



# University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

## 7 Dey 1402

**دوره 88 برگزاری آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان**



**70 Questions**  
+  
**1 Essay Topic**



**11**  
**PAGES**



**110**  
**MINUTES**



**1402/10/07**  
**DATE**



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Coronavirus



NO CELL PHONES

### نکات مهم آزمون:

- کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود.
- پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پرنرنگ در بیضی مربوط مطابق نمونه صحیح علامت گذاری شود.
- لطفاً در دفترچه سؤالات و ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.
- این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.
- زمان آزمون 110 دقیقه می باشد.
- تعداد سؤالات 70 سوال به اضافه بخش نوشتاری می باشد. همه سؤالات بخشهای شنیداری، گرامر، واژگان و درک مطلب نمره مساوی دارد. هر سوال 1/29 نمره از 90 دارد. بخش نوشتاری 10 نمره از 100 نمره دارد.
- نمره کلی آزمون از 100 محاسبه می شود:  $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$
- آزمون شامل سؤالات شنیداری (15 سوال)، گرامر (20 سوال)، واژگان (10 سوال)، درک مطلب (25 سوال) و نوشتار (یک موضوع انتخابی از دو موضوع داده شده) می باشد. برای بخش نوشتار، باید حدود 150 کلمه در مدت 20 دقیقه در باره موضوع داده شده نوشته شود.
- 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](http://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 به نشانی [ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com](mailto:ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com) ارسال فرمایید.
- به عنوان نمونه سؤال، در این نوبت آزمون، 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 سایت مرکز زبان آموزی قرار می گیرد. اگر در هنگام آزمون، پاسخ هر سوال را علاوه بر درج در پاسخنامه، در کنار هر سوال 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.
- پنجاه (50) دوره دفترچه سؤالات و کلید آزمونهای گذشته به صورت رایگان در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی وجود دارد. برای ایجاد انگیزه برای مطالعه آنها، در هر دوره آزمون، تعداد ده (10) سوال از سؤالات دوره های گذشته انتخاب خواهد شد.
- برای اطمینان از عدم همراه داشتن هر گونه وسیله الکترونیک، با استفاده از ابزار تشخیص موبایل، در زمان برگزاری آزمون، چک های لازم انجام می شود.
- برای شما داوطلبین گرامی شرکت در این آزمون، آرزوی موفقیت داریم.

| نام و نام خانوادگی: | شماره دانشجویی:                     | رشته/گرایش تحصیلی: | دانشگاه/دانشکده: |
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| نام و نام خانوادگی: | شماره دانشجویی:                     | رشته/گرایش تحصیلی: | دانشگاه/دانشکده: |
| شماره               | 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<br>از دو موضوع<br>داده شده | بخش E              |                  |

For more information on the exam, you may visit our official website: [ulc.ui.ac.ir](http://ulc.ui.ac.ir)

## 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 to 10

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

- a) There's little rain in July.
- b) When it rains in July, it rains hard.
- c) In July it never rains.
- d) It rains hard in July.

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

- a) The university accepted three students.
- b) None of the students is going to the university.
- c) Two were not admitted.
- d) John was not accepted.

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

- a) Although he did pass, Mark's exam grade wasn't good.
- b) Mark failed his history exam.
- c) The highest grade on the history exam went to Mark.
- d) Professor Franks didn't pass Mark on the history exam.

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

- a) He often has long waits in Dr. Roberts' office.
- b) He doesn't mind waiting for Dr. Roberts.
- c) He must wait patiently for Robert.
- d) Dr. Roberts is generally punctual.

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

- a) Betty often takes vacations in winter.
- b) Betty prefers to take vacations in winter.
- c) Occasionally Betty works one week during vacation.
- d) A winter vacation is unusual for Betty.

#### 6) What does the woman imply? ....

- a) They were not very lucky.
- b) The accident was unfortunate.
- c) No one was hurt.
- d) She wanted to have better luck.

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

- a) Nothing was very difficult.
- b) The exam couldn't have been easier.
- c) The exam wasn't at all easy.
- d) The exam had nothing difficult on it.

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

- a) She wants that job very much.
- b) Everybody else wants that job as much as she does.
- c) No one is going to get the job.
- d) She is not sure about taking the job.

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

- a) She was second in the race.
- b) She won the race.
- c) She was almost the slowest person in the race.
- d) She was not faster than everyone else.

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

- a) This math project was extremely complex.
- b) This math project was less complicated than the last.

