



# University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

## آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



تا شماره	از شماره	تعداد سؤال	مواد امتحانی
15	1	15	شنیداری
35	16	20	گرامر
45	36	10	واژگان
70	46	25	درک مطلب
بخش E		یک موضوع از دو موضوع داده شده	نوشتاری

**94** دوره آزمون:

**تعداد سؤالات: 70 سؤال چهار گزینه ای + 1 سؤال نوشتاری**

**تعداد صفحات: 12 صفحه**

**زمان پاسخگویی: 110 دقیقه**

**تاریخ برگزاری: 1403/01/30**

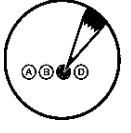
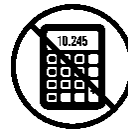
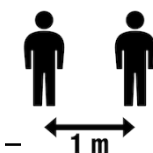
**محل برگزاری: اصفهان، میدان آزادی، دانشگاه اصفهان، سه راه زبان، ساختمان شهید بهشتی**

نام و نام خانوادگی: .....

شماره دانشجویی: .....

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی: .....

دانشگاه/دانشکده: .....



- 1) کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود.
- 2) پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پررنگ در بیضی مربوط علامت گذاری شود.
- 3) لطفاً در دفترچه سؤالات و ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.
- 4) این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.
- 6) این آزمون شامل 70 سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای به علاوه بخش نوشتاری می‌باشد. همه سؤالات بخشهای شنیداری، گرامر، واژگان و درک مطلب نمره مساوی دارند. هر سؤال 1.29 نمره از 90 دارد. بخش نوشتاری 10 نمره از 100 نمره دارد.
- 7) نمره کلی آزمون از 100 محاسبه می‌شود:  $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$
- 8) در بخش نوشتاری آزمون باید یکی از دو موضوع داده شده را انتخاب کرده و حدود 150 کلمه در مدت زمان 20 دقیقه درباره آن بنویسید.
- 9) 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 می‌توانید از صفحه پشت پاسخنامه نوشتاری استفاده کنید.
- 10) نمرات به صورت کارنامه، حداکثر تا 72 ساعت بعد در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی [ulc.ui.ac.ir](http://ulc.ui.ac.ir) اعلام خواهد شد.
- 11) هرگونه نظر در خصوص آزمون و یا تذکر اشکال احتمالی را می‌توانید به ایمیل مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان به نشانی [ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com](mailto:ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com) ارسال فرمایید.
- 12) به عنوان نمونه سؤال، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، و صرفاً پس از اتمام آزمون، می‌توانید دفترچه سؤالات را به همراه خود ببرید.
- 13) کلید اولیه سؤالات پس از آزمون در کانال ایتری مرکز زبان آموزی قرار می‌گیرد. اگر در هنگام آزمون، پاسخ هر سوال را علاوه بر درج در پاسخنامه، در کنار هر سؤال هم بگذارید، پس از آزمون هم می‌توانید نمره خود را محاسبه نمایید و هم اشکالات خود را ملاحظه نمایید. این امر جنبه یادگیری هم دارد.
- 14) قبل و بعد از آزمون، همه تلاش برای به حداکثر رساندن میزان روایی و پایایی آزمون انجام می‌شود. پس از آزمون نیز، عملکرد شرکت کنندگان در تک تک سؤالات مورد بررسی قرار می‌گیرد و اگر سؤالی دارای استانداردهای آزمون سازی نباشد حذف می‌شود.
- 15) دوره دفترچه سؤالات 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 10 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/uiept\\_archive](http://b2n.ir/uiept_archive) دانلود نمایید.
- 16) 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 می‌شود.

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 سوالات 1 تا 15 را در پاسخنامه علامت بزنید. فایل صوتی تنها یک بار پخش خواهد شد.



### Section A: Questions 1-10

### Short Conversations

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

- A) He would like some coffee      C) He needs to drink something to stop his coughing.  
B) He wants to stop drinking coffee.      D) A drink seems like a good idea.

#### 2) What does the woman mean? ....

- A) She would prefer a sunny day.      C) She would like a place that is not so loud.  
B) The park is too crowded.      D) She cannot walk because she is too old.

