



# University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

## آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



تأ شماره	از شماره	تعداد سؤال	مواد امتحانی
۱۵	۱	۱۵	شنیداری
۳۵	۱۶	۲۰	گرامر
۴۵	۳۶	۱۰	واژگان
۷۰	۴۶	۲۵	درک مطلب
بخش E		یک موضوع از دو موضوع داده شده	نوشتاری

دوره آزمون: ۱۳۱



تعداد سؤالات: ۷۰ سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای + ۱ سؤال نوشتاری



تعداد صفحات سوال: ۱۱ صفحه



زمان پاسخگویی: ۱۱۰ دقیقه (۲۰ دقیقه بخش نوشتاری و ۹۰ دقیقه برای ۷۰ سؤال بقیه بخش‌ها)



تاریخ برگزاری: ۱۴۰۴/۰۹/۲۷



محل برگزاری: اصفهان، میدان آزادی، دانشگاه اصفهان، سه راه زبان، ساختمان شهید بهشتی



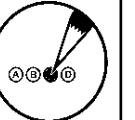
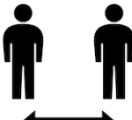
ساختمان شهید بهشتی

نام و نام خانوادگی: .....

شماره دانشجویی: .....

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی: .....

دانشگاه/دانشکده: .....



۱) کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود. پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پررنگ در بیضی مربوط علامت گذاری شود.

۲) لطفاً در دفترچه سؤالات و ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.

۳) فرایند برگزاری آزمون به شرح زیر است: در ابتدا بخش نوشتاری به مدت ۲۰ دقیقه انجام خواهد شد. سپس بخش شنیداری و پس از آن بخش‌های دیگر. مدت زمان بخش شنیداری و دیگر بخش‌ها، ۹۰ دقیقه می باشد. مدت زمان کل آزمون از زمان شروع بخش نوشتاری ۱۱۰ دقیقه می باشد.

۴) این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.

۵) این آزمون شامل ۷۰ سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای به علاوه بخش نوشتاری می باشد. همه سؤالات بخشهای شنیداری، گرامر، واژگان و درک مطلب نمره مساوی دارند. هر سؤال ۱.۲۹ نمره از ۹۰ دارد. بخش نوشتاری ۱۰ نمره از ۱۰۰ نمره دارد. نمره کلی آزمون از ۱۰۰ محاسبه می شود:  $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$

۶) در بخش نوشتاری آزمون باید یکی از دو موضوع داده شده را انتخاب کرده و حدود ۱۵۰ کلمه در مدت زمان ۲۰ دقیقه درباره آن بنویسید.

۷) دفترچه سؤالات، بدون احتساب صفحه حاضر، ۱۱ صفحه دارد. یک برگ پاسخنامه برای سؤالات چهارگزینه‌ای 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.

۸) نمرات به صورت کارنامه، حداکثر تا ۷۲ ساعت بعد در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی [ulc.ui.ac.ir](http://ulc.ui.ac.ir) اعلام خواهد شد.

۹) هرگونه نظر در خصوص آزمون و یا تذکر اشکال احتمالی را می توانید به ایمیل مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان به نشانی [ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com](mailto:ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com) ارسال فرمایید.

۱۰) به عنوان نمونه سؤال، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، و صرفاً پس از اتمام آزمون، می توانید دفترچه سؤالات را به همراه خود ببرید.

۱۱) کلید اولیه سؤالات پس از آزمون در کانال ایتای مرکز زبان آموزی قرار می گیرد. اگر در هنگام آزمون، پاسخ هر سوال را علاوه بر درج در پاسخنامه، در کنار هر سؤال 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.

۱۲) قبل و بعد از آزمون، همه تلاش برای به حداکثر رساندن میزان روایی و پایایی آزمون انجام می شود. پس از آزمون نیز، تک تک سؤالات مورد بررسی قرار می گیرد و اگر سؤالی دارای استانداردهای آزمون سازی نباشد حذف می شود و نمره آن به دیگر سؤالات اضافه می شود.

۱۳) ۸۰ دوره دفترچه سؤالات، فایل صوتی و کلید آزمونهای گذشته به صورت رایگان در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی وجود دارد. برای ایجاد انگیزه جهت مطالعه این آرشیو ارزنده، در هر دوره آزمون، تعداد ۱۰ سؤال از سؤالات دوره‌های گذشته انتخاب خواهد شد. برای دسترسی به این آرشیو، به سایت مرکز مراجعه نمایید یا از طریق لینک مستقیم [b2n.ir/uiiept\\_archive](http://b2n.ir/uiiept_archive) دانلود نمایید.

