



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

دوره آزمون: 97

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

تعداد صفحات: 12 صفحه

زمان پاسخگویی: 110 دقیقه

تاریخ برگزاری: 1403/03/10

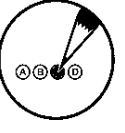
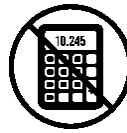
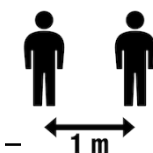
محل برگزاری: اصفهان، میدان آزادی، دانشگاه اصفهان، سه راه زبان، ساختمان شهید بهشتی

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 چهارگزینه‌ای 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 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 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 ایتای مرکز زبان آموزی قرار می‌گیرد. اگر در هنگام آزمون، پاسخ هر سؤال 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، تک تک سؤالات مورد بررسی قرار می‌گیرد و اگر

سوالی دارای استانداردهای آزمون سازی نباشد حذف می‌شود و نمره آن به دیگر سؤالات اضافه می‌شود.

(15) دوره دفترچه سؤالات، فایل صوتی و کلید آزمونه‌های 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 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 سؤالات 1 تا 15 را در پاسخنامه علامت بزنید. فایل صوتی تنها یک بار پخش خواهد شد.



Section A: Questions 1-10

Short Conversations



1) According to the woman, what should they do?

- A) Phone their neighbors.
- B) Call to their neighbors over the fence.
- C) Help the neighbors move in.
- D) Visit their neighbors.

2) What does the man mean?

- A) The course is becoming more interesting.
- B) The course used to be more interesting.
- C) The course is about the same as it was.
- D) He's not as bored in the class as the woman.

3) What does the woman mean?

- A) Her headache is getting worse.
- B) She felt better this morning than now.
- C) She seems to be feeling better now.
- D) She is just getting another headache now.

4) What does the woman mean? The man should

- A) stop breaking his cigarettes in half
- B) cut the ends off his cigarettes.
- C) decrease the number of cigarettes he smokes.
- D) stop smoking completely.

5) What does the woman mean? The client

- A) presented his case to the lawyer.
- B) was annoyed because the lawyer returned the suitcase.
- C) was upset about the lawyer's rejection.
- D) made the lawyer unhappy about the case.

6) What does the man say about Marcia? She

- A) gets along with lots of people.
- B) gets rid of people she doesn't want to spend time with.
- C) gets back at people who cross her.
- D) tries to get ahead of everyone else.

7) What does the man mean?

- A) He must try to find the children.
- B) The children need to be watched.
- C) It is necessary for him to clean up after the children.
- D) He's going to see what the children have done.

8) What does the man say about the workers?

- A) They are going on strike.
- B) They are lying down on the job.
- C) They are being released from their jobs.
- D) They are relaxing too much at the factory.

9) What does the man mean?

- A) He is betting that the football team will win.
- B) He rarely wants to succeed.
- C) It is not so difficult to play on the football team.
- D) He pulled a muscle while playing football.

10) What does the woman mean?

- A) She's unsure why she tolerates the man.
- B) She doesn't know where she put her keys.
- C) She is actually the one who put the keys in the car.
- D) She can't understand why the man did what he did.

Section B: Questions 11-15

Lecture



11) What is the lecture mainly about?

- A) Why the Salon exhibitions became popular among women artists in Paris
- B) Why French society did not approve of art schools for women
- C) How opportunities for women artists in Paris improved
- D) How women artists in Paris cooperated with one another

12) What point does the professor make about Julien when he mentions that Julian's art school offered some classes only for worse?

- A) Julian's school was the first at school in Pars to offer women-only asses
- B) Julian wanted to encourage the distinctive style of women in Parts
- C) Julian viewed him as a social reformer
- D) Julian possessed outstanding business skills

13) What does the professor emphasize as one benefit of competition in women's classes?

- A) Women gained more confidence in their artistic abilities.
- B) Women became instructors in private art studios.
- C) Women were able to sell their paintings for large amounts of money.
- D) Women created new styles of painting.