#### 3) What does the woman suggest to the man? ....

- A) He should open an account.      C) He should try something monotonous to get to sleep.  
B) He should take a ride on a ship.      D) He should try to keep the cost cheap.

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

- A) The department is not changing the requirements.      C) The changes are available.  
B) He hasn't heard anything about the change.      D) What has happened is incredible to him.

#### 5) What does the woman mean? ....

- A) The wait has taken close to an hour.      C) Most of the people have been in line for hours.  
B) They were stranded in their car.      D) They made a line in the sand.

#### 6) What is happening? ....

- A) The instructor is selecting several passages  
B) The stamp collector is conducting his business.  
C) The conductor is fair to the passengers.  
D) The riders are paying for the train trip.

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

- A) The managers will take the train to the program.  
B) A program to develop new managers will commence soon.  
C) The new management program is very weak.  
D) The program will be maintained to the letter.

#### 8) What does the woman mean? ....

- A) The fire started to attack the building.  
B) The fire probably began at the top of the building.  
C) The firefighter stared at the attacker.  
D) The firefighter started to attack the fire.

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

- A) He assured the woman that he knew the truth.  
B) He is sure that it isn't new.  
C) He thought that the woman was aware of what happened.  
D) He soon will know the truth.

**10) What does the woman say about Dave? ....**

- A) The art professor is not one of his fans.      C) The catches that he made were fantastic.  
B) His drawings were amazing.      D) The sketches showed a fantasy world.

**Section B: Questions 11-15**

**Lecture**

**11) What is the main purpose of the lecture? ....**

- A) To discuss the style of an early filmmaker  
B) To describe different types of filmmaking in the 1930s  
C) To discuss the emergence of the documentary film  
D) To describe Painleve's influence on today's science-fiction films

**12) Why are Painleve's films typical of the films of the 1920s and 1930s? ....**

- A) They do not have sound.      C) They are easy to understand.  
B) They are filmed underwater.      D) They are difficult to categorize.

**13) According to the professor, how did Painleve's films confuse the audience? ....**

- A) They show animals out of their natural habitat.  
B) They depict animals as having both human and animal characteristics.  
C) The narration is scientific and difficult to understand.  
D) The audiences of the 1920s and 1930s were not used to films shot underwater.

**14) Why does the professor mention sea horses? ....**

- A) To explain that they were difficult to film in the 1930s  
B) To point out that Cousteau made documentaries about them  
C) To illustrate Painleve's fascination with unusual animals  
D) To explain why Painleve's underwater films were not successful

**15) Why does the professor compare the film styles of Jacques Cousteau and Jean Painleve? ....**

- A) To explain that Painleve influenced Cousteau  
B) To emphasize the uniqueness of Painleve's filming style  
C) To emphasize the artistic value of Cousteau's documentary films  
D) To demonstrate the superiority of Painleve's filmmaking equipment

**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) This house is quite old. It ... built in 1935.**

- A) is      B) was      C) has      D) had

**17) He said he did not need the job because he ... offered a better one before.**

- A) has      B) had      C) has been      D) had been

**18) Do you know ... ?**

- A) where John lives      B) where lives John      C) John lives where      D) where does John live?

**19) I was reading a book, but when the guests arrived, I had to ....**

- A) take it apart      B) put it aside      C) take apart it      D) put aside it

20) Some computers have very ... instructions.

- A) confuse                      B) confused                      C) confusing                      D) confusingly

21) My father advised me and my brother ... a used car.

- A) do not buy                      B) not to buy                      C) we don't buy                      D) to not buying

22) Radioactivity is a technique ... to compute the age of the earth.

- A) to use                      B) using                      C) used                      D) which used

23) I won't sleep ... I know he is safe.

- A) despite                      B) until                      C) as if                      D) so far

24) You have always helped me and I will always do ... for you.

- A) as much                      B) so much                      C) too much                      D) very much

25) ... the words to the songs, but he also composes the music.