۱۴) جهت اطمینان از عدم به همراه داشتن هر گونه وسیله الکترونیک، با استفاده از ابزار تشخیص وسایل الکترونیک، در هنگام ورود به جلسه و نیز در هنگام برگزاری آزمون، بررسی‌های لازم انجام می شود.

۱۵) پس از اعلام نمرات، سامانه نمرات اتوماتیک بسته می شود و امکان هیچ گونه تغییر نمره وجود نخواهد داشت.

برای شما داوطلبین گرامی، آرزوی موفقیت داریم.

## 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 ۱ تا ۱۵ را در پاسخنامه علامت بزنید. فایل صوتی تنها یک بار پخش خواهد شد.



### Section A: Questions 1-10

#### Short Conversations



#### 1) What does the woman imply?

- A) The speaker didn't stay on topic.
- B) The speaker arrived late.
- C) The audience was confused.
- D) The seminar was cancelled.

#### 2) What does the man suggest?

- A) The technician works too quickly.
- B) The woman should call another technician
- C) The report is no longer needed.
- D) The woman may need to wait longer.

#### 3) What does the woman mean?

- A) She wasn't qualified for the position.
- B) She has too many responsibilities already.
- C) She hopes to apply again next year.
- D) She didn't know about the promotion.

#### 4) What does the man imply?

- A) He has completed every part of the review.
- B) Only one section still needs attention.
- C) The budget is incorrect overall
- D) He hasn't started reviewing the proposal.

#### 5) What does the woman suggest?

- A) The professor is unavailable now.
- B) The professor is avoiding phone calls.
- C) The voicemail system is broken.
- D) The professor cancelled her trip.

#### 6) What does the man mean?

- A) He wrote the proposal very quickly.
- B) He has not finished the proposal.
- C) The proposal was written by someone else.
- D) He revised the proposal several times.

#### 7) What does the woman imply?

- A) He didn't miss anything significant.
- B) He should have been at the meeting.
- C) The meeting was unexpectedly long.
- D) There were major policy changes.

#### 8) What does the man mean?

- A) They already have enough volunteers.
- B) The turnout will be smaller this year.
- C) The event should be cancelled.
- D) They should recruit more volunteers.

#### 9) What does the woman imply?

- A) He should update the system.
- B) The laptop has recurring issues.
- C) He is using the wrong software.
- D) He exaggerated the problem.

#### 10) What does the man imply?

- A) The article is already too short.
- B) The woman should rewrite it from scratch.
- C) The woman must remove a lot of content.
- D) The editor made a mistake.

## Section B: Questions 11-15

### Lecture



#### 11) What is the primary focus of the lecture?

- A) The history of anthropology as a discipline
- B) Methods and concepts used in cultural anthropology to understand human societies
- C) The differences between anthropology and sociology
- D) The impact of technology on traditional cultures

#### 12) What is ethnography?

- A) A method of analyzing statistical data
- B) A way of conducting laboratory experiments
- C) An immersive fieldwork method to study cultures from within
- D) A theoretical approach to studying historical texts

#### 13) What can be inferred about cultural relativism from the lecture?

- A) It involves judging cultures based on one's own cultural standards.
- B) It helps anthropologists understand cultures without imposing their own biases.
- C) It focuses on comparing cultures to find commonalities.
- D) It is used primarily to study historical rather than contemporary cultures.

#### 14) How is the lecture organized?

- A) By discussing the historical development of anthropology first
- B) By presenting different methods and concepts used in cultural anthropology
- C) By comparing cultural anthropology with other social sciences
- D) By focusing on specific case studies of cultural practices

#### 15) Why does the professor discuss rituals in the Lecture?

- A) To explain their role in marking important life events and maintaining social order
- B) To compare them with scientific methods of research
- C) To detail the history of ritual practices across different cultures
- D) To discuss how rituals have become obsolete in modern societies



### Note-taking Box

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## 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 animals ... on other animals or plants.**

- A) feed                      B) feeds                      C) feeding                      D) fed

**17) Cubism was the result ... a gradual process of change.**

- A) on                      B) with                      C) in                      D) of

**18) Supernovas are caused ... a star dies.**

- A) as when                      B) that                      C) when                      D) it is

**19) Many mental disorders are believed to result from a combination of emotional, ... and biological factors.**

- A) society                      B) social                      C) socially                      D) to be social

**20) The hormone insulin controls the amount of sugar in the blood ... energy for the body.**

- A) provide                      B) provides                      C) provided                      D) which provides

