



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	

107

دوره آزمون:

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

تعداد صفحات سوال: 11 صفحه

زمان پاسخگویی: 110 دقیقه (20 دقیقه نوشتاری و 90

دقیقه بقیه بخش ها)

تاریخ برگزاری: 1403/08/10

محل برگزاری: اصفهان، میدان آزادی، دانشگاه اصفهان، سه راه زبان،

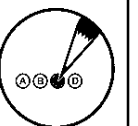
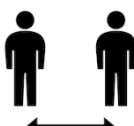
ساختمان شهید بهشتی

نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته /گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:



- کلیه پاسخها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود. پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پرنرنگ در بیضی مربوط علامت گذاری شود.
- لطفاً در دفترچه سؤالات و ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.
- فرایند برگزاری آزمون به شرح زیر است: در ابتدا بخش نوشتاری به مدت 20 دقیقه انجام خواهد شد. سپس بخش شنیداری و پس از آن بخش های دیگر. مدت زمان بخش شنیداری و دیگر بخش ها، 90 دقیقه می باشد. مدت زمان کل آزمون از زمان شروع بخش نوشتاری 110 دقیقه می باشد.
- این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.
- این آزمون شامل 70 سؤال چهارگزینه ای به علاوه بخش نوشتاری می باشد. 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.
- نمره کلی آزمون از 100 محاسبه می شود: $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$
- 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.
- 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 می توانید از صفحه پشت پاسخنامه نوشتاری استفاده کنید.
- نمرات به صورت کارنامه، حداکثر تا 72 ساعت بعد در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی ulc.ui.ac.ir اعلام خواهد شد.
- 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 ارسال فرمایید.
- به عنوان نمونه سؤال، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، و صرفاً پس از اتمام آزمون، می توانید دفترچه سؤالات را به همراه خود ببرید.
- کلید اولیه سؤالات پس از آزمون در کانال ایتای مرکز زبان آموزی قرار می گیرد. اگر در هنگام آزمون، پاسخ هر سؤال 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.
- 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 سوالی دارای استانداردهای آزمون سازی نباشد حذف می شود و نمره آن به دیگر سؤالات اضافه می شود.
- 67 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 ارزشمند، در هر دوره آزمون، تعداد 10 سؤال از سؤالات دوره های 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.
- 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، بررسی های لازم انجام می شود.

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) what does the man suggest the woman do?

- A) Look in the printer.
- B) Print the report again.
- C) Search her desk more thoroughly.
- D) Ask someone else for the report.

2) What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A) Drop the class.
- B) Sign up for a different class.
- C) Ask about joining a waitlist.
- D) Forget about the class

3) What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A) Restart the computer.
- B) Use the auto-save feature to recover her work.
- C) Take her computer to a repair shop.
- D) Save her work more often.

4) What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A) Try again next season.
- B) Try a different sport.
- C) Complain to the coach.
- D) Quit playing basketball.

5) What does the man mean?

- A) He wants to go but can't.
- B) He doesn't like the library.
- C) He has already finished his report.
- D) He is going to the library later.

6) What does the woman suggest?

- A) Read the whole book quickly.
- B) Skim the remaining chapters.
- C) Ask for more time.
- D) Stop reading altogether.

7) What does the man suggest?

- A) Drink more water instead.
- B) Cut out coffee entirely.
- C) Switch to decaf sometimes.
- D) Drink only one cup of coffee a day.

8) What does the woman imply?

- A) She was lucky to get the internship.
- B) She went through a difficult process to get the internship.
- C) The internship was easy to get.
- D) She knows someone at the company.

9) What does professor Miller mean?

- A) He will allow late submissions this time.
- B) He has already graded the assignment.
- C) He does not accept late submissions.
- D) He will give the woman an extension.

10) What does the man suggest?

- A) The woman should join the gym.
- B) He will help her make a decision by showing her the gym.
- C) He doesn't think the gym is worth it.
- D) The woman should look for a different gym.

