) a two-hours b) **a two-hour** d) two-hours
- 5- Howmistakes did you make on the test?
a) much c) **many** b) far d) long
- 6- Either his brother or sisters planning to visit him.
a) **are** b) is c) has d) have
- 7- Mina and Ali in a big company.
a) is working b) works c) working d) **work**
- 8- He the news to everybody in the office yesterday.
a) tell b) tells c) **told** d) will tell
- 9- Students cards can check out books.
a) which have b) who has c) **having** d) have
- 10- I am a teacher. I a teacher for 12 years.
a) was b) **have been** c) am d) am being
11. She..... lunch at 12 o'clock every day.
a) **eats** b) eating c) was eating d) has eaten
12. My friends..... in a private agency every day.
a) **worked** b) works c) working d) is working
13. I wish I..... in London now.
a) was b) **were** c) am d) have been
14. Now that you the game what will you do?
a) **have won** b) won c) are winning d) win
15. When Mary arrives at the airport, his partner..... there to meet him.
a) **will be** b) has been c) been d) had been



16. If I had time, I.....her.
a) will call b) **would call** c) would have called d) call
17. are you going to buy for her birthday?
a) How b) Whose c) Who d) **What**
18. Maria's English is excellent. She speaks.....
a) perfectly English b) perfect English c) **English perfectly** d) English perfect
19. He is an..... punctual person.
a) essential b) **essentially** c) essence d) essentiality
20. We have..... invited to a party.
a) **been** b) is c) being d) was
21. She is.....glasses.
a) using to wear b) used to wear c) **used to wearing** d) used wearing
22. Have you arranged.....him.
a) meeting b) met c) the meeting d) **to meet**
23. He is.....she is.
a) more quieter than c) **quieter than** b) quite as d) so quite as
24. The teacher said that the students..... more practice in speaking.
a) need b) **needed** c) was needing d) has needed
25. My father has had a painter.....our new house.
a) **paint** b) to paint c) painting d) painted

تشخیص گزینہ نادرست

26. He could feel **the hot** of the sun on his back.
a b c d.
27. He studied her notes **quick** at school.
a b c d
28. The athletes from different countries **is** competing together here.
a b c d
29. The news of his safety **were not** true.
a b c d
30. She **work** hard in the garden yesterday.
a b c d
31. We **have watered** the flowers every other day last week.
a b c d
32. Look out! Everywhere is snow. It has been **snow** since last night.
a b c d



33. I will to see him before the meeting starts.
a b c d
34. Which car is this? It is John's.
a b c d
35. What good idea he has in his mind!
a b c d
36. Original written texts are more difficult to understand.
a b c d
37. The book was publish by a well-known publisher.
a b c d
38. Don't keep on interrupt me while I'm speaking.
a b c d
39. They asked me if I have prepared my report.
a b c d
40. Ancient astronomers looked at the stars so they could predict the future.
a b c d

Section B: Vocabulary

II A: Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word which completes the meaning of the sentence by choosing the answer (a), (b), (c) or (d). Then, mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

41. Poverty has.....education in the third-world countries.
a) facilitated b) immersed c) **hampered** d) documented
42. We need an.....amount of money to buy new furniture for our house.
a) **adequate** b) admirable c) actual d) amazing
43. The teacher.....his student for the simple mistakes he had made in his composition.
a) behaved b) praised c) **blamed** d) demanded
44. It was out of his.....to answer all the questions on the test and stand top in the class.
a) generosity b) sincerity c) mentality d) **curiosity**
45. How much do you think this bottle? A liter or more?
a) **contains** b) gathers c) occurs d) designs
46. The committee.....her to represent them in the meeting. He talks well.
a) charged b) disturbed c) **elected** d) calculated
47. The government must consider heavy fines for factories which.....the rivers with chemical waste.
a) **pollute** b) perform c) provide d) produce
48. To remove poverty andthe difficulties of life, we have to develop our economy.
a) defend b) capture c) improve d) **overcome**
49. Our house is.....about two miles away from the shopping center.
a) **located** b) surrounded c) protected d) furnished



50. Although the two brothers are twins, they have got different.....

- a) positions b) **characters** c) developments d) realities

51- A student from Pakistan said that "Everything is so different in Iran, and I am trying to to the new way of life here".