**21) ... forms of life, the most varied are the insects.**

- A) All are                      B) All                      C) They are all                      D) Of all

**22) Carbonated beverages became popular in 1832 after ... an apparatus for charging water with carbon dioxide gas.**

- A) invented John Mathews                      C) John Mathews invented  
B) inventing John Mathews                      D) John Mathews inventing

**23) The principal was ... angry that I didn't dare to speak to him about our dormitory.**

- A) such                      B) so                      C) such an                      D) too

**24) After the accident, she ... for several minutes.**

- A) stood shaking                      C) was standing and shaken  
B) stood in shaking                      D) was standing to shake

**25) ... used for making decisions in the business world, but also for forecasting and planning.**

- A) Computers are used                      C) Only computers are used  
B) Not only are computers                      D) Not only computers are used



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

- 26) Methane is a odorless burning gas and is the main ingredient of natural gas.  
A B C D
- 27) Tea did not become popular in Europe until the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century when it has been  
A B C  
first imported to England and Holland.  
D
- 28) Modern digital synthesizers. Based on microprocessors, are virtually unlimited in  
A B  
the number and range of musical sounds it produce.  
C D
- 29) Large commercial fishing vessels are equipped to clean, packaging, and freeze the fish  
A B C  
that they catch at sea.  
D
- 30) The researcher was desperately trying to complete his experiment when the new director  
A B  
puts an end to scientific expenditures.  
C D
- 31) If you don't register before the last day of regular registration, you paying a late fee.  
A B C D
- 32) He was asked to lead the group in song even though he had the worse voice of all those  
A B  
who were there.  
C D
- 33) I hope that by this time next year, you will be forgetting all your present troubles and  
A B C  
will have begun your new business.  
D
- 34) Ernest Hemingway, a famous writer, has created many novels which most of them  
A B  
have been translated into several languages.  
C D
- 35) On cool September afternoon, a number of boys went mountain climbing but  
A B  
unfortunately two of them were lost in the deep snow.  
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) As he became more famous, it was more difficult for him to ... newspaper reporters.

- A) regret                      B) realize                      C) settle                      D) avoid

37) The complicated instructions for building the machine ... him.

- A) astonished                      B) deserved                      C) puzzled                      D) complained

38) Nowadays there is a general disbelief in the idea that some people are ....

- A) courageous                      B) religious                      C) scholars                      D) witches

39) The board did not even consider my application, which I thought was rather ....

- A) unfair                      B) impractical                      C) restful                      D) worried

40) The hijacker kept the pilot on board the plane as a ....

- A) damage                      B) hostage                      C) luggage                      D) package

### Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) Some politicians are so eloquent that their speaking ability alone gets them elected to office.

- A) articulate                      B) prolific                      C) speculative                      D) retrospective

42) Peoples aspirations are often based on what they think they deserve.

- A) longings                      B) perspectives                      C) hypotheses                      D) inferences

43) English prevails in transportation and media.

- A) predominates                      B) preserves                      C) resembles                      D) abandon

44) The accountant is scrupulous in recording expenses.

- A) reckless                      B) diligent                      C) inaccurate                      D) dishonest

45) The government has pledged itself to reduce bureaucracy.

- A) tried                      B) strived                      C) avoided                      D) promised

## Part D: Reading Comprehension

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



### Reading 1

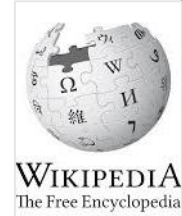
Mao Zedong was a Chinese politician, communist revolutionary, and political theorist who founded the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949 and led the country from its establishment until his death in 1976. Mao served as chairman of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) from 1943 until his death, and as the party's *de facto* leader from 1935. His theories, which he advocated as a Chinese adaptation of Marxism–Leninism, are known as Maoism.



Born to a peasant family in Shaoshan, Hunan, Mao studied in Changsha and was influenced by the 1911 Revolution and ideas of Chinese nationalism and anti-imperialism. He was introduced to Marxism while working as a librarian at Peking University, and later participated in the May Fourth Movement of 1919. In 1921, Mao became a founding member of the CCP. After the start of the Chinese Civil War between the Kuomintang (KMT) and CCP, Mao led the failed Autumn Harvest Uprising in Hunan in 1927, and in 1931 founded the Jiangxi Soviet. He helped build the Chinese Red Army, and developed a strategy of guerilla warfare. In 1935, Mao became leader of the CCP during the Long March, a military retreat to the Yan'an Soviet in Shaanxi, where the party began rebuilding its forces. The CCP allied with the KMT in the Second United Front at the start of the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937, but the civil war resumed after Japan's surrender in 1945. In 1949, Mao's forces defeated **the Nationalist government**, which withdrew to Taiwan.