- A) He also writes                      C) Although he writes  
B) Not only does he write                      D) Not only he writes



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) One of Mrs Wilson's daughters does not play the piano as skillful as the other one does.  
A                      B                      C                      D

27) A number of doctors was asked to form a new organization taking responsibility for  
A                      B  
overseeing the training of specialists in the new field.  
C                      D

28) To do woodworking around one's own home, it is necessarily to have quite a few tools.  
A                      B                      C                      D

29) They are so interesting people that every time we meet, we can't seem to stop talking.  
A                      B                      C                      D

30) Strawberries can, of course, be frozen but they taste best when bought and eaten freshly.  
A                      B                      C                      D

31) They were very selfish and hard-hearted people and had not pity for the poor, nor  
A                      B                      C  
sympathy with the homeless.  
D

32) A successful teacher has to be a person who knows both his subject and the laws of  
A                      B  
learning so that s/he can apply it to her/his teaching.  
C                      D

33) Many large dogs that seem viciously to people because of their size are actually quite  
A                      B                      C                      D  
gentle.

34) An oake tree, which had torn up by the wind, crashed down on the road.

A

B

C

D

35) The discipline of statistics has in recent years been gained momentum both in its

A

B

mathematical development and through its many applications in new fields.

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) Many cities grow up around their historical centers with no overall ....

A) link

B) mass

C) field

D) plan

37) I ... situations in which I might have to give an important speech.

A) devote

B) avoid

C) annoy

D) insist

38) The brain stores the information that is the ... of human thoughts and feelings.

A) source

B) result

C) procedure

D) gesture

39) John and Mark are good friends; they're ....

A) interchangeable

B) impartial

C) indivisible

D) inseparable

40) The insurance policy ... when I forgot to re-new it.

A) scratched

B) lapsed

C) rejected

D) reversed

### Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) The antecedent of the horse was a small four-toed animal.

A) breeder

B) predecessor

C) competitor

D) rival

42) The man offered to fix the television.

A) refused

B) attempted

C) charged

D) volunteered

43) The main result of the meeting was unanimity.

A) great anger

B) total agreement

C) great concern

D) total confusion

44) I saw to it that the work was finished on time.

A) made sure

B) found

C) could prove

D) was informed

45) Last Friday, Barton left his office for good.

A) hastily

B) permanently

C) contentedly

D) casually

## Part D: Reading Comprehension



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



### Reading 1



Researchers have discovered a type of organelle, a fundamental cellular structure, that can turn nitrogen gas into a form that is useful for cell growth. The discovery of the

structure, called a nitroplast, in algae could **bolster** efforts to genetically engineer plants to convert, or ‘fix’, their own nitrogen, which could boost crop yields and reduce the need for fertilizers. The work was published in *Science* on 11 April.

“The textbooks say nitrogen fixation only occurs in bacteria and archaea,” says ocean ecologist Jonathan Zehr at the University of California, Santa Cruz, a co-author of the study. This species of algae is the “first nitrogen-fixing eukaryote”, he adds, referring to the group of organisms that includes plants and animals. In 2012, Zehr and his colleagues reported that the marine algae *Braarudosphaera bigelowii* interacted closely with a bacterium called UCYN-A that seemed to live in, or on, the algal cells. The researchers hypothesized that UCYN-A converts nitrogen gas into compounds that the algae use to grow, such as ammonia. In return, the bacteria were thought to gain a carbon-based energy source from the algae.

But in the latest study, Zehr and his colleagues conclude that UCYN-A should be classed as organelles inside the algae, rather than as a separate organism. According to genetic analysis from a previous study, ancestors of the algae and bacteria entered a symbiotic relationship around 100 million years ago, says Zehr. Eventually, **this** gave rise to the nitroplast organelle, now seen in *B. bigelowii*.

Researchers use two key criteria to decide whether a bacterial cell has become an organelle in a host cell. First, the cell structure in question must be

passed down through generations of the host cell. Second, the structure must be reliant on proteins provided by the host cell.

By imaging dozens of algae cells at various stages of cell division, the team found that the nitroplast splits in two just before the whole algae cell divides. In this way, one nitroplast is passed down from the parent cell to its offspring, as happens with other cell structures.

Next, the researchers found that the nitroplast gets the proteins it needs to grow from the wider algae cell. The nitroplast itself — which makes up more than 8% of the volume of each host cell — lacks key proteins required for photosynthesis and making genetic material, says Zehr. “A lot of these proteins [from the algae] are just filling those gaps in metabolism,” he says.

