



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



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

101

دوره آزمون:

تعداد سؤالات: 70 سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای + 1 سؤال نوشتاری

تعداد صفحات سوال: 11 صفحه

زمان پاسخگویی: 110 دقیقه

تاریخ برگزاری: 1403/05/13

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

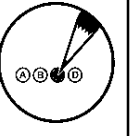
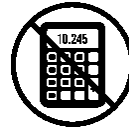
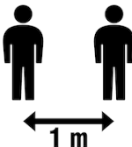
ساختمان شهید بهشتی

نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:



(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 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، 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 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 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 1-11

Short Conversations



1) What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A) Stay home for a while.
- B) Find easier classes.
- C) Take fewer courses in the future.
- D) Look downstairs to find the classroom.

2) What happened to the ruler?

- A) Joyce used it.
- B) Bill took it.
- C) Joyce fixed it.
- D) Bill lost it.

3) What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A) Read the paper before she rests.
- B) Wait for work on the paper the following day.
- C) Write the paper now before it's too late.
- D) Get some rest now and write the paper later.

4) What does the woman mean?

- A) The man should take home some souvenirs.
- B) She will make a reservation for the man.
- C) The man should relax at home.
- D) She can give the man some information.

5) What does the man mean?

- A) He agrees with the woman.
- B) He hasn't been here this week.
- C) He likes hot weather.
- D) He doesn't know what the temperature is.

6) What does the woman imply?

- A) She doesn't like pizza.
- B) She'd rather stay home.
- C) She doesn't like the man's idea.
- D) The man prefers to try new restaurants.

7) What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A) Wait until Friday to buy a ticket.
- B) Buy a ticket as soon as possible.
- C) See the play on a different night.
- D) Invite a friend to the play.

8) What does the man mean?

- A) He usually leaves at five.
- B) He'd glad it's finally five o'clock.
- C) He thought it was earlier.
- D) He knew the clock was inaccurate.

9) What does the man imply?

- A) He doesn't feel like waiting in line today.
- B) Sandwiches will be served at the restaurant he chose
- C) The cafeteria menu doesn't appeal to him.
- D) He only made plans for the two of them.

10) What does the man say about the table?

- A) It was a small table.
- B) It was expensive.
- C) He didn't expect it to be so large.
- D) He doesn't know how much it costs.

11) What had the man assumed about the graduation luncheon?

- A) It had already taken place. C) It would be held on campus.
B) All the graduates would return. D) It was scheduled for a different date.

Section B: Questions 12-15

Lecture



12) What is the main purpose of the talk?

- A) To encourage donations for a new park
B) To discourage visitors from touching the animals
C) To introduce people to a new park
D) To train new volunteers

13) What do all of the animals in the park have in common?

- A) They live in large herds. C) They've been domesticated.
B) They were once native to the area. D) They were once thought to be extinct.

14) Where are the animals kept?

- A) In large cages C) In a setting similar to their natural habitat
B) In a small, fenced enclosure D) In climate-controlled buildings

15) What does the speaker imply about seeing the animals?

- A) Not all the animals may be visible
B) Certain animals can only be seen in the winter
C) Visitors should not get too close to the animals' cages
D) Only a few people at a time can view the animals

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) The doctor visits her patients ... nine to eleven every morning.

- A) from B) among C) for D) in

17) They won't be at school tomorrow, ...?

- A) won't they B) they won't C) will they D) they will not

18) She speaks ... rapidly than I.

- A) much B) many C) more D) most

19) They didn't say

- A) they were where B) where they were C) they were where D) where were they

20) I often see ... on the bus.

- A) their B) they C) there's D) them

21) They were tired and hungry; ..., they didn't stop to rest.

- A) however B) in spite of C) whenever D) in order to

22) The corridors were full of tourists ... to visit the museum.

- A) which had come B) who had come C) whom had come D) that they had come

23) Rarely ... located near city lights or at lower elevations.

- A) observatories are B) in the observatories C) are observatories D) are

24) Special airplane fares for tourists make travel ... than ever before.