11) What does the woman mean?

- A) She didn't enjoy the concert. C) She agrees that the concert was great.
B) She thought the band was loud. D) She wishes she hadn't gone.

Section B: Questions 12-15

Lecture



12) What is the main topic of the lecture?

- A) The impact of aquaculture on coastal fisheries
B) The importance of mangrove forests in coastal ecosystems
C) The life cycle of fish species in tropical regions
D) The causes of erosion in coastal areas

13) What is one benefit that mangrove roots provide? They

- A) improve water quality in deep oceans. C) prevent erosion along coastlines.
B) increase salt levels in nearby waters. D) help fish migrate to other ecosystems.

14) According to the lecture, what role does mangrove forest play in fighting climate change?

- A) They reduce fish populations in coastal areas.
B) They store large amounts of carbon in their roots and soil.
C) They help increase CO2 levels in the atmosphere.
D) They release carbon into the ocean during storms.

15) What is a primary focus of current mangrove conservation efforts?

- A) Expanding aquaculture to support the economy
B) Reducing salt levels in mangrove soils
C) Developing alternative tree species for coastal areas
D) Protecting and restoring mangrove forests

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) By the time he died, Beethhoven had ... nine symphonies.

- A) write B) to write C) wrote D) written

17) The phone was busy when I called. Who ... to ?

- A) did you talk B) had you talked C) were you talking D) have you talked

18) He is very happy because he ... his exam.

- A) passed B) is passing C) has passed D) was passing

19) Paprika is ... red pepper, and it has a sweeter taste.

- A) least biting B) less biting than C) least biting than D) less as

20) ... she had eaten all the chocolate biscuits, she started eaten the lemon ones.

- A) While B) After C) Before D) By the time

21) When ... the conference?

- A) the doctor attended
B) the doctor will attend

- C) did the doctor attend
D) the doctor's attendance

22) To qualify as a language, a communication system must have the features of meaningfulness, ... , and productivity.

- A) displacement B) to displace C) displacing D) to be displaced

23) ... the development of radio telescope, distant regions of the Universe can be observed.

- A) The reason B) Because of C) Because D) It is because

24) Nitrogen gas, ... up about 78 percent of our atmosphere, is constantly being used by plants and animals.

- A) which it makes B) it makes C) makes D) which makes

25) Where ... is the commonest form of color-blindness.

- A) are the red and green not easily distinguished
B) they are not easily distinguished red and green
C) are not easily distinguished red and green
D) red and green are not easily distinguished



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) Cosmic distance is measured on light-years.

- A B C D

27) It is her that likes to play the piano not her sister. .

- A B C D

28) I didn't believe there were so many different factories there until I saw it.

- A B C D

29) Under the crust of the Earth are bubbling hot liquids that sometime rise to the surface.

- A B C D

30) Heartburn can best be understood as a symptom causing by acid reflux due to a weak

lower esophageal sphincter.

31) The old man standing on the corner of the street is going to get someone paint his

house.

32) Her sister promised me that she will take the job in spite of her inexperience.

- A B C D

33) He stood at the window, his hands at his sides, his eyes they were fixed on the children

playing outside.

- D

34) Alike oxygen, which is chemically changed by our bodies into carbon dioxide, nitrogen

- A B

is merely exhaled back into air.
C D

- 35) John considers these sorts of shoes expensive, but he admits that he has had little experience shopping for women's clothing.
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) Factory-made goods are plentiful, but farm products are
A) rural B) haphazard C) scarce D) handy
- 37) Many questions had to be answered before he could ... for the job.
A) qualify B) quantify C) magnify D) obtain
- 38) Her ... description of the stolen laptop helped police find it.
A) thorough B) lasting C) popular D) imaginary
- 39) We've all learned that if you ... your teeth, you will surely develop dental problems of one kind or another.
A) magnify B) neglect C) maintain D) deter
- 40) Having carefully followed the ..., the professor was disappointed when the experiment failed.
A) procedure B) qualification C) requirements D) identifications