The discovery was made possible thanks to work by study author Kyoko Hagino at Kochi University in Japan, who spent around a decade fine-tuning a way to grow the algae in the lab — which allowed it to be studied in more detail, says Zehr.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله معتبر نیچر است.  
✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۱ آوریل ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۸ آوریل ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.  
✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-01046-z>

**46) What fundamental cellular structure was discovered by researchers, as mentioned in the text? ....**

- A) Ribosome                      B) Mitochondria                      C) Nitroplast                      D) Chloroplast

**47) What are the two key criteria used by researchers to decide whether a bacterial cell has become an organelle in a host cell? ....**

- A) Size and shape                      C) Structure inheritance and protein reliance  
B) Genetic makeup and behavior                      D) Metabolic activity and energy production

**48) How does the nitroplast pass down to the offspring algae cells during cell division?...**

- A) It splits in two just before the whole algae cell divides  
A) It duplicates itself independently  
C) It is released into the environment and reabsorbed by the offspring  
D) It disintegrates and reforms in the offspring cells

**49) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a potential benefit of genetically engineering plants to fix their own nitrogen? ....**

- A) Boosting crop yields                      C) Enhancing photosynthesis  
B) Reducing the need for fertilizers                      D) Improving soil health

**50) What is the meaning of the word “bolster” as used in line 7? ....**

- A) Weaken                      B) Disrupt                      C) Undermine                      D) Strengthen

**51) What is the main reason the researchers concluded that UCYN-A should be classed as organelles inside the algae? It ....**

- A) has its own genetic material                      C) has a separate cellular structure  
B) is capable of independent reproduction   D) is reliant on proteins provided by the host cell

**52) What does the pronoun “this” in in line 24 refer to? ....**

- A) Nitrogen fixation                                      C) Ancestors of the algae and bacteria  
B) Symbiotic relationship                              D) Genetic analysis

**53) What is the significance of the nitroplast splitting in two just before the whole algae cell divides? ....**

- A) It ensures genetic diversity in the offspring cells  
B) It facilitates the transfer of the nitroplast to the offspring cells  
C) It allows for the exchange of genetic material between the two parts  
D) It triggers the initiation of cell division

## Reading 2



“Innovation in caregiving support is desperately needed.” That’s one of the key take-home messages of a report released today by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) exploring how the U.S. academic community

can better support caregivers—a group that particularly struggled to stay afloat during the pandemic. Many of the report’s recommendations are familiar, including paid family and medical leave and flexible grant deadlines.

But the report also highlights the need for creative solutions, encouraging institutions to experiment with new approaches and to collect data to document the outcomes.

“All of our lives are touched by caregiving in some form, whether we have provided care or received it,” said Elena Fuentes-Afflick, a professor of pediatrics at the University of California (UC) San Francisco and chair of the NASEM committee that wrote the report, during a webinar held today to discuss the findings. But caregiving—defined broadly in the report to include caring for children, aging relatives, spouses, dependent adult children, and extended family members—has disproportionately affected women because of cultural



expectations and norms, she added. Providing greater support for caregivers can therefore promote gender equity.

The 222-page report, compiled by a group of more than 30 committee members, NASEM staff, and consultants, criticized the U.S. government for failing to enact more supportive policies at the federal level. “Of 38 countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the U.S. is the only one that does not offer paid family leave,” committee member Jeffrey Gillis-Davis—a professor of physics at Washington University in St. Louis—said during today’s webinar. Federal regulations require that employees receive 12 weeks of unpaid leave per year under the Family Medical Leave Act. But unpaid leave, Fuentes-Afflick said, “might as well be a no leave option for those who can’t afford to take an unpaid leave.” The committee recommended that institutions provide paid family and medical leave to all its workers, including graduate students who receive stipends.