14) According to the professor, what was one of the ways that the situation of women artists had changed by the end of the nineteenth century in Paris?

- A) Women and men took art classes together.
- B) Women artists did not play a significant role in the Salon exhibitions.
- C) More schools were established by women artists.
- D) Fewer women artists were traveling to Paris.

15) What does the professor imply about Bashkirtseff's painting *In the Studio*?

- A) It was one of many paintings that depicted a women's studio.
- B) It did not bring Bashkirtseff recognition for her artistic ability.
- C) It was criticized for an unrealistic depiction of women artists.
- D) It was beneficial for both Bashkirtseff and the school where she studied.

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) ... physics courses offered at that university are very elementary.

- A) This
- B) Those
- C) There
- D) That

17) of metal, this mechanism is approximately the size of a shoebox.

- A) To be made
- B) Having made
- C) Made
- D) Been made

18) Jumping out from behind the bushes, Carlos shouted at his ... and laughed.

- A) frightened sister
- B) sister frightened
- C) sister to be frightened
- D) frightening sister

19) Had I realized what you wanted to do in that important meeting, I

- A) wouldn't agree
- B) shouldn't agree
- C) have not agreed
- D) wouldn't have agreed

20) The Daycare Center in Berlin was closing suddenly and ... parents less than two weeks' notice and no clear explanation.

- A) has given
- B) had given
- C) given
- D) to give

21) Jane believes that her team members easily won the game because they are familiar with teamwork, ...?

- A) aren't they
- B) didn't they
- C) didn't she
- D) doesn't she

22) He ... my favorite actor since I saw him in his last fil; he is the best, I believe.

- A) was going to be
- B) would be
- C) has been
- D) was

23) The money they asked for in return for the company's services was eight ... dollars.

- A) million B) millions C) millions of D) million of

24) Regularly taking part in a demanding and potentially dangerous activity leads to enhanced physical conditioning ... speed of thought and reaction time.

- A) which improves B) which it improves C) as well as improved D) in addition to improve

25) A camera can be used to film directly from the computer's display screen, but for the highest quality images possible,

- A) which expensive film recorders are used by C) expensive film recorders are used
B) are used by expensive film recorders D) they are used for expensive film recorders



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) Unlikely gas sport balloons, hot air balloons do not have nets.

- A B C D

27) In space, with no gravity for muscles to work against, the body becomes weakly.

- A B C D

28) The neo-cortex is, in evolutionary terms, most recent layer of the brain.

- A B C D

29) Ralph Waldo Emerson, the writer, stressed the important of individuality and

- A B C

self-reliance.

D

30) Supersonic flight is a flight that is faster the speed of sound.

- A B C D

31) It is a common observation that liquids soak through some materials but not through

- A B C

other.

D

32) Alois Alzheimer made the first observers of the telltale signs of the disease that today

- A B

bears his name.

- C D

33) Photovoltaics, commonly called "solar cells", convert sunlight direct into electricity.

- A B C D

34) The island of Kauai has much streams, some of which have worn deep canyons into

- A B C

the rock.

D

35) While the twentieth century, the field of dentistry has developed branches that specialize

- A B

in the treatment of individual dental problems.

- 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) You really ... me when you mentioned my mistakes in the presence of my classmates.

- A) compared B) introduced C) generalized D) embarrassed

A) prediction B) function C) reference D) involvement

A) inevitable B) intangible C) unforeseeable D) unsentimental

A) identified B) emerged C) hesitated D) acknowledged

A) proceeds B) requires C) fascinates D) conveys

A) beneficial B) dull C) exhausting D) unreadable

A) expertise B) magnificence C) beauty D) luxury

A) amused B) ignored C) worried D) interested

A) justification B) impact C) divergence D) adherence

A) declined B) assembled C) employed D) thrived

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

chemical secrets, eight decades after its discovery. Researchers at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee have become the first to use radioactive promethium to make a chemical 'complex' — a compound in which it is