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

- 41) Buildings are designated by red squares on the map.
A) constructed B) erected C) built D) identified
- 42) Flavored vinegars are produced especially for cooking.
A) Bitter B) concentrated C) special tasting D) sour
- 43) A benign lesion usually has a regular border.
A) harmless B) dangerous C) congenial D) humane
- 44) He went to the park every other day.
A) alternate B) whole C) part D) every three days
- 45) The yellow flowers were profuse along the mountain road.
A) plenty B) rare C) scattered D) beautiful

Reading 1

Scan to read the full text!



Which scientific publishers and journals are worst affected by fraudulent or

dubious research papers — and which have done least to clean up their portfolio? A technology start-up founded to help publishers spot

potentially problematic papers says that it has some answers, and has shared its early findings with *Nature*. The science-integrity website Argos, which was launched in September by Scitility, a technology firm headquartered in Sparks, Nevada, gives papers a risk score on the basis of their authors' publication records, and on whether the paper heavily cites already-retracted research. A paper categorized as 'high risk' might have multiple authors whose other studies have been retracted for reasons related to misconduct, for example. Having a high score doesn't prove that a paper is low quality, but suggests that it is worth investigating.

Argos is one of a growing number of research-integrity tools that look for red flags in papers. These include the Papermill Alarm, made by Clear Skies, and Signals, by Research Signals, both London-based firms. Because creators of such software sell their manuscript-screening tools to publishers, they are generally reluctant to name affected journals. But Argos, which is offering free accounts to individuals and fuller access to science-integrity sleuths and journalists, is the first to show public insights. "We wanted to build a piece of technology that was able to see hidden patterns and bring transparency to the industry," says Scitility co-founder Jan-Erik de Boer, who is based in Roosendaal, the Netherlands. By early October, Argos had flagged more than 40,000 high-risk and 180,000 medium-risk papers. It has also indexed more than 50,000 **retracted papers**. Argos's analysis shows that the publisher Hindawi — a now-shuttered subsidiary of the London-based publisher Wiley — has the highest volume and proportion of already-retracted papers. That's not surprising, because Wiley has retracted



more than 10,000 Hindawi-published papers over the past two years in response to concerns raised by editors and sleuths; this amounts to more than 4% of the brand's total portfolio over the past decade. One of its journals, *Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine*, has retracted 741 papers, more than 7% of its output.

Argos risk-score ratings flag **more than 1,000 remaining Hindawi papers** — another 0.65% — as still 'high risk'. This suggests that, although Wiley has done a lot to clean up its portfolio, it might not have yet completed the job. The publisher told *Nature* that it welcomed Argos and similar tools, and had been working to rectify the issues with Hindawi.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله نیچر (Nature) است.
✓ مجله نیچر از سال ۱۸۶۹ میلادی تاکنون منتشر می‌شود و در میان پرازش‌ترین مجله‌های علمی قرار دارد. این نشریه ارجاع داده شده‌ترین مجله علمی جهان است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۲۲ اکتبر ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۳۱ اکتبر ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-03427-w>

46) What is the primary concern addressed in the text?

- A) The effectiveness of scientific publishing
- B) The role of technology in scientific research
- C) The financial implications of retracted studies
- D) The prevalence of fraudulent research papers

47) What type of information does Argos use to assess the risk of a paper?

- A) The number of citations it receives
- B) The authors' previous publication histories
- C) The journal's impact factor
- D) The paper's subject matter

48) How does Argos categorize papers that may be problematic?

- A) Low risk, medium risk, and high risk
- B) Acceptable, questionable, and unacceptable
- C) Verified, unverified, and retracted
- D) Original, duplicated, and fraudulent

49) What does the presence of a high-risk score indicate about a paper?