The committee found that the affordability and availability of care options were an **impediment** for many members of the academic community. “It has a waiting list 6 years in advance,” one academic interviewed for the report said of their institution’s day care center. “So, you essentially have to know before you get pregnant that you’re going to use this service, and it costs a lot of money.” Interviewees also expressed frustration with the lack of support for those caring for elderly relatives, pointing out that some campuses provide money to support child care but do nothing for people dealing with other forms of caregiving.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۱ آوریل ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۸ آوریل ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: [https://www.science.org/content/article/universities-should-experiment-improve-](https://www.science.org/content/article/universities-should-experiment-improve-caregiver-support-u-s-national-academies-says)

[caregiver-support-u-s-national-academies-says](https://www.science.org/content/article/universities-should-experiment-improve-caregiver-support-u-s-national-academies-says)

**54) What is the key message of the report released by NASEM? The ....**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A) need for better academic community support | C) impact of caregiving on the economy |
| B) challenges of pandemic response            | D) importance of healthcare innovation |

**55) According to the report, what are some familiar recommendations for better caregiver support? ....**

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A) Increased working hours       | C) Paid family and medical leave |
| B) Mandatory caregiving training | D) Extended vacation time        |

**56) What does the report highlight as a need for creative solutions in supporting caregivers? ....**

- A) Traditional approaches
- B) Experimental approaches
- C) Strict regulations
- D) Conventional policies

**57) What did the report emphasize as a potential benefit of providing greater support for caregivers? ....**

- A) Promotion of gender inequality
- B) Promotion of gender equity
- C) Reinforcement of cultural norms
- D) Increased societal expectations

**58) What does the Family Medical Leave Act require for employees in the U.S., as stated in the report? ....**

- A) 6 weeks of paid leave
- B) 12 weeks of unpaid leave
- C) 6 months of paid leave
- D) 12 months of unpaid leave

**59) What did the report say has disproportionately affected women? ....**

- A) Cultural expectations and norms
- B) The impact of caregiving on gender equity
- C) The struggle of caregivers during the pandemic
- D) Providing greater support for caregivers

**60) What did one academic interviewee criticize about their institution's day care center in the report? ....**

- A) Long waiting list and high costs
- B) Limited operating hours
- C) Lack of qualified staff
- D) Inadequate facilities

**61) What was expressed as a frustration by interviewees regarding caregiving support on campuses? ....**

- A) Limited support for child care
- B) Limited support for elder care
- C) Insufficient funding for child care
- D) Insufficient funding for elder care

**62) What does the term “impediment” mean as used in line 36? ....**

- A) Aiding factor
- B) hindrance
- C) Supportive measure
- D) Accelerator

## Reading 3

To many people in corporate America, working five days a week—Monday to Friday, 9 to 5—feels as habitual as brushing their teeth. But it wasn’t always that way. In the late 1800s, a full-time manufacturing worker could



easily spend 100 hours per week on the job. It wasn’t until around 1940, after a concerted push from labor unions, that the 40-hour workweek became standard in the U.S.

Now, almost a century later, there's growing momentum for an even more condensed schedule, with major companies—including Panasonic, Kickstarter, and the online thrift store ThredUp—trying out four-day workweeks. “We’ve all been working far too hard, and we’re missing out on life,” says Charlotte Lockhart, co-founder of 4 Day Week Global, a group pushing for shorter workweeks worldwide. “It’s affecting our health and our planet and our communities.” Lockhart’s group advocates for what she calls the “100-80-100 rule”: workers hit 100% of their productivity targets in 80% as many hours, while earning 100% of their regular pay. For some companies, getting there is as simple as canceling some meetings and making better use of technology to free up time, while others need to completely overhaul their workflows and scheduling systems. But, Lockhart says, employers in fields ranging from hospitality to law enforcement have seen success with shortened schedules.

Pilot studies in countries including the U.K., Spain, Portugal, and South Africa suggest that shorter workweeks can help employees reduce burnout, manage stress, get more sleep and exercise, spend additional quality time with loved ones, and feel all-around happier and healthier. Employers see perks, too, including lower rates of turnover and absenteeism. The study in Spain even tracked a drop in fuel emissions due to fewer commuting trips. Additional trials are underway in countries including Germany, Brazil, and the Dominican Republic. Much of the research on shorter workweeks, however, has been done by advocacy groups like Lockhart’s. Independent surveys, like one conducted by Gallup in 2022, sometimes show a more complex picture.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله معتبر تایم است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 12 آوریل ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۸ آوریل ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: [/https://time.com/6964101/4-day-work-week-benefits](https://time.com/6964101/4-day-work-week-benefits)