1 H																	2 He	
3 Li	4 Be																	10 Ne
11 Na	12 Mg																	18 Ar
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr	
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe	
55 Cs	56 Ba	57-71	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn	
87 Fr	88 Ra	89-103	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Uub	113 Uut	114 Uuq	115 Uup	116 Uuh	117 Uus	118 Uuo	

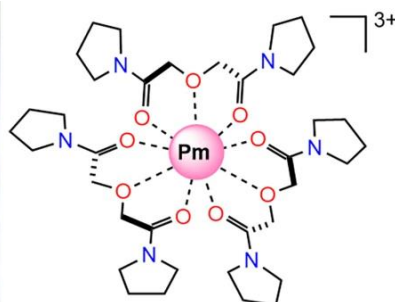
57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu
89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr

bound to a few surrounding molecules. This feat of synthesis enabled the team to study

how the element bonds with other atoms in a solution with water. Published today in *Nature*, the findings fill a long-standing gap in chemistry textbooks, and could eventually lead to better methods for separating promethium from similar elements in nuclear waste, for example.

“It’s a **tour de force**,” says Polly Arnold, a chemist at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory in Berkeley, California, who was not involved in the research.

Promethium is the most elusive member of the lanthanide family, a row of 15



metals marooned in the periodic table’s southern territories. Discovered in 1945, the element was named after the Titan who stole fire from the gods in Greek mythology. Researchers estimate that less than 1 kilogram of it currently exists naturally in the Earth’s crust, and its

radiation has previously been harnessed to power pacemakers and spacecraft. Together with a couple of other metals, the lanthanides are collectively known as rare-earth elements, and many are prized for their uses in technology, including lasers and powerful magnets. Although many rare-earth elements are — counter-intuitively — abundant in Earth’s crust, they are thinly spread and can be difficult to isolate. That’s partly because they share remarkably similar chemistry, which makes it challenging to extract just one lanthanide element and isolate it from the rest.

Current separation methods often use molecules known as ligands to bind to positively charged lanthanide ions in solution, forming coordination complexes. Chemists can then exploit subtle differences between these complexes to separate **them**: for example, by selectively washing the complexes out of water using organic solvents. “But you need lots and lots of repeated separations to get to the pure material,” says Oak Ridge chemist Ilja Popovs, who co-led the research. Promethium has been something of a closed book for researchers working on improved separation methods. Chemists have succeeded at making only a handful of promethium compounds, all of them simple solids such as an oxide — but never a complex that shows how promethium might bond to separation ligands in solution. The Oak Ridge researchers have filled that gap using promethium-147, a radioactive isotope with a half-life of about 2.5 years, which they harvested from waste generated during the production of radioactive plutonium. Like all the other lanthanides, promethium tends to form ions with a triple positive charge.

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در نشریه معتبر نیچر است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 22 مه ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 30 مه ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-01480-z>

46) What would be the most suitable title for this text?

- A) Rare-Earth Metals: Challenges in Separation and Isolation
- B) Advancements in Nuclear Technology: The Role of Radioactive Isotopes
- C) The Elusive Element: Unlocking the Secrets of Promethium
- D) Synthesizing the Unsynthesizable: A Landmark Achievement in Chemistry



47) What significant achievement is described in the text regarding the element promethium? Researchers have

- A) discovered a new isotope of promethium.
- B) developed a new method for separating promethium from nuclear waste.
- C) become the first to synthesize a chemical complex containing promethium.
- D) found a way to harness promethium's radiation to power pacemakers and spacecraft.

48) According to the text, what are some of the important uses of the rare-earth elements, including promethium? Rare-earth elements are

- A) primarily used in the production of nuclear weapons.
- B) primarily used in the manufacture of plastics and textiles.
- C) primarily used in the production of renewable energy technologies.
- D) used in various technological applications, including lasers and powerful magnets.

49) What does the text suggest about the challenges involved in separating and isolating individual rare-earth elements like promethium? Rare-earth elements

- A) are easily separable due to their distinct chemical properties.
- B) are difficult to separate because they share very similar chemical properties.
- C) can be separated using a single, straightforward chemical process.
- D) are not worth the effort to separate and isolate due to their limited applications.