- a. live b. **adapt** c. remain d. forget

52- **Alex:** Would you like to come for dinner tonight?

Ben: Oh, I'd love to. Thanks.

- a. **over** b. up c. on d. off

53- Mary and her father are in the living room. Mary is a drawing and her father, Mr. Harris, is surfing the net.

- a. coming b. running c. constructing d. **making**

54- His little brother, Jim is playing with his dinosaurs' collection. Sometimes he Mary; he is a really naughty boy.

- a. prepares b. **teases** c. watches d. shares

55- I am Ben. Today is the second day of my around Mount Everest.

- a. **trek** b. draft c. issue d. account

56- I do not know thename of owner, but everybody just calls him Tam.

- a. false b. **real** c. virtual d. physical

57- Ali has decided to a break from hockey for a while, so that his knee can recover.

- a. **take** b. program c. build d. change

58- Libraries today are different from those in the 1800s. For example, the contents of libraries have changed the years.

- a. on b. to c. **by** d. from

59- When I left my town, there was a small pond on the right as you left the road. They have in this pond and they have built a large shopping mall there.

- a. sat b. **filled** c. looked d. followed

60- We have been waiting here for over half an hour and nobody has our order yet.

- a. participated b. divided c. removed d. **taken**

II B: What is the synonym of the underlined boldfaced words in the following items? Choose the answer (a), (b), (c) or (d). Then, mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

61. Mr. Smith has built up a new business to **earn** more money.

- a) form b) **gain** c) deliver d) refuse

62. You have to **devote** your time and energy to your job for further success.

- a) take b) consume c) **spend** d) select



63. The detective **identified** the dead person as a police officer killed by criminals.
a) **recognized** b) imagined c) punished d) arrested
64. Consuming too much sugar can **lead to** a lot of health problems.
a) get off b) cut off c) leak in d) **result in**
65. If a company increases its **efficiency**, its costs will be reduced a lot.
a) **effectiveness** b) uselessness c) reduction d) comfortability
66. The new dean of the college **equipped** the faculty with modern technology.
a) composed b) **provided** c) produced d) replaced
67. Mary usually **suffered** from terrible headaches after long hours of study.
a) expressed b) complained c) offered d) **affected**
68. He **gave up** smoking and never smokes any more.
a) **stopped** b) experienced c) tried d) started
69. I **required** further information from my supervisor to receive scholarship from a foreign university.
a) represented b) **needed** c) respected d) performed
70. White color **reflects** more light than the dark color.
a) absorbs b) receives c) **radiates** d) keeps

Section C: Reading Comprehension

III: Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow each passage by choosing the answer (a), (b), (c) or (d). Then, mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

PASSAGE ONE

Anxiety is a bitter feeling of nervousness, apprehension, fear, or worry. Some fears and worries are justified, such as worry about a loved **one** or in anticipation of taking a quiz, test, or other examination. The problem of anxiety can easily interfere with the sufferer's ability to sleep or **otherwise** function. **It is noteworthy that** teenagers are particularly susceptible to having irritability as a symptom of a number of emotional problems, including anxiety.

Anxiety may occur without a cause, or it may occur based on a real situation but may be out of proportion to what would normally be expected. Severe anxiety can have a serious impact on daily life. Anxiety can be accompanied by a variety of physical symptoms. Most commonly, these symptoms are related to the heart, lungs, nervous, and gastrointestinal systems. You may have an upset stomach, diarrhea, trouble breathing, feel as if you may faint or are having a heart stroke.