On 1 October 1949, Mao proclaimed the foundation of the PRC, a one-party state controlled by the CCP. He initiated land redistribution and industrialization campaigns, suppressed political opponents, intervened in the Korean War, and oversaw the ideological Hundred Flowers and Anti-Rightist Campaigns. From 1958 to 1962, Mao oversaw the Great Leap Forward, a campaign which aimed to rapidly collectivize agriculture and industrialize the country. It failed, and resulted in the Great Chinese Famine. In 1966, Mao launched the Cultural Revolution, which was marked by violent class struggle, destruction of historical artifacts, and Mao's cult of personality. From the late 1950s, Mao's foreign policy was dominated by a political split with the Soviet Union, and in the 1970s he began establishing relations with the United States. In 1976, Mao died of a heart attack. He was initially succeeded by Hua Guofeng, then in 1978 by Deng Xiaoping. The CCP's official evaluation of Mao's legacy both praises him and acknowledges mistakes in his later years.

Mao's policies resulted in a vast number of deaths, with tens of millions of victims of famine, political persecution, prison labour and executions, and his regime has been described as totalitarian. Mao has also been credited with transforming China from a semi-colony to a major world power and advancing literacy, women's rights, basic healthcare, education, and life expectancy. In modern China, he is widely regarded as a national hero who liberated the country from imperialism. He became an ideological leader within the international communist movement, inspiring various Maoist organizations.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در دانشنامه آزاد ویکی پدیا (Wikipedia) است.  
 ✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۵ دسامبر ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۸ دسامبر ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.  
 ✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mao\\_Zedong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mao_Zedong)

**46) Which campaign aimed to collectivize agriculture and industrialize China rapidly?**

- A) The Hundred Flowers Campaign
- B) The Great Leap Forward
- C) The Anti-Rightist Campaign
- D) The Cultural Revolution

**47) What was one of Mao's key strategies during the Chinese Civil War?**

- A) Conventional warfare
- B) Diplomatic negotiations
- C) Guerilla warfare
- D) Economic sanctions

**48) How did Mao's foreign policy change in the 1970s?**

- A) He established relations with the United States.
- B) He focused solely on the Soviet Union.
- C) He withdrew from international affairs.
- D) He formed alliances with European countries.

**49) What significant event did Mao proclaim on October 1, 1949?**

- A) The start of the Cultural Revolution
- B) The end of the Chinese Civil War
- C) The beginning of land redistribution
- D) The foundation of the People's Republic of China

**50) What does the words "the Nationalist government" refer to in the second paragraph of the passage?**

- A) The Kuomintang (KMT)
- B) The government of Taiwan
- C) The Chinese Communist Party
- D) The Soviet Union

**51) What does the passage suggest about Mao's relationship with the Soviet Union?**

- A) It was always cooperative and friendly.
- B) It was marked by significant political differences.
- C) It had no impact on Chinese policies.
- D) It was primarily focused on economic cooperation.

**52) What can be inferred about the impact of the Cultural Revolution?**

- A) It led to a period of stability in China.
- B) It was a minor event in Mao's leadership.
- C) It caused significant social upheaval and destruction.
- D) It was widely supported by the Chinese population.

**53) What position did Mao Zedong hold in the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)?**

- A) Founder
- B) Member of Parliament
- C) General Secretary
- D) Chairman



**54) What overall impact did Mao Zedong have on China's status in the world?**

- A) He diminished China's global influence.
- B) He isolated China from international relations.
- C) He focused solely on internal affairs.
- D) He transformed China into a major world power.

## Reading 2



Inside a massive factory in the industrial district of Curitiba, Brazil, millions of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes are breeding in a climate-controlled room filled with mesh cages. Every week, the facility produces more than 80 million mosquito eggs.

At the heart of this effort is Luciano Moreira, a soft-spoken agricultural engineer and

entomologist, who opened the factory in July as part of an effort to fight mosquito-borne illnesses in the country. At the Curitiba facility, mosquitoes are infected with a bacterium called *Wolbachia*, which curbs the transmission of harmful human pathogens. Their offspring are being released in Brazilian cities to help to control dengue, a deadly viral disease transmitted mainly by *A. aegypti*.

Until recently, *Wolbachia*-carrying mosquitoes were released only as part of small-scale research projects.

The new factory marks a shift towards nationwide adoption of the method after Brazil's federal government recognized it as an official public-health measure to combat dengue and other mosquito-borne diseases. People credit Moreira for making the case.