50) What is the meaning of the phrase "tour de force" as used in line 15 to describe the Oak Ridge researchers' achievement?

- A) A routine or commonplace accomplishment
- B) An exceptional or groundbreaking achievement
- C) A costly or resource-intensive undertaking
- D) A collaborative effort involving multiple research teams

51) What does the text suggest about the previous efforts of researchers to study promethium's chemical properties? Promethium has been

- A) extensively studied, and researchers have a comprehensive understanding of its chemistry.
- B) a challenging element to study, and researchers have only been able to synthesize a few simple promethium compounds.
- C) largely ignored by researchers, and its chemical properties remain largely unexplored.
- D) a focus of intense research, but researchers have struggled to find practical applications for the element.

52) What does the pronoun "*them*" refer to in line 35?

- A) The lanthanide ions
- B) The ligand molecules
- C) The coordination complexes
- D) The organic solvents

53) How does the text characterize the relationship between promethium and the other rare-earth elements? Promethium

- A) is distinctly different from the other rare-earth elements and can be easily separated from them.
- B) is the most valuable and widely used of the rare-earth elements due to its unique properties.
- C) shares remarkably similar chemical properties with the other rare-earth elements, making it challenging to isolate.
- D) is the least understood and studied of the rare-earth elements, while the others are well-characterized.

Reading 2



Three decades ago, when women now entering their 40s became fertile, East



Scan to read the full text

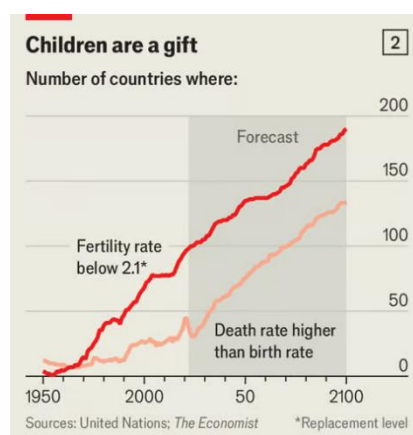
Asian governments had reason to celebrate. If a South Korean woman behaved the same way as her older compatriots, she would emerge from her childbearing years with 1.7

offspring on average, down from 4.5 in 1970. Across the region, policymakers had brought down teenage pregnancies dramatically. The drop-in birth rates, which occurred over the span of a single generation, was a stunning success. That was until it carried on. And on.

A South Korean woman who is now becoming fertile will have on average just 0.7 children during her childbearing years if she follows the example of her older peers. Since 2006 the country's government has spent around \$270bn, or just over 1% of GDP a year, on baby-making incentives, such as tax breaks for parents, maternity care and even state-sponsored dating. When birth rates first began to fall, few could have imagined how much harder it would be to get women to have more children, rather than fewer. Officials would love just some of the "missing" births back. What began in East Asia is increasingly true elsewhere, too. The world faces a shortage of babies. "A nation's strength", warns Emmanuel Macron, France's president, "lies in its ability to generate a dynamic birth rate." Elon Musk, owner of Tesla and X, predicts the end of civilization.

Almost every rich country is thus considering increasing its pro-natal efforts, as are many middle-income ones. In January Mr Macron launched a campaign to "demographically rearm" France (his weapons of choice: fertility tests and maternity leave). Donald Trump promises "baby bonuses for a new baby boom" if he wins re-election in November. China, long known for its one-child policy, now offers incentives ranging from child care to tax breaks in order to encourage parents to have three children. Will such policies be enough to avert demographic catastrophe?

Existing measures tend to benefit professional mothers. Across Europe most cash incentives are earnings-related—in the form of maternity payments and income-tax breaks—rather than means-tested, which would direct them to less affluent types. In Singapore parents receive lump-sum payments, but only for house deposits, which are beyond poor families. Norway offers mothers nearly a year off work, with pre-pregnancy incomes provided by the state, as well as lots of child care.