- A) It is guaranteed to be low quality
- B) It has already been retracted
- C) It requires further investigation
- D) It is widely accepted in the scientific community

50) What action has Wiley taken in response to the issues with Hindawi?

- A) They have ceased all publications
- B) They have welcomed tools like Argos
- C) They have increased their publication rate
- D) They have ignored the concerns raised

51) What does the term “retracted papers” in the second paragraph refer to in this context?

- A) Papers that are still under review
- B) Papers that have received awards
- C) Papers that are considered groundbreaking
- D) Papers that have been published but later withdrawn

52) What does the text imply about the effectiveness of current measures against fraudulent research?

- A) They are completely ineffective
- B) They have significantly improved the situation
- C) More efforts are needed to fully address the issues
- D) They are only beneficial for certain journals

53) Why might publishers be hesitant to disclose affected journals?

- A) They want to maintain their reputation
- B) They fear legal repercussions
- C) They do not track such information
- D) They prioritize profit over integrity

54) What does the mention of “more than 10,000 Hindawi-published papers” suggest about the publisher's reputation?

- A) It has an outstanding reputation in the scientific community.
- B) It has faced significant scrutiny and challenges regarding paper quality.
- C) It is a new publisher with no history.
- D) It specializes in high-quality research only.



Reading 2



As cities around the world grapple with congestion and seek to lower emissions, one



Scan to read the full text

New Zealand-based startup is looking upward for solutions. Next year, Whoosh

will begin construction on a gondola-like ride-hailing network in a 370-acre area of tourism hot spot Queenstown—the first of its kind. Whoosh resembles a ski lift, descending for passenger pickup, but operates differently. While gondolas transport lifts by moving the entire cableway, each Whoosh cabin uses an electric motor to propel itself along a stationary network of cables and rails at an average speed of about 26 m.p.h.

Powering the cabins themselves means the guideway can be “really simple, low-cost infrastructure,” Whoosh CEO Chris Allington says. The pods have a mechanism that allows them to switch from cables to suspended rails at speed,

meaning that, unlike a gondola, Whoosh can take flexible routes from pickup to drop-off without stopping.

Whoosh says its vehicles, expected to be up and running as part of the pilot scheme by 2027, could help reduce travel times and are twice as efficient as the most economical electric cars. Users will be able to hail rides on demand using an app or ticket-vending machines. Queenstown is the ideal testing ground “because it’s got horrendous traffic,” but it’s at a manageable scale, Allington says. If the network were expanded across the city, it would have the capacity to take about “20% of vehicles off the road,” he says.

Each cabin will be complete with a stabilization system that smooths rides in windy conditions, and smart-glass windows can frost over to stop riders from peering into homes as they glide past, Allington says. While providers will ultimately set the cost for riders, Allington says that he expects it to be more expensive than mass transit but cheaper than an Uber. Allington says the cabins are more energy efficient than other vehicles because, by using a dedicated guideway, they avoid energy--wasting actions like braking or idling in traffic. Whoosh says it uses roughly one-sixth the energy of a U.S. bus or rail system. A one-hour ride uses “about the same amount of energy as having a 10-minute shower,” Allington says. And the infrastructure the pods glide across has roughly a fifth of the embodied carbon—the total emissions associated with materials and construction—of ground-level rail networks, Whoosh says.

Of course, the scheme remains untested, and many a futuristic transport idea has **fizzled** in implementation. But the company already has its sights set on the U.S. Five North Texas cities—Dallas, Plano, Arlington, Frisco, and DeSoto—are being considered for potential sites of Whoosh’s first U.S. installation, says its U.S. partner and Google spin-off, Swyft Cities, which is in talks with public- and private-sector customers. “It’s places that are fast-growing, typically were built around the auto, and now, they realize they’re stuck,” says Swyft Cities CEO Jeral Poskey. Part of what makes Whoosh a compelling option, he says, is that it can be “retrofitted into cities,”



with its **modular infrastructure**, allowing it to start small and grow over time.