"He has succeeded not only in carrying out the academic work, running experiments to demonstrate the model's effectiveness, but also in convincing political decision-makers to implement the technology," says Pedro Lagerblad de Oliveira, a molecular entomologist at Brazil's Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. "This is a skill that not all scientists have."

Moreira's interest in mosquitoes started in the late 1990s, when he was a postdoctoral fellow in the laboratory of molecular entomologist Marcelo Jacobs-Lorena, then at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. There, Moreira contributed to the development of the first mosquito genetically engineered to block malaria transmission.

Several years later, he joined the lab of entomologist Scott O'Neill at Monash University in Melbourne, Australia, as a visiting scholar. O'Neill's team had managed to infect *A. aegypti* with *Wolbachia*, a relatively harmless bacterium that infects reproductive cells in many arthropod species. Moreira set out to test whether *Wolbachia* affected the insects' ability to transmit human pathogens. It did. *Wolbachia*-carrying mosquitoes were less likely to pick up dengue from blood containing the virus than were uninfected ones. Scientists don't yet understand the mechanism, but the bacterium might be competing

with the virus for resources or it could be stimulating the production of antiviral proteins. The researchers found that it had the same protective effect against other viruses as well.

O'Neill started field testing the mosquitoes in Australia, and Moreira returned to Brazil for a research position at the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation in Belo Horizonte, a scientific institute affiliated with the country's health ministry. He assembled a small team to start tests in Brazil. "Mosquitoes were first produced in a kind of artisanal way in a tiny, heated room, using pipettes and manual processes," Moreira says. But convincing public-health authorities to release millions of mosquitoes into their cities was a tough sell. "This is never going to work," Moreira recalls one health official in Niterói saying. But after he explained that the strategy had already curbed dengue in other locations, the official came around. And their decision paid off. Dengue incidence in Niterói has dropped by 89% since the mosquitoes were introduced.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله نیچر (Nature) است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۸ دسامبر ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۸ دسامبر ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-025-03844-5>

**55) What was the significance of the mosquitoes being infected with Wolbachia?**

- A) It made them more aggressive.
- B) It helped them survive in urban environments.
- C) It reduced their ability to transmit diseases.
- D) It increased their reproductive rate.

**56) What bacterium is used to infect the mosquitoes at the facility?**

- A) Malaria
- B) Aedes
- C) Wolbachia
- D) Zika

**57) What does the phrase "the heart of this effort" imply about Moreira's role?**

- A) He is a minor contributor to the project.
- B) He is central to the initiative's success.
- C) He is primarily focused on research.
- D) He is responsible for funding the project.

**58) What significant change occurred regarding the release of Wolbachia-carrying mosquitoes?**

- A) They are being produced on a larger, nationwide scale.
- B) They are now released only in rural areas.
- C) They are no longer considered effective.
- D) They are being replaced by genetically modified insects.

**59) What can be inferred about the role of Luciano Moreira in the project?**

- A) He was primarily a researcher with no leadership role.
- B) He played a crucial role in both scientific and political aspects.
- C) He was opposed to using genetically engineered mosquitoes.
- D) He did not have any significant impact on the project's success.

**60) What was the outcome of releasing the mosquitoes in Niterói?**

- A) Dengue incidence dropped by 89%.
- B) The dengue incidence increased.
- C) The strategy was deemed ineffective.
- D) The mosquitoes were banned.

**61) What is a synonym for the word "curbed" as used in last paragraph of the passage?**

- A) Increased
- B) Reduced
- C) Ignored
- D) Expanded

**62) What does the passage imply about the challenges faced by Moreira when introducing the mosquitoes?**

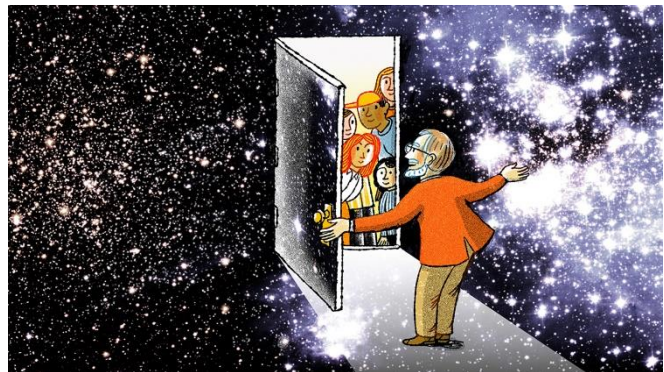
- A) Public health authorities were immediately supportive.
- B) The technology was widely accepted without question.
- C) There were no logistical issues in releasing the mosquitoes.
- D) There was skepticism and resistance from some officials.