- A) expensive and attractive C) less expensive but attractive
B) less expensive and more attractive D) less expensive therefore attractive

25) For a variety of reasons, many American young adults are returning home or are not leaving home at all,

- A) which has made families to react in different ways
B) which makes families react in different ways to this
C) to which makes families react in different ways
D) which is making families react in different ways



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) In cases of minor injury to the brain. Amnesia is likely to be a temporarily condition.

- A B C D

27) The system of chemical symbols, first devised about 1800. gives a concise and instantly

- A B

recognizable description of a element or compound.

- C D

28) The fact that white light is composed of various wavelengths may be

- A B

demonstrating by dispersing a beam of such light through a prism.

- C D

29) Over the course of history, much civilizations developed their own number systems.

- A B C D

30) During the Second World War, each trade unions and employers avoided federal

- A B

limits on wages by offering employees non-taxable medical benefits.

- C D

31) Philosophy is the study of the nature of reality, knowledge, existent, and ethics

- A B C

by means of rational inquiry.

- D

32) Poems vary in length from brief lyric poems to narrative or epic poems, which can be

- A B C

as broad in scope than a novel.

- D

33) The population of California more than doubled during the period 1940-1960, creating

- A B

problems in road-building and provide water for its arid southern section.

- C D

34) Hard and resistant to corrosion, bronze is traditionally used in bell casting and is the

- A B

material used widely most for metal sculpture.

- C D

35) When used as food additives, antioxidants prevent fats and oils from become rancid.

- A B 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) We often make ... about people from foreign countries based on a very limited knowledge of their culture.

- A) processes B) assumptions C) evidences D) policies

37) A professional code of ... prevents a teacher from discussing the performance of a colleague with a student

- A) commence B) violation C) routes D) ethics

38) Vitamins cannot be ... by our bodies.

- A) observed B) manufactured C) forwarded D) processed

39) On maps, ... countries are usually shown in different colours.

- A) adjacent B) ongoing C) invoked D) collapsed

40) The international community must encourage ... in Lebanon as it rebuilds in order to help create in political stability the region.

- A) reinvestment B) categorization C) computation D) acquisition

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) 28) The mass of the atom is concentrated in the nucleus.

- A) contracted B) absorbed C) converged D) focused

42) Writing is a skill that requires consistent practice.

- A) invariable B) orderly C) regular D) customary

43) An introverted person is inclined to be moody.

- A) fanciful B) changeable C) depressed D) gloomy

44) The children are susceptible to flue at this time of year.

- A) get shots for C) dress warmly to prevent
B) are likely to get D) are healthy enough to avoid

45) No one will put up with Dan's behavior any more.

- A) praise B) tolerate C) criticize D) encourage

Part D: Reading Comprehension

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



Reading 1

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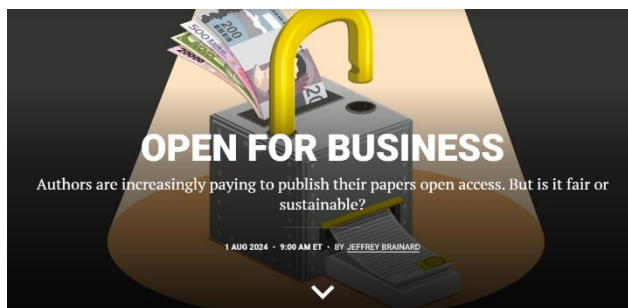
When Alicia Kowaltowski was looking to publish new results about pancreatic cells

earlier this year, she wanted a journal with an international audience and a strong reputation. The biochemist at the

University of São Paulo was looking out for her student co-authors, who need to publish in prominent journals to help their chances of landing postdoctoral appointments abroad—a goal for many researchers working in developing countries. She picked the open-access (OA) journal *Molecular Metabolism*, produced by Elsevier, the world's largest publisher of scientific papers.