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله تایم (TIME) است.

✓ تایم نخستین بار در ۳ مارس ۱۹۲۳ در منتشر شد. این مجله در بسیاری از کشورهای جهان چاپ می‌شود.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۷ اکتبر ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۳۱ اکتبر ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: [/https://time.com/7094115/whoosh-queenstown-gondola](https://time.com/7094115/whoosh-queenstown-gondola)

55) What is the main purpose of Whoosh's gondola-like network?

- A) To create a tourist attraction
- B) To provide luxury travel options
- C) To replace traditional public transport
- D) To reduce traffic congestion and emissions

56) How does Whoosh differ from traditional gondolas?

- A) It operates at a lower speed.
- B) It uses a stationary network of cables and rails.
- C) It does not require any infrastructure.
- D) It is only available for tourists.

57) What benefit does Whoosh claim regarding energy efficiency?

- A) It consumes more energy than electric cars.
- B) It has a higher energy consumption than buses.
- C) It uses significantly less energy than traditional vehicles.
- D) It requires more energy in windy conditions.

58) What does the word “fizzled” in the context of the last paragraph most closely mean?

- A) Succeeded
- B) Faile
- C) Expanded
- D) Transformed

59) What can be inferred about Whoosh's potential impact on Queenstown's traffic?

- A) It will likely increase congestion.
- B) It will have no effect on traffic.
- C) It may significantly alleviate traffic issues.
- D) It will only benefit tourists.

60) Why might Whoosh's service be considered more appealing compared to traditional mass transit?

- A) It offers a more flexible and efficient travel option.
- B) It is cheaper than all other forms of transport.
- C) It is exclusively for tourists.
- D) It requires no infrastructure.

61) What does the CEO of Swyft Cities imply about cities built around automobiles?

- A) They are ideal for Whoosh's installation.
- B) They are outdated and need modernization.
- C) They will never adapt to new transport systems.
- D) They have no traffic problems.

62) In the phrase “modular infrastructure,” what does “modular” imply?

- A) Complicated
- B) Adaptable
- C) Expensive
- D) Unchangeable



Reading 3



More than 1000 years ago along the fabled Silk Road, caravans funneled silk and cotton west to



Scan to read the full text

Europe while wool, glass, gold, and silver traveled east to China. Oasis cities in Central Asia formed important nodes along these

routes, which were actually a network of trading paths. Now, the surprising discovery of traces of a major medieval city at an altitude of more than 2000 meters in Uzbekistan shows the network extended far into rugged mountainous areas it was assumed to bypass. “We’ve uncovered the largest urban center at a high altitude in Central Asia,” says Michael Frachetti, a Washington University in St. Louis archaeologist and co-leader of the team that made the discovery.

“To find a city-sized settlement in this highland landscape is entirely a surprise,” says Soren Michael Sindbaek of Aarhus University, who was not involved in the work. Premodern cities at this altitude are exceedingly rare; Tiwanaku in Bolivia, Cusco in Peru, and Lhasa in Tibet are among the few known. Sindbaek says the find has “the potential to rewrite the history of Central Asia” by showing that large, transient populations of herders could sustain a city far from rich farmland. The work, reported today in *Nature*, also has other researchers eager to adopt the team’s pioneering survey methods, with a laser mounted on a low-flying drone.

In the past, lowland cities such as Bukhara and Samarkand in today’s Uzbekistan were thought to anchor the trade routes between Europe and China. Although scattered across vast deserts, these cities had plentiful water and were surrounded by fertile fields. In 2011, however, Frachetti and Farhod Maksudov of the National Center of Archaeology in Samarkand stumbled on a small medieval urban area at 2100 meters in a remote part of eastern Uzbekistan. Covering a dozen hectares, the site, called Tashbulak, included stone fortifications, an area for metal and craft production, and a cemetery. Coins, pottery, and radiocarbon analysis dated it to as early as 750 C.E.