**63) What was Moreira's role in the development of mosquito-borne disease control methods?**

- A) He conducted research in Australia.
- B) He opened the factory in Curitiba.
- C) He led the political advocacy for the technology.
- D) He designed the laboratory equipment.

## Reading 3

For most of my educational and professional life, I pursued a fairly standard trajectory. A bachelor's degree in physics and astronomy, a master's in optical physics, and a Ph.D. in astronomy prepared me for a postdoctoral fellowship and subsequent work as a scientist at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center. I moved on to a visiting professorship and then



a research professorship at Tufts University. I thought I was well on my way to a stable career as an astronomer. Then it stalled, and my second life beckoned.

The turning point came in 2008, 18 years after I got my Ph.D., when my luck securing grants dried up. It can happen to any of us, and that was my year. Over the next 2 years, I applied for several more grants, hoping that I could sustain my career in academia, but none got funded. In the meantime, I began considering options beyond the hallowed halls.

During those years, I spent a summer teaching a high school astronomy course, worked on a book about the Milky Way, and served as a subject matter expert for an online textbook project. Yet, for the most part, I was either unemployed or severely underemployed. It was hard to not feel disappointed and frustrated. I wondered whether my hard-earned scientific background would ever be put to good use again.

That's when my community service paid off. For several years, starting before I left my university post, I had been volunteering in the local public school system, serving as a member of a council dedicated to making sure that the educational environment was safe, welcoming, and enriching. So, when a physics teaching opportunity opened up in the high school, the principal—who knew me through my volunteer work—asked whether I would like to apply. I had truly relished teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels, so I was happy to dive into teaching high school students. Besides, the salary was decent enough—certainly more than an adjunct college professor makes.

Now, 7 years later, I am glad my career path took **this unexpected turn**. Making the adjustment felt like a new and exciting challenge, not a downgrade in my prospects. In some ways, teaching high school students has been even more rewarding than my college-level teaching. I teach physics and occasional astronomy-related courses at levels that are typically more rigorous than the introductory courses I was teaching at Tufts. I also get to interact with my high school students in a more personal way, as the class sizes are smaller and I see the students more often over the course of the year. Yes, they are still teenagers who are prone to lapses in their executive functioning and who can manifest a fair degree of silliness and drama. But they also can be delightful, especially if given a chance to express themselves. I particularly enjoy mentoring students as they conceive and carry out research projects that they can then present in competition. For me, the experience is surprisingly similar to mentoring undergraduate and graduate students, and it is just as rewarding.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله ساینس (Science) است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۱ ژانویه ۲۰۱۸ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۸ دسامبر ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.science.org/content/article/my-second-life-high-school-teacher>

**64) What overall theme can be identified in the author's story?**

- A) The unpredictability of career paths
- B) The superiority of scientific research over teaching
- C) The importance of pursuing advanced degrees
- D) The challenges of community service

**65) How does the author describe their feelings about teaching high school students?**

- A) It is less rewarding than college teaching.
- B) It is a downgrade in career prospects.
- C) It is a new and exciting challenge.
- D) It is a frustrating experience.

**66) What role did community service play in the author's career transition?**

- A) It provided funding for their research.
- B) It led to a teaching opportunity.
- C) It discouraged them from teaching.
- D) It was unrelated to their career.

**67) How did the author feel about their situation after applying for several grants?**

- A) Optimistic about future opportunities
- B) Indifferent to their career path
- C) Excited about new possibilities
- D) Disappointed and frustrated

**68) What can be inferred about the author's feelings towards their previous career as a scientist?**

- A) They regret their choice to become a scientist.
- B) They feel their scientific background is still valuable.
- C) They believe science is less important than teaching.
- D) They have completely abandoned their scientific interests.

**69) What does the phrase "this unexpected turn" refer to in the last paragraph of the passage? The author's ....**

- A) transition to high school teaching
- C) decision to leave academia

B) initial career path

D) experience at NASA

**70) What event marked the turning point in the author's career?**

- A) Receiving a postdoctoral fellowship
- B) Securing a stable position at Tufts University
- C) Difficulty in securing research grants
- D) Transitioning to community service



## Part E: Writing

Choose one of the following topics and write an essay about it. Write for at least 150 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? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.

B) The working week should be shorter and workers should have a longer weekend. 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.