- c) They seldom complete their math projects.
- d) Complicated math projects are assigned.

### **Section B: Questions 11-15**

**11) What is the lecture mainly about? ....**

- a) The growth and influence of historical institutions in the early United States
- b) Facts and myths about Christopher Columbus
- c) New information about events that occurred during Columbus' explorations
- d) How Columbus' story was used to help create a national identity for the United States

**12) According to the professor, why did John Pintard promote the commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of Columbus' landing? ....**

- a) To encourage patriotism
- b) To demonstrate his own wealth and influence
- c) To lessen the influence held by the leaders of the American revolution
- d) To correct what he claimed were mistaken beliefs about Columbus

**13) What were two contributing factors to the selection of Columbus as a United States national hero? ....**

- a) His writings were popular at the time.
- b) He had no connection to the rulers of Britain.
- c) The leaders of the revolution wanted to be considered heroes.
- d) Few people were more famous in the early years of the United States.


**14) What does the professor imply about the facts of Columbus' life? ....**

- a) They were not relevant for Pintard's purposes.
- b) They are an important part of early United States history.
- c) They are not presented accurately in Columbus' own writings.
- d) They were researched thoroughly before his selection as a national hero.

**15) What is the professor's attitude towards studying what she calls the 'mythical Columbus'? ....**

- a) It is a good way to discover facts about Columbus' explorations.
- b) It is a way to learn about the society that created the myth.
- c) It is likely to cause confusion among those who want to learn United States history.
- d) It is not as interesting as doing research into writings of Columbus.

## **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) There is not ... pressure in the upper atmosphere.**

- a) many
- b) few
- c) a few
- d) much

**17) The secretary worked all morning without ....**

- a) stop
- b) stopping
- c) a stopping
- d) the stop

18) Even if he were here, he ... talk about his work.

- a) won't                      b) hadn't                      c) didn't                      d) wouldn't

19) Tomorrow, the letter ... by the postman.

- a) is being delivered                      b) will be delivered                      c) was delivered                      d) will deliver

20) Air is made ... certain invisible gasses.

- a) up of                      b) for                      c) out                      d) in

21) They talked ... than ever before.

- a) more loud                      b) loud                      c) louder                      d) the loudest

22) Pauline can't speak Persian but she's ....

- a) learning to                      b) learning speaking                      c) learn                      d) learn to speak

23) John ... before I arrived last week.

- a) will leave                      b) has left                      c) does leave                      d) had left

24) "What happened to them yesterday? They look depressed."

"I don't think ... happened."

- a) nothing                      b) everything                      c) something                      d) anything

25) "It is not very cold. I don't think we need these big jackets."

"I don't think so, ... ."

- a) anyway                      b) neither                      c) either                      d) too



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) Some research suggests what there is a link between the body's calcium balance and tooth decay.

- a                      b                      c                      d

27) Most pines grow rapidly and form straight, tall trunks that are ideally for lumber.

- a                      b                      c                      d

28) He ought have gone to a teacher-training college instead of deciding to become an army officer.

- a                      b                      c                      d

29) As I wanted to write a letter, I looked everywhere for some sheets of paper, but there were no any to be found.

- a                      b                      c                      d

30) With special enzymes that are call restriction enzymes, it is possible to split off segments of DNA from the donor organism.

- a                      b                      c                      d

31) The human ear cannot hear a sound that vibrates less than 16 times the second.

- a                      b                      c                      d

- 32) In order to survive, trees rely to the amount of annual rainfall they receive as well as the seasonal distribution of rain.  
a b c d
- 33) Having children to accompany their parents to the supermarket is more educative than trying to teach them directly.  
a b c d
- 34) We had fried chickens for dinner, after which we went to an ice cream parlor for dessert.  
a b c d
- 35) Cycling is a good form of exercise even if it is on a stationary exercising bike.  
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) Vitamins cannot be ... by our bodies.  
a) observed b) explored c) forwarded d) manufactured
- 37) I am trying to ... myself to eat less chocolate.  
a) describe b) influence c) discipline d) transfer
- 38) I was ... composing the letter I would write later.  
a) mentally b) centrally c) physically d) emotionally
- 39) They are passing new laws to ... the pollution of the environment.  
a) prevent b) hire c) influence d) forecast
- 40) Taking coal, gold, etc. from a large hole or tunnel in the ground is called ....  
a) stretching b) mining c) recycling d) manufacturing

### Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

- 41) We worked so hard this year that we had to get away for a week.  
a) flee b) rest c) go on vacation d) overwork
- 42) The metal contracted when the weather changed.  
a) shrunk b) stuck c) twisted d) broke

43) We have been conducting a survey on the dietary habits of university graduates.