**63) What was the average workweek for a full-time manufacturing worker in the late 1800s? ....**

- A) 40 hours                      B) 60 hours                      C) 80 hours                      D) 100 hours

**64) What was the catalyst for the standardization of the 40-hour workweek in the U.S. around 1940? ....**

- A) Technological advancements                      C) Government legislation  
B) Labor union advocacy                      D) Corporate initiatives

**65) What is the “100-80-100 rule” advocated by Charlotte Lockhart? Workers hit .... of their regular pay.**

- A) 100% of their productivity targets in 80% as many hours, while earning 100%  
B) 80% of their productivity targets in 100% as many hours, while earning 100%

- C) 100% of their productivity targets in 100% as many hours, while earning 80%  
D) 80% of their productivity targets in 80% as many hours, while earning 80%

**66) What are some benefits that pilot studies suggest employees can gain from shorter workweeks? ....**

- A) Increased stress and burnout  
B) Reduced sleep and exercise  
C) More commuting trips  
D) Additional quality time with loved ones

**67) Which countries are mentioned as conducting trials on shorter workweeks? ....**

- A) France, Japan, and Australia  
B) China, India, and Russia  
C) Germany, Brazil, and the Dominican Republic  
D) Canada, Mexico, and Italy

**68) What do independent surveys, like the one conducted by Gallup in 2022, sometimes show regarding shorter workweeks? ....**

- A) Overwhelming support and positive outcomes  
B) Mixed or complex results  
C) Consistent negative impact on productivity  
D) No significant changes in employee well-being

**69) How are employers in various fields, such as hospitality and law enforcement, described in relation to shortened schedules? They have ....**

- A) encountered significant challenges  
B) faced resistance from employees  
C) seen success  
D) experienced decreased productivity

**70) What is the catalyst for the growing momentum for an even more condensed work schedule according to the text? ....**

- A) Technological advancements  
B) Environmental concerns  
C) Labor union advocacy  
D) Corporate initiatives

## 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) After leaving school or university, young people should choose a job or career that they love, rather than one that pays the best salary.** 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) Everybody should donate a fixed amount of their income to support charity.** 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.**

جهت مشاهده نتیجه آزمون تصویر زیر را با دوربین گوشی خود اسکن نمایید. نتیجه آزمون حداکثر تا 72 ساعت پس برگزاری اعلام می شود.



# دوره‌ها و آزمون‌های بسندگی دانشجویان دکتری

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان

بهار 1403

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان  
برگزاری می‌کند

**برگزاری دوره ۵ آزمون  
بسندگی بهار ۱۴۰۳**

ردیف	تاریخ	شماره دوره آزمون
۱	پنجشنبه ۳۰ فروردین	۹۴
۲	پنجشنبه ۱۳ اردیبهشت	۹۵
۳	پنجشنبه ۲۷ اردیبهشت	۹۶
۴	پنجشنبه ۱۰ خرداد	۹۷
۵	پنجشنبه ۲۴ خرداد	۹۸

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برگزاری آزمون بسندگی  
دانشجویان دکتری

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**پنجشنبه  
۱۳ اردیبهشت ۱۴۰۳**

**ثبت نام  
آغاز شد**

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

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان  
برگزاری می‌کند

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

روژه دانشجویان دکتری

اعطای گواهی پایان دوره به استناد مصوبه  
جلسه ۹۵۴ شورای عالی برنامه ریزی آموزشی  
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری

**پروانه های کاربردی**

- معرفی برنامه های
- آموزش زبان جهت تقویت
- تمام مهارت ها
- معرفی بانکست های
- متنوع جهت تقویت
- مهارت های زبان
- معرفی برنامه ها و
- وسایط های آزمون جهت
- پایش سطح یادگیری

**مهارت ها**

- خواندن و درک مطلب
- نوشتاری
- شنیداری و گفتاری
- گرامر
- روش های تقویت واژگان

**نگارش و ترجمه مقالات**

- نگارش و ویرایش مقالات
- علمی و متون آکادمیک
- اصول و روش ترجمه
- مقالات علمی و متون
- آکادمیک

جهت مشاهده  
این نامه و شیوه نامه  
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