# دوره‌ها و آزمون‌های بسندگی دانشجویان دکتری

## مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان

زمستان ۱۴۰۴



**دوره توانمندسازی**  
**۱۰۰ ساعته بسندگی زبان انگلیسی**

چهار دوره ویژه دانشجویان دکتری

ثبت نام دوره

۰۲۱۳۷۹۳۳۲۲۲۲۳  
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1 دوره آمادگی بسندگی دکتری

2 دوره آموزش گرامر

3 دوره توانمندسازی نگارش و ویرایش متون آکادمیک به زبان انگلیسی

4 دوره توانمندسازی ترجمه مقالات علمی به زبان انگلیسی





**دوره آفلاین حل تست بسندگی**  
**زبان انگلیسی ۹۰ ساعته**

ویژه دانشجویان دکتری

ثبت نام دوره

۰۲۱۳۷۹۳۳۲۲۲۲۳  
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1 حل تست درک مطلب و واژگان

2 حل تست گرامر

3 حل تست آزمون‌های ادوار گذشته بسندگی مرکز زبان





**مراحل ثبت نام و مصاحبه**  
**دوره ۱۰۰ ساعته توانمندسازی**  
**بسندگی زبان انگلیسی**

1 ثبت نام در سایت مرکز

1- شرکت در یک دوره آزمون بسندگی دانشگاه اصفهان پیش از ثبت نام در دوره ۱۰۰ ساعته ضرورت دارد.  
2- در وبسایت مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان به نشانی [ulc.ui.ac.ir](http://ulc.ui.ac.ir) بر موی کشویی ثبت نام آفلاین کلیک کنید.  
3- ثبت نام کاربری مرکز را انتخاب و سپس بر روی تصویر کلیک کنید.  
4- با انتخاب مرکز زبان آموزی در موضوع پرداخت و سپس بسته ۱۰۰ ساعته بسندگی زبان انگلیسی ثبت نام خود را تا مرحله دریافت رسید ثبت نام ادامه دهید.

2 فعالسازی بسته ۱۰۰ ساعته

1- رسید پرداخت خود را به پست الکترونیکی مرکز به نشانی [ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com](mailto:ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com) ارسال کرده و درخواست فعالسازی بسته ۱۰۰ ساعته را ایمیل نمایید.  
2- طی نهایتاً ۲۴ ساعت کاری پیامک حاوی لینک و نام کاربری و رمز عبور برای شما ارسال می گردد.

3 مطالعه و بررسی دوره و درخواست مصاحبه

1- پس از فعالسازی دوره به مطالعه، بررسی دقیق و یادداشت برداری دوره پرداخته و آمادگی کامل را جهت ارزیابی و مصاحبه کتبی نمایید.  
2- از تاریخ ثبت نام شما می بایست حداقل یک ماه گذشته باشد تا بتوانید درخواست مصاحبه در تاریخ های ۱۵ یا ۳۰ هر ماه را ارسال کنید.  
3- دو الی سه روز پیش از تاریخ های ۱۵ یا ۳۰ هر ماه درخواست مصاحبه دوره ۱۰۰ ساعته را به پست الکترونیکی مرکز به نشانی [ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com](mailto:ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com) ایمیل کنید. در این مرحله حتماً رسید ثبت نام خود را نیز پیوست نمایید.

4 تعیین زمان مصاحبه

• طبق زمانبندی های موجود ایمیل شما پاسخ داده می شود و تاریخ، ساعت و سایر اطلاعات مرتبط با مصاحبه برای شما ایمیل می شود.  
• خواهشمند است ایمیل خود را مدام چک کنید چراکه اطلاعات مربوط به مصاحبه برای شما ایمیل می شود.

5 مصاحبه و ارزیابی

1- طبق زمانبندی مشخص شده در جلسه مصاحبه حضور پیدا نمایید و در ابتدا خود را به انگلیسی معرفی نموده (۵ دقیقه)  
2- سپس به سؤالاتی که درباره ی محتوای دوره از شما می پرسند پاسخ دهید.  
3- چنانچه مصاحبه شما موفقیت آمیز باشد طی چند روز کاری مدرک پایان دوره برای شما صادر می شود.  
4- اگر مصاحبه شما ناموفق باشد، برای مطالعه بیشتر دوره و سپس مصاحبه مجدد به شما زمان داده خواهد شد.

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**مراحل ثبت نام و مصاحبه**  
**دوره ۹۰ ساعته حل تست**

1 ساخت و تکمیل پروفایل در سایت مرکز

1- در وبسایت مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان به نشانی [ulc.ui.ac.ir](http://ulc.ui.ac.ir) بر موی کشویی ثبت نام کلیک کنید.  
2- از منوی بالا سمت چپ بر گزینه ثبت نام کلیک کنید و اطلاعات ضروری را وارد نمایید (چنانچه از قبل در سایت [ulc.ui.ac.ir](http://ulc.ui.ac.ir) ثبت نام کرده اید نیازی به انجام این مرحله نیست).  
3- وارد حساب کاربری خود شوید و در قسمت پروفایل تمام اطلاعات خواست شده را تکمیل نمایید.