Kowaltowski knew that, like other OA journals, it charges authors a fee, which makes the paper free to read when published. But she expected to obtain a discount, as she had in the past, because she works in a less affluent country. Instead, after the paper was accepted, the journal asked for its standard fee of \$3810. She refused; her government grant that funded the work caps the amount that can be put toward such fees at the equivalent of about \$2100, a reflection of Brazil's modest research budgets. "If you end up paying, then you're losing funds for other things, like laboratory chemicals," says Kowaltowski, who this year received a L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science International Award for her research. And she wasn't eager to tap her monthly paycheck of about \$3500 after taxes. Kowaltowski and a co-author emailed the journal 12 times asking for a discount. It eventually published the paper, but Elsevier threatened Kowaltowski with legal action if she didn't pay the quoted fee. As of last week, the matter was unresolved. Getting discounts is "kind of a battle every time," she says. (Elsevier says it determines fee reductions on a case-by-case basis.)

Kowaltowski is one of countless researchers who report they're too strapped to pay these article-processing charges (APCs), which can reach more than \$12,000 per paper and are becoming the dominant business model for scientific publishing. Publishers tout fee waivers or discounts for researchers in need—but obtaining them is



cumbersome, authors say. That's a worry especially in the Global South, but even some authors in wealthier countries say they end up paying APCs from their own pockets. Now, authors and policymakers fear scientific publishing's growing reliance on hefty APCs means many authors will be locked out, heightening long-standing inequities in global science. "Being kept from publishing is worse than being kept from reading [a paper because of subscription costs], because you could always ask the authors for a [copy of the] paper," Kowaltowski says. But if APCs are unaffordable, she warns, the work of many scientists becomes "nonexistent."



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱ آگوست ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۳ آگوست ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.science.org/content/article/pay-publish-model-open-access-pricing-scientists>

46) What are article-processing charges (APCs)?

- A) Fees for accessing papers
- B) Costs for submitting a paper
- C) Expenses for conducting research
- D) Charges for publishing in open-access journals

47) What threat did Elsevier make if Kowaltowski did not pay the fee?

- A) They would delay publication
- B) They would take legal action
- C) They would withdraw the paper
- D) They would refuse to communicate

48) What does the text imply about the future of scientific publishing?

- A) It will become more affordable for everyone
- B) It may exacerbate inequities in global science
- C) It will eliminate the need for APCs
- D) It will focus solely on subscription models

49) What motivated Alicia Kowaltowski to seek publication in a journal with an international audience and strong reputation?

- A) To enhance her own career prospects
- B) To fulfill a requirement for her university
- C) To gain recognition for her research in Brazil
- D) To support her student co-authors in securing postdoctoral positions

50) In her search for a suitable journal, what specific characteristics did Kowaltowski prioritize when selecting the open-access journal Molecular Metabolism?

- A) Its focus on pancreatic research
- B) Its affiliation with the University of São Paulo
- C) Its international readership and reputation
- D) Its low publication fees

51) What was Kowaltowski's expectation regarding the publication fee for her paper, considering her previous experiences and the financial context of her country? ..

- A) That the fee would be waived entirely
- B) That the fee would be significantly lower than \$3810
- C) That she would receive a discount due to her location
- D) That the journal would cover the costs

52) What is the primary reason Kowaltowski wanted to publish in a prominent journal?

- A) To gain personal recognition
- B) To help her student co-authors
- C) To fulfill university requirements
- D) To increase her salary

53) What actions did Kowaltowski and her co-author take in response to the journal's fee request, and what was the outcome of those actions?

- A) They emailed the journal multiple times requesting a discount
- B) They withdrew the paper to seek publication elsewhere
- C) They agreed to pay the fee to expedite publication
- D) They sought legal advice regarding the fee

54) How do article-processing charges (APCs) contribute to the current business model of scientific publishing, especially in terms of their financial impact on researchers?