- a) running                      b) examining                      c) condemning                      d) discussing

44) The Concord aircraft consumed a great amount of fuel.

- a) needed                      b) wasted                      c) leaked                      d) used

45) Medical services retrogressed after funding had been cut.

- a) progressed                      b) modernized                      c) transformed                      d) regressed

## Part D: Reading Comprehension



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

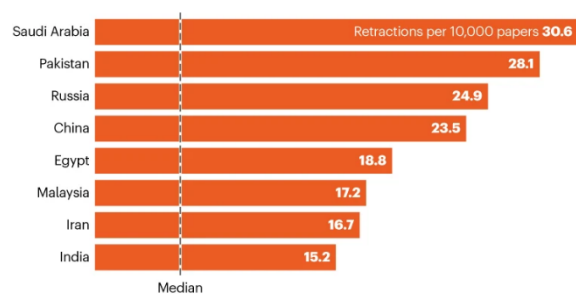


### Reading 1

The number of retractions issued for research articles in 2023 has passed 10,000 — smashing annual records — as publishers struggle to clean up a slew of sham papers and peer-review fraud. Among large research-producing nations, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Russia and China have the highest retraction rates over the past two decades, a *Nature* analysis has found.

#### COUNTRIES WITH HIGHEST RETRACTION RATES

Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Russia and China have the highest retraction rates among countries with >100,000 papers\* published over the past two decades.



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\*Total number of research papers according to Scopus: articles and reviews. Analysis excludes conference papers (and their retractions)

The bulk of 2023's retractions were from journals owned by Hindawi, a London-based subsidiary of the publisher Wiley. So far this year, Hindawi journals have pulled more than 8,000 articles, citing factors such as "concerns that the peer review process has been compromised" and "systematic manipulation of the publication and peer-review process", after investigations prompted by internal editors and by research-integrity sleuths who raised questions about incoherent text and irrelevant references in thousands of papers.

Most of the Hindawi retractions are from special issues: collections of articles that are often overseen by guest editors and that have become notorious for being exploited by scammers to rapidly publish low-quality or sham papers.

On 6 December, Wiley announced on an earnings call that it would stop using the Hindawi brand name altogether, having previously shuttered four Hindawi titles and, towards the end of 2022, temporarily paused special-issue publication. Wiley will fold existing titles back into its own brand. As a result of the problems, said Wiley's

interim chief executive, Matthew Kissner, the publisher expects to lose out on between US\$35 million and \$40 million in revenue this fiscal year.

A Wiley spokesperson said that the publisher anticipated further retractions — they did not say how many — but that the company takes the view that “special issues continue to play a valuable role in serving the research community”. The spokesperson added that Wiley had put in place more rigorous processes to confirm the identity of guest editors and oversee manuscripts, removed ‘hundreds’ of bad actors — some of whom had held guest editor roles — from its systems, and scaled up its research-integrity team. It is also “pursuing legal means” to share data about the bad actors with other publishers and providers of tools and databases.

Hindawi’s retracted papers might have been mostly sham articles, but they were still collectively cited more than 35,000 times, says Guillaume Cabanac, a computer scientist at the University of Toulouse in France who tracks problems in papers, including ‘tortured phrases’ — strange wording choices used in efforts to evade plagiarism detectors — and signs of undisclosed use of artificial intelligence. “These problematic papers get cited,” he says.

Retractions are rising at a rate that outstrips the growth of scientific papers, and this year’s deluge means that the total number of retractions issued so far has passed 50,000. Although analyses have previously shown that the majority of retractions are due to misconduct, this is not always the case: some are led by authors who discover honest errors in their work.