Questions:

71. In line 2, **one** refers to.....
a) **The people we like** b) The people we fear
c) The fear from anxiety d) The feelings we have
72. In line 4, **otherwise** means.....
a) **Any other** b) Many others
c) No other d) Few others



73. What is the **main idea** of the passage?

- a) Fear
- b) Apprehension
- c) Anxiety
- d) Nervousness

74. In line 4, **it is noteworthy that** can be replaced by:

- a) **It is worth noting that**
- b) It is necessary that
- c) It seems not to be valuable that
- d) It is probable that

75. Which statement is **not** correct about anxiety?

- a) Anxiety is not a welcome feeling.
- b) **Anxiety always occurs with a cause.**
- c) Anxiety may be a sign of emotional problems.
- d) Anxiety may not be in control sometimes.

76. According to the passage, anxiety is linked to all of the following EXCEPT.....

- a) The heart
- b) The nervous system
- c) The intestinal system
- d) **The joints**

77. An upset stomach refers to a stomach which.....

- a) functions appropriately
- b) works accurately
- c) **malfunctions**
- d) is not problematic

PASSAGE TWO

A new theory, which is known as the empathizing-systemizing (E-S) theory, claims that the female brain is **predominantly** hard-wired for empathy with others, but the male brain is **predominantly** hard-wired for understanding and building systems. Empathizing means the drive to identify another person's emotions and thoughts and to respond to **those** with an appropriate emotion. The empathizer intuitively **figures out** how people are feeling and thus how to treat **them** with care and sensitivity. Systemizing means the drive to analyze and explore a system, to extract underlying rules that govern the behavior of a system, and to construct systems.

The systemizer intuitively figures out how things work, or what the underlying rules are that control a system. Systems can be as varied as a pond, a vehicle, a computer, a plant, a library catalogue, a musical instrument, a math equation, or even an army unit. They all operate on inputs and deliver outputs, using rules.

According to this new theory, a person, whether male or female, has a particular brain type. There are three common brain types. For some individuals, empathizing is stronger than systemizing. This is called a brain of Type E, but we can also call it the female brain, because more females than males show this profile. For other individuals, systemizing is stronger than empathizing. This is called a brain of Type S, but we can also call it the male brain, because more males than females show this profile. Yet other individuals are equally strong in their systemizing and empathizing. This is called the balanced brain, or a brain of Type B.

Questions:

78. In line 2, **predominantly** means.....

- a) **Mostly**
- b) Partly
- c) Almost
- d) To some extent



79. In line 5, **them** refers to.....

- a) Emphasizers
- b) People's feelings
- c) **People**
- d) People's emotions

80. In line 5, **figure out** means.....

- a) Decide
- b) **Understand**
- c) Think
- d) Calculate

81. According to the passage, systems cannot.....

- a) Be varied
- b) Use rules
- c) Operate on inputs
- d) **Figure out how people are feeling**

82. In line 4, **those** refers to.....

- a) Persons
- b) **Emotions and thoughts**
- b) Male brains
- d) Female brains

83. What is the **main idea** of the passage?

- a) Brain
- b) People's emotions
- c) A theory about human kind
- d) **Male and female brain**

PASSAGE THREE

Autism is a brain development disorder that **impairs** social interaction and communication, and causes restricted and repetitive behavior, all starting before a child is three years old. This set of signs distinguishes autism from milder autism spectrum disorders (ASD) such as the Asperger syndrome.

Autism is highly heritable, although the genetics of autism are complex and it is generally unclear which genes are responsible. In rare cases, autism is strongly associated with agents that cause birth defects. Other proposed causes, such as childhood vaccines, are controversial and the vaccine hypotheses lack convincing scientific evidence. Most recent reviews estimate a prevalence of one to two cases per 1,000 people for autism, and about six per 1,000 for ASD, with ASD averaging a 4.3:1 male-to-female ratio. The number of people known to have autism has increased **dramatically** since the 1980s, at least partly due to changes in diagnostic practice; the question of whether actual prevalence has increased is unresolved.