- A) They are becoming the dominant source of revenue for publishers
- B) They are a minor consideration for most authors
- C) They are being phased out in favor of subscription models
- D) They are only applicable to specific research fields



Reading 2



The nose is home to a host of long-lived immune cells that stand ready to fend off viral and bacterial infections, according to the most detailed look yet at the immune players that make up the first line of defence for the lungs. The findings,



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published on 31 July in *Nature*, show that the nose and upper airway — which includes the mouth, sinuses and throat but not the windpipe — serve as key training grounds where immune cells ‘memorize’ intruding pathogens. These memories allow the cells to defend against future attacks by similar microorganisms. The data could speed up development of mucosal vaccines, administered through the nose or throat, which immunologists say could be more effective than vaccines injected into muscles.

This “exciting study” shows that an “arsenal of immune cells capable of fighting off respiratory infections” can be reliably detected in the upper airways of both young adults and older people, who typically have weaker immune responses, says Linda Wakim, an immunologist at the University of Melbourne in Australia who was not involved with the research. Previous research on the immune system has focused on immune cells in the blood and lower airways, primarily because these regions are relatively accessible through blood draws and some types of biopsy and organ donation,

says study co-author Sydney Ramirez, an infectious-disease physician and immunologist at the La Jolla Institute for Immunology in California.

Then came the COVID-19 pandemic and the emergence of variants, such as Omicron, that proliferate with high efficiency in the upper airway. These developments prompted Ramirez and her colleagues to find ways to sample and better understand how immune cells in the upper airways interact with pathogens and develop immune memory. The team turned to nasopharyngeal swabs, which can reach the back of the nose and were widely used in high-income countries for SARS-CoV-2 tests. The researchers swabbed about 30 healthy adults every month for more than one year to see how their immune-cell populations changed over time. They found millions of immune cells in these samples, including cells that provide immune memory.



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✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 31 ژوئیه ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 3 آگوست ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-02503-5>

55) What is the main focus of the text?

- A) The development of mucosal vaccines
- B) The differences in immune responses between young and older adults
- C) The role of immune cells in the upper airways
- D) The effects of respiratory infections on the immune system

56) Which areas are included in the upper airway?

- A) The lungs and trachea
- B) The mouth, sinuses, and throat
- C) The stomach and intestines
- D) The brain and spinal cord

57) What did the study reveal about the immune response in the upper airways?

- A) It is less important than in the lower airways
- B) It is static and unchanging
- C) It is only relevant in young adults
- D) It can effectively combat respiratory infections

58) Which COVID-19 variant is specifically mentioned in the text?

- A) Alpha
- B) Beta
- C) Delta
- D) Omicron

59) What was a key finding related to immune cells over time?

- A) They change in population
- B) They remain constant
- C) They disappear
- D) They become less effective

60) What potential benefit do mucosal vaccines have?

- A) They are easier to administer
- B) They may be more effective than muscle-injected vaccines
- C) They require fewer doses
- D) They are less expensive

61) What has previous research primarily focused on?

- A) Immune cells in the nose
- B) The role of bacteria in infections
- C) Immune cells in the blood and lower airways
- D) The effects of vaccines

62) What sampling method did the researchers use?

- A) Nasopharyngeal swabs
- B) Blood draws
- C) Saliva tests
- D) Biopsies

63) What is the significance of finding immune cells in older individuals?

- A) They have no immune response
- B) They are more abundant than in younger individuals
- C) They typically have weaker immune responses
- D) They do not produce immune memory



Reading 3

Scan to read the full text!



David de Gea has given
no interviews since
leaving Manchester



United, even though he must have plenty to say. His media blackout is reportedly out of respect for the club where he spent 12 years, though the

goalkeeper has continued to use social media during his hiatus from the game, and he has been indulging his habit of making cryptic posts. The Spaniard dropped a yawning emoji last year when rumours about him leaving United began to circle. A couple of days before he confirmed his departure from the Red Devils, he had posted a juggling emoji, hinting he was weighing up his options. He dropped his latest teasing message earlier this month, posting an hour glass emoji. Users instantly presumed this was a sign he was about to announce his next move. And sure enough, a week later reports emerged that he was in discussions with Genoa. The Serie A club's fans quickly flocked to his Instagram post and urged him to complete a move to their club. But just a day later, it emerged that Genoa were looking at alternative targets as De Gea's wage demands were too high. The episode begged the obvious question: does De Gea really want to return to football, or is he only interested in money?

De Gea has lived a curious life since his unsavoury departure from United last July. The Spaniard thought he would be staying with the club despite coming to the end of his contract and was expecting to sign an extension. However, that offer was

withdrawn by the Red Devils at the last minute and replaced by an alternative, lower offer, at the same time that United were trying to sign Andre Onana. It was a cruel way to treat a loyal club servant like De Gea and, faced with the prospect of getting a worse deal to be a back-up goalkeeper, no one could blame the Spaniard for saying thanks but no thanks. It was with some sadness that he called an end to his long spell at Old Trafford, where had become the club's longest-serving goalkeeper and the man to have kept the most clean sheets in their history.

It has been hard to make sense of what has happened since. De Gea naturally received offers to continue his career immediately after leaving United, but for some reason he preferred to take a breather from the game, deciding that none of the opportunities on the table **tickled his fancy**. The transfer window thus closed and he was left without a club.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 31 ژوئیه ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 3 آگوست ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: [https://www.goal.com/en/lists/david-de-gea-decide-resuming-career-](https://www.goal.com/en/lists/david-de-gea-decide-resuming-career-earning-massive-money-man-utd-goalkeeper/blt7bc8489d4d1a4b08)

[earning-massive-money-man-utd-goalkeeper/blt7bc8489d4d1a4b08](https://www.goal.com/en/lists/david-de-gea-decide-resuming-career-earning-massive-money-man-utd-goalkeeper/blt7bc8489d4d1a4b08)

64) What underlying theme does De Gea's situation illustrate about professional athletes?

- A) The importance of social media presence C) The security of long-term contracts
B) The unpredictability of career paths D) The ease of transitioning between clubs

65) How does the author portray the impact of financial considerations on De Gea's career decisions?

- A) As a minor factor C) As irrelevant to his choices
B) As the primary motivation D) As a source of confusion

66) What reason is given for David de Gea's media blackout after leaving Manchester United?

- A) He is negotiating with other clubs C) He wants to respect Manchester United
B) He is focusing on personal matters D) He is preparing for retirement

67) How did De Gea use social media during his hiatus from football?

- A) He made cryptic posts C) He posted regular interviews
B) He remained silent D) He shared training videos

68) What does the phrase "tickled his fancy" suggest about De Gea's feelings toward the offers he received?

- A) He found them appealing C) He was excited about them
B) He was indifferent to them D) He was actively pursuing them

69) What happened to De Gea as the transfer window closed?

- A) He signed with a new club C) He was left without a club
B) He decided to retire D) He became a free agent

70) How is De Gea described in relation to his time at Manchester United?

- A) As a controversial figure
B) As a frequent substitute
C) As a player with the most goals
D) As the club's longest-serving goalkeeper



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) Failure is a proof that the desire wasn't strong enough. 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) Public libraries should provide books and not waste their limited resources on expensive high-tech media such as software, videos or DVDs. 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.



دوره ها و آزمون های بسندگی دانشجویان دکتری مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان

| برگزاری دوره آزمون بسندگی در تاپستان ۱۴۰۳ | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| ردیف | تاریخ | شماره دوره آزمون |
| ۱ | شنبه ۹ تیر | ۹۹ |
| ۲ | شنبه ۲۳ تیر | ۱۰۰ |
| ۳ | شنبه ۱۳ مرداد | ۱۰۱ |
| ۴ | شنبه ۲۷ مرداد | ۱۰۲ |
| ۵ | شنبه ۱۰ شهریور | ۱۰۳ |
| ۶ | پنجشنبه ۲۹ شهریور | ۱۰۴ |

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دوره آفلاین حل تست بسندگی

(۹۰ ساعت)

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دوره ۱۰۱

ثبت نام
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شنبه
۲۷ مرداد ۱۴۰۳

محل برگزاری آزمون:
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مرکز زبان آموزی، ساختمان شهید بهشتی

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