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله معتبر نیچر است.  
✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 12 دسامبر 2023 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 24 دسامبر 2023 برگزار می‌شود.  
✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-03974-8>



**46) According to the text, which countries have the highest retraction rates for research articles? ....**

- a) United States, United Kingdom, Germany, and France
- b) India, Brazil, Australia, and Japan
- c) Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Russia, and China
- d) Canada, South Korea, Mexico, and Italy

**47) What is the primary reason for the high number of retractions in 2023? ....**

- a) Incoherent text in articles
- b) Violation of copyright laws
- c) Peer-review fraud
- d) Sham papers from scammers

**48) What type of articles are most commonly retracted from Hindawi journals? ....**

- a) Longitudinal studies
- b) Special issues
- c) Research reviews
- d) Experimental studies

**49) Which of the following statements is true, according to the text? ....**

- a) Hindawi is a London-based publisher that owns Wiley
- b) Wiley has stopped using the Hindawi brand name and closed four of its titles
- c) Hindawi has retracted more than 10,000 articles in 2023
- d) Wiley has paused special-issue publication permanently

**50) What is the role of research-integrity sleuths, as mentioned in the text? ....**

- a) They oversee the manuscripts submitted to Hindawi journals
- b) They raise questions about incoherent text and irrelevant references in papers
- c) They confirm the identity of guest editors and remove bad actors from the systems
- d) They pursue legal means to share data about the bad actors with other publishers

**51) The word “notorious” in line 17 is closest in meaning to ....**

- a) Infamous
- b) Praiseworthy
- c) Outstanding
- d) Popular

**52) What are some of the measures that Wiley has taken to improve its processes, as reported in the text? ....**

- a) It has put in place more rigorous processes to confirm the identity of guest editors and oversee manuscripts
- b) It has removed hundreds of bad actors, some of whom had held guest editor roles, from its systems
- c) It has scaled up its research-integrity team
- d) All of the above

**53) What is the legal action that Wiley is pursuing, as mentioned in the text? ....**

- a) It is suing Hindawi for damages
- b) It is suing the authors of the retracted papers for fraud
- c) It is pursuing legal means to share data about the bad actors with other publishers and providers of tools and databases
- d) None of the above

**54) According to the text, why are retractions rising at a rate that outstrips the growth of scientific papers? ....**

- a) Misconduct among authors is increasing.
- b) The plagiarism detectors are becoming inefficient.
- c) Authors are discovering more honest errors in their work.
- d) The number of scientific papers being published is decreasing.

**55) Why do Hindawi's retracted papers still receive citations? ....**

- a) They have high-quality content despite being retracted.
- b) Researchers are unaware of their retraction status.
- c) Citations are not affected by retractions.
- d) Guillaume Cabanac intentionally cites them in his research.

**56) What is the primary reason for the high number of retractions in 2023? Hindawi's ...**

- a) manipulation of the publication and peer-review process
- b) incompetence in editorial processes
- c) lack of supervision over guest editors
- d) delay in responding to internal editors' concerns

## Reading 2

One of the most persistent arguments put forward by politicians, diplomats, and observers of international politics is that the world is or soon will be multipolar. In recent months, this argument has been made by U.N. Secretary-General António Guterres, German Chancellor Olaf



Scholz, German Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock, French President Emmanuel Macron, Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, and Russian President Vladimir Putin. Josep Borrell, the European Union’s high representative for foreign affairs, argues that the world has been a system of “complex multipolarity” ever since the 2008 global financial crisis.

The idea is also being popularized in the business world: Morgan Stanley, the investment bank, recently issued a strategy paper for “navigating a multipolar world,” while INSEAD, a respected European business school, is concerned about leadership skills in such a world.

But despite what politicians, pundits, and investment bankers tell us, it is simply a myth that today’s world is anywhere close to multipolar.

The reasons are straightforward. Polarity simply refers to the number of great powers in the international system—and for the world to be multipolar, there have to be three or more such powers. Today, there are only two countries with the economic size, military might, and global leverage to constitute a pole: the United States and China. Other great powers are nowhere in sight, and they won’t be anytime soon. The mere fact that there are rising middle powers and nonaligned countries with large populations and growing economies does not make the world multipolar.

The absence of other poles in the international system is evident if we look at the obvious candidates. In 2021, fast-growing India was the third-largest spender on defense, which is one indicator to measure power. But according to the latest figures from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, its military budget is only one-quarter of China’s. (And China’s numbers may be even higher than commonly believed.) Today, India is still largely concentrated on its own development. It has an undersized foreign service, and its navy—an important yardstick for leverage

in the Indo-Pacific—is small compared to China’s, which has launched five times more naval tonnage over the past five years. India may one day be a pole in the system, but that day belongs in the distant future.

Economic wealth is another indicator for the ability to wield power. Japan has the third-largest economy in the world, but according to the latest figures from the International Monetary Fund, its GDP is less than one-quarter of China’s. Germany, India, Britain, and France—the next four largest economies in the world—are even smaller.