2 ثبت نام در دوره

در حساب کاربری خود وارد صفحه اصلی شده و دوره آفلاین حل تست بسندگی (۹۰ ساعت) را از میان دوره های موجود ببیند کرده و ثبت نام را انجام دهید.

3 فعالسازی بسته ۹۰ ساعته

1- رسید پرداخت خود را به پست الکترونیکی مرکز به نشانی [ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com](mailto:ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com) ارسال کرده و درخواست فعالسازی بسته ۹۰ ساعته را ایمیل نمایید.  
2- طی نهایتاً ۲۴ ساعت کاری پیامک حاوی لینک و نام کاربری و رمز عبور برای شما ارسال می گردد.

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# ۱۰۰ ساعته بسندگی زبان انگلیسی

مصاحبه دوره توانمندسازی

شرکت در یک دوره آزمون بسندگی دانشگاه اصفهان پیش از ثبت نام در دوره ۱۰۰ ساعته ضرورت دارد.

## 01 مرحله اول معرفی و پیگیری

این بخش از مصاحبه شامل **حداقل ۵ دقیقه** مقدمه به زبان انگلیسی است. برای معرفی خود باید از موارد زیر استفاده نمایید:

- بیوگرافی، معرفی دانشگاه، دانشکده، گروه آموزشی، رشته و گرایش تحصیلی
- علایق پژوهشی، مقالات چاپ شده و کنفرانس ها
- پایان نامه ارشد، پروپوزال دکتری
- شغل، پروژه های کاری یا وظایف مربوطه

در نظر داشته باشید در جلسه مصاحبه امکان رزروانی از متن را پیش نوشته برای گرایش مرحله اول وجود ندارد. متقاضیان می توانند تنها چند کلمه کلیدی و ایتم مطالب را یادداشت کنند و در جلسه مصاحبه استفاده کنند.

## 02 مرحله دوم محتوای دوره

این بخش از مصاحبه به زبان فارسی است و از محتوای دوره ۱۰۰ ساعته از شما سؤالاتی پرسیده می شود. لازم است که متقاضی از تکنیک ها و نکات آموزش داده شده خلاصه نویسی کرده و در مصاحبه تسلط کافی داشته باشد.

راهنمای ثبت نام در دوره توانمندسازی ۱۰۰ ساعته بسندگی زبان انگلیسی جایگزین مصاحبه را در بخش اطلاعیه های سایت مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان مطالعه نمایید.

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# مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان

- مشاوره تخصصی زبان
- به صورت تلفنی و رایگان
- یکشنبه و سه شنبه ها ساعت ۹ تا ۱۲ قبل از ظهر

آزمون های زبان داخلی و خارجی:

(IELTS, TOEFL, PTE, SAT, GRE, MSRT, MCHE, UIEPT, EPT, TOLIMO, MHLE, OPI, OET, MELAB, iTEP, Cambridge Exams (KET, PET, FCE, CAP, CPE), and TOEIC)

دوره های مکالمه، ترجمه، بحث، دوره های ترمیک کودک، نوجوان و بزرگسال، کلاس ها و آزمون بسندگی دانشجویان دکتری، زبان عمومی، مقاله نویسی و ...

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# مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان برگزار می کند:

## ۶ دوره آزمون بسندگی زمستان ۱۴۰۴

ردیف	تاریخ	دوره آزمون
۱	پنجشنبه ۱۱ دی	۱۳۲
۲	پنجشنبه ۱۸ دی	۱۳۳
۳	پنجشنبه ۲ بهمن	۱۳۴
۴	پنجشنبه ۳۰ بهمن	۱۳۵
۵	پنجشنبه ۷ اسفند	۱۳۶
۶	پنجشنبه ۱۴ اسفند	۱۳۷

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# برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان (UIEPT)

## پنجشنبه ۱۱ دی ۱۴۰۴

۰۳۱۳۷۹۳۲۱-۲۳

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محل برگزاری آزمون: دانشگاه اصفهان، دانشکده زبانهای خارجی مرکز زبان آموزی، ساختمان شهید بهشتی

جهت دریافت آدرس از نشان اسکن کنید:

جزئیات بیشتر در بخش اخبار و اطلاعیه های سایت