Even before Mr Macron's rearmament, France spent heavily on family policies (see chart 3). Since the turn of the millennium it has disbursed 3.5-4% of GDP a year on a mixture of handouts, services and tax breaks, meaning it has the highest pro-natalist spend in the OECD club of mostly rich countries. But in 2022 fewer children were born in the country than at any point since the second world war.

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در نشریه معتبر اکونومیست است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 21 مه 2024 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 30 مه 2024 برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.economist.com/finance-and-economics/2024/05/21/can-the-rich-world-escape-its-baby-crisis>



54) What is the main focus of the text?

- A) The declining birth rates in East Asian countries and the measures governments are taking to address it.
- B) The global shortage of babies and the efforts by various countries to encourage higher birth rates.
- C) The effectiveness of different pro-natal policies implemented by countries like France and China.
- D) The historical context of declining birth rates in East Asia and the potential consequences of the trend.

55) What is the primary reason given in the text for the significant decline in birth rates across East Asia over the past few decades?

- A) Increased access to contraception and family planning services
- B) Societal pressure on women to delay childbearing for career advancement
- C) Government policies aimed at controlling population growth
- D) Rising cost of living and economic challenges faced by young families

56) What does the text suggest about the potential consequences of the declining birth rates in developed countries? The declining birth rates will

- A) have no significant impact on these countries' economies or social stability.
- B) lead to a shortage of workers and a decline in the overall population.
- C) result in a surplus of children and an oversaturated job market.
- D) lead to increased immigration and cultural diversification.

57) What does the text suggest about the effectiveness of the pro-natal policies implemented by governments in developed countries? They have

- A) been highly successful in reversing the declining birth rates.
- B) had a limited impact and have failed to significantly increase birth rates.
- C) led to unintended consequences, such as a further decline in birth rates.
- D) been effective in certain demographic groups but not others.

58) According to the text, how has the birth rate changed in South Korea over the past few decades? It has

- A) increased from 4.5 children per woman to 1.7 children per woman.
- B) decreased from 4.5 children per woman to 0.7 children per woman.
- C) remained relatively stable at around 1.7 children per woman.
- D) fluctuated significantly, with no clear trend.

59) According to the text, what is the current situation in France regarding birth rates?

- A) France has the highest birth rate in the OECD due to its pro-natal policies.
- B) France's birth rate has been steadily increasing in recent years.
- C) France's birth rate has reached a record low, lower than during the Second World War.
- D) France's birth rate has remained relatively stable despite its pro-natal efforts.

60) How do the pro-natal policies in Norway differ from those in other European countries, as described in the text?

- A) Norway offers longer maternity leave with full pre-pregnancy income.
- B) Norway provides lump-sum payments for house deposits to parents.
- C) Norway focuses more on tax breaks and handouts rather than childcare services.
- D) Norway's policies are targeted towards less affluent families rather than professional mothers.

61) Which of the following countries is described as offering the most comprehensive pro-natal policies in the OECD, according to the text?

- A) China
- B) Norway
- C) France
- D) Singapore

62) Based on the information provided in the text, which of the following conclusions can be drawn?

- A) The pro-natal policies implemented by governments have been successful in increasing birth rates in the targeted countries.
- B) The declining birth rates are a global phenomenon, with both rich and middle-income countries affected.
- C) The declining birth rates are primarily a result of cultural and social changes, rather than economic factors.
- D) The governments' efforts to address the declining birth rates are likely to be sufficient in averting a "demographic catastrophe".



Reading 3

Scan to read the full text!



Erik ten Hag struck a defiant tone when quizzed on his immediate future after Manchester United's

2-1 victory over Manchester City in the FA Cup final. "Two trophies in two years is not bad. Three finals in two years is not bad," he said. "If they don't want me, then I will go

somewhere else to win trophies because that is what I do." It was a strong message to INEOS chairman Sir Jim Ratcliffe, which could roughly be translated as: 'sack me if you dare'. But at this point, Ten Hag is coming across as little more than a desperate salesman.