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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 22 سپتامبر 2023 منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 24 دسامبر 2023 برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://foreignpolicy.com/2023/09/22/multipolar-world-bipolar-power-geopolitics-business-strategy-china-united-states-india>



**57) What is the main argument of the text? The world is ....**

- a) multipolar and will remain so for the foreseeable future
- b) multipolar but will soon become bipolar or unipolar
- c) bipolar and will soon become multipolar or unipolar
- d) not multipolar and will not become so anytime soon

**58) What is the term that Josep Borrell uses to describe the current world system, as stated in the text? ....**

- a) Complex multipolarity
- b) Complex unipolarity
- c) Complex bipolarity
- d) Complex polycentrism

**59) What is the main reason that the text rejects the idea of multipolarity? ....**

- a) Polarity refers to the number of great powers in the international system, and there are only two such powers today
- b) Polarity refers to the balance of power in the international system, and there is no such balance today
- c) Polarity refers to the distribution of wealth in the international system, and there is too much inequality today
- d) Polarity refers to the level of cooperation in the international system, and there is too much conflict today

**60) Which two countries does the text identify as the only poles in the international system, as of 2021? ....**

- a) The United States and Russia
- b) China and India
- c) The United States and China
- d) China and Russia

**61) What indicator does the text use to measure power in terms of defense spending? ....**

- a) Economic size.
- b) Global leverage.
- c) Military budget.
- d) Rising middle powers.

**62) What is the current status of India in terms of its position as a pole in the international system? ....**

- a) It has a considerable navy compared to China.
- b) Its military budget is greater than China's.
- c) It lacks a developed foreign service.
- d) It is one of the next four largest economies in the world.

**63) Which country is mentioned as an example of a rising middle power with a large population and growing economy? ....**

- a) Germany                      b) France                      c) China                      d) India

**64) Which countries are mentioned as having smaller economies compared to China? ...**

- a) Germany, India, Britain, and France.                      c) Japan, India, Britain, and France.  
b) Germany, Japan, India, and France.                      d) Japan, Germany, France, and China.

**65) What is the main concern expressed by INSEAD, a European business school? ....**

- a) The lack of leadership skills in a multipolar world.  
b) The absence of great powers in the international system.  
c) The myth of today's world being multipolar.  
d) The popularity of the idea among politicians.



### Reading 3



Thanks to technological advances and improved understanding of cancer biology, clinical research in oncology has become increasingly complex. Trials testing novel interventions are subject to restrictive

inclusion criteria, growing infrastructure required for molecular testing or safe delivery of complex biotherapeutics and administrative burden of regulatory requirements for approval of novel therapeutics, and prohibitive costs. Many trials test strategies that cannot be optimally implemented in diverse real-world settings due to technological or funding issues.

Testing is also done in idealised populations, which limits the generalisability of trial results to the intended patients. Although complex oncology trials remain a priority, there is also room for other types of clinical research. Simple practice-changing or practice-informing trials that are feasible across clinical settings and geographical areas, including low resource regions, are crucially needed. Enhancing equity and diversity in clinical research remains a societal priority. Such affordable pragmatic trials ask simple questions related to daily clinical practice, require simple infrastructure, demand little essential data collection, and have the potential to meaningfully affect patients worldwide.



**66) What are trials testing novel interventions subject to? ....**

- a) Restrictive inclusion criteria
- b) Growing infrastructure required for molecular testing
- c) Administrative burden of regulatory requirements
- d) All of the above

**67) What limits the generalisability of trial results to the intended patients? ....**

- a) Technological issues
- b) Funding issues
- c) Testing in idealised populations
- d) Prohibitive costs

**68) What types of clinical research are crucially needed? ....**

- a) Trials that require extensive data collection
- b) Practice-changing or practice-informing trials
- c) Complex oncology trials
- d) Trials with high costs

**69) Where should practice-changing or practice-informing trials be feasible? ....**

- a) Only in clinical settings
- b) Across clinical settings and geographical areas
- c) Only in low resource regions
- d) Only in geographical areas

**70) What remains a societal priority in clinical research? ....**

- a) Technological advances
- b) Equity and diversity
- c) Simple infrastructure
- d) Molecular testing

## Part E: Writing

**81) Choose one of the following topics and write an essay about it. Write for at least 100 words in no more than 20 minutes.**

**A) Foreign visitors should pay more than local visitors for cultural and historical attractions.** 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) When choosing a job