Autism affects many parts of the brain; how this occurs is poorly understood. Parents usually notice signs in the first two years of their child's life. Early behavioral or cognitive intervention can help children gain self-care, social, and communicative skills. There is no cure. Few children with autism live independently after reaching adulthood, but some become successful, and an autistic culture has developed, with **some** seeking a cure and others believing that autism is a condition rather than a disorder.



Questions:

84. The passage mainly discusses.....
- a) Mental disorders b) **Autism**
c) Spectrum disorders d) Brain development
85. When does Autism start?
- a) When a child is three years old b) When a child is growing up
c) After a child is three years old d) **Before a child is three years old**
86. In line 1, **impair** means.....
- a) **Damage** b) Develop
c) Restrict d) Intervene
87. In line 17, **some** refers to.....
- a) Adults b) Behaviors
c) Cures d) **Children**
88. Which part of the body is mostly affected by Autism?
- a) Muscles b) Eyes
c) **The Brain** d) The Heart
89. In line 9, **dramatically** means.....
- a) Usually b) Suddenly
c) Monotonously d) **Increasingly**
90. Which one of the following words best introduces autism?
- a) A widespread disease b) A totally unknown disease
c) An incurable disease d) **A little known disease**

PASSAGE FOUR

Throughout history, the search for salt has played an important role in society. Where there was no salt near, it was brought from great distances. Thus, salt became one the most important articles of early trade. Records show that in areas of **scarcity**, salt was traded ounce for ounce for gold. Rome's major highway was called the Via Salaria, that is, the Salt Road. Along that road Roman soldiers transported salt crystals from the salt flats at Ostia up the Tiber River. In return, they received a salarium or salary, which was literary money paid to soldiers to buy salt. The old saying "**worth their salt**" which means to be valuable, derives from the custom of payment during the Empire. The caravan trade of the Sahara was also primarily an exchange of goods for salt. Among ancient peoples there, to eat salt with another person was an act of friendship. Slaves were often purchased with salt. Salt was so important in the Middle Ages that governments **retained** salt trade as a monopoly, or levied taxes on its purchase. By **then**, people's social rank was demonstrated by where they sat at the table, above or below the salt. Even today, in some remote regions of the world, salt is luxury item. In fact, in a few isolated areas of Southeast Asia and Africa, cakes made of salt are still used for money.

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91. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 (A) The old saying “worth their salt” (B) The Roman Empire
 (C) **Salt** (D) Ancient trade
92. The word “**scarcity**” in line ۳ could best be replaced by
 (A) influence (B) **deprivation**
 (C) demand (D) progress
93. What was the rate of exchange for salt and gold in areas where salt was a scarce commodity?
 (A) **One to one** (B) One to two
 (C) One to ten (D) One to sixteen
94. According to passage, where were salt flats located?
 (A) Rome (B) Tiber
 (C) **Ostia** (D) Salaria
95. What does the Latin word SALARIUM mean?
 (A) Salt (B) **Salary**
 (C) Soldiers (D) The Salt Road
96. If a man is “**worth his salt**” he is
 (A) a soldier (B) a thirsty person
 (C) **a valuable employee** (D) a highly paid worker
97. The word “**retained**” in the line 10 could best be replaced by which of the following?
 (A) **reserved** (B) transferred
 (C) denied (D) designated
98. Who enjoyed a monopoly on the sale of salt?
 (A) Soldiers of Roman Empire (B) Traders in the Sahara
 (C) **Governments in the Middle Ages** (D) People of high social rank
99. The word “**then**” in line 12 refers to
 (A) ancient times (B) the Roman Empire
 (C) **the Middle Ages** (D) early modern times
100. The word “**remote**” in the line 14 closest in meaning to
 (A) **distant** (B) prosperous
 (C) traditional (D) irresistible

Good Luck!