In the hit TV show *Breaking Bad*, when Walter White is conversing with Saul Goodman, the shady criminal defence attorney quips: "If you're committed enough, you can make any story work. I once told a woman I was Kevin Costner, and it worked because I believed it." There is no doubting Ten Hag's commitment to United, or that he truly believes he is the right man to get them back to the very top of the game. But one great performance doesn't mean it's working out for him at Old Trafford. The 2023-24 campaign has been a complete disaster, and it's vital that Ratcliffe doesn't let Ten Hag off the hook amid the celebratory mood still surrounding the club after Saturday's emotional scenes at Wembley.

City were overwhelming favourites to win the FA Cup final, having comfortably beaten their local rivals home and away in the Premier League. There were 31 points between the two sides by the end of the season as City won a record-breaking fourth successive title while United slumped to their worst-ever finish down in eighth. But from the moment Alejandro Garnacho capitalised on a **calamitous** defensive mix-up to give his side an unlikely lead at Wembley, it felt like it would be Ten Hag's day. Kobbie Mainoo doubled the Red Devils' advantage before half-time after finishing off a magnificent, sweeping counter-attack, leaving City with a mountain to climb.

Pep Guardiola's side bossed possession as usual, but United neutered their most dangerous trio as Erling Haaland, Kevin De Bruyne and Phil Foden all endured frustrating afternoons. Ten Hag set his team up perfectly and through a combination of discipline and courage, United held on for a remarkable victory, despite a late scare provided mainly by the individual brilliance of substitute Jeremy Doku. It was an upset of monumental proportions that no one saw coming, and many have construed it as Ten Hag's ultimate moment of redemption. But really, **it** just makes the rest of United's miserable season even more inexcusable; how could they have done so badly when they are capable of playing to such a high level?

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در نشریه معتبر گل است.

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63) What is the main focus of the text?

- A) Analyzing the tactics and key moments of Manchester United's FA Cup final victory over Manchester City
- B) Evaluating the overall performance and progress of Manchester United under Erik ten Hag's management
- C) Examining the nuanced and uncertain future of Erik ten Hag as Manchester United's manager after the FA Cup final
- D) Discussing the potential impact of the FA Cup final victory on Manchester United's transfer strategy and squad rebuilding

64) What is the central message conveyed by Erik ten Hag's defiant tone in the opening paragraph?

- A) He is confident in his ability to lead Manchester United to more trophies.
- B) He is willing to leave Manchester United if the club's leadership does not support him.
- C) He is disappointed with the team's performance and wants to make changes.
- D) He is frustrated with the media's criticism of his tenure as Manchester United's manager.

65) According to the text, how many trophies has Erik ten Hag won in two years?

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4

66) How does the text compare Ten Hag's claim about his success to the quote from Breaking Bad?

- A) It implies Ten Hag is being manipulative in his public statements, similar to the character.
- B) It draws a parallel between Ten Hag's confidence and the team's poor performance.
- C) It suggests Ten Hag is being unrealistic about his accomplishments, like the character in Breaking Bad.
- D) The text does not make any such comparison.

67) What is the meaning of the word “calamitous” in the context of the text as used in line 27?

- A) Fortunate B) Disastrous C) Surprising D) Impressive

68) What does the text suggest about Ten Hag's future at Manchester United based on the FA Cup final victory?

- A) It has not necessarily secured his long-term future, as the team's overall performance remains a concern.
B) It has solidified his position as the manager and made his dismissal unlikely.
C) It has put him in a stronger negotiating position to demand more resources and support.
D) It has made him a more attractive candidate for other top clubs that may try to poach him.

69) According to the text, how many points were there between Manchester City and Manchester United at the end of the 2023-24 season?

- A) 10 B) 20 C) 25 D) 31

70) What does the pronoun “it” refer to in line 37?

- A) The FA Cup final victory C) Erik ten Hag's management
B) Manchester City's performance D) The 2023-24 campaign



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) Always telling the truth is the most important consideration in any relationship between people. 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) Some people believe that a mother should not work. 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.

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