While excavating Tashbulak in 2015, the team documented a site with even more extensive ruins, 5 kilometers away and known locally as Tugunbulak. The digs revealed evidence of a large, fortified iron foundry with domed furnaces that may have also produced steel. With plentiful iron ore from nearby deposits, Tugunbulak was a major producer and exporter of metal objects—presumably implements for riding, farming, and fighting—likely prized throughout medieval Central Asia. Radiocarbon dating and coins suggest the site was occupied from the late sixth to the early 11th centuries, prime time for the Silk Road. During this era, eastern Iranian farmers called the Sogdians dominated Central Asian trade and cities like Samarkand, while Turkic herders from the eastern steppes were thought to live on the periphery.



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

✓ مجله ساینس تأسیس ۱۸۸۰ یک نشریه هفتگی جامع علمی و یکی از برترین مجلات دانشگاهی جهان است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۲۳ اکتبر ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۳۱ اکتبر ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.science.org/content/article/medieval-silk-road-metropolis-unearthed-uzbek-mountains>

63) According to the passage, what was the primary function of the Silk Road?

- A) To facilitate cultural exchanges between Europe and Asia
- B) To serve as a network for trading goods between Europe and China
- C) To connect urban centers in Central Asia
- D) To provide routes for military movements

64) What does the discovery of the medieval city at over 2000 meters indicate about the network?

- A) It was limited to lowland areas.
- B) It extended into rugged mountainous areas.
- C) It focused on trade with Europe.
- D) It was used only for agriculture.

65) Which of the following is a synonym for exceedingly as used in the passage?

- A) Rarely
- B) Occasionally
- C) Extremely
- D) Moderately

66) What can be inferred about the significance of the discovery at Tugunbulak?

- A) It indicates that trade was limited to lowland cities.
- B) It confirms that iron production was not significant in medieval Central Asia.
- C) It shows that only farmers populated the region.
- D) It suggests that high-altitude cities were economically prosperous.

67) What discovery did Michael Frachetti and his team make in Uzbekistan?

- A) A new trade route connecting Europe and China
- B) The location of ancient glass production facilities
- C) Evidence of ancient herding practices
- D) The largest urban center at a high altitude in Central Asia

68) According to the passage, what was the role of the Sogdians in Central Asian trade?

- A) They dominated trade and cities like Samarkand.
- B) They were primarily herders with no trading influence.
- C) They facilitated trade between different cultures and regions.
- D) They were known for their agricultural innovations.

69) What methods did the researchers use to uncover the medieval city?

- A) Traditional excavation techniques
- B) Aerial photography
- C) A laser mounted on a low-flying drone
- D) Historical document analysis

70) What does the pronoun it refer to in the first paragraph?

- A) The medieval city
- B) The network
- C) The discovery
- D) The altitude



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) Participation in sports is crucial for personal development and social skills. 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) Investing in renewable energy sources is essential for a sustainable future. To what extent do you agree or disagree? 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

پاییز ۱۴۰۳

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان
برگزاری می‌کند

دوره آنلاین توانمندسازی ۱۰۰ ساعته
بسندگی زبان انگلیسی

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وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری

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

مهارت ها

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- نوشتاری
- شنیداری و گفتاری
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برگزاری ۶ دوره آزمون
بسندگی پاییز ۱۴۰۳

ردیف	تاریخ	شماره دوره آزمون
۱	پنجشنبه ۱۲ مهر	۱۰۵
۲	پنجشنبه ۲۶ مهر	۱۰۶
۳	پنجشنبه ۱۰ آبان	۱۰۷
۴	پنجشنبه ۲۴ آبان	۱۰۸
۵	پنجشنبه ۸ آذر	۱۰۹
۶	پنجشنبه ۲۲ آذر	۱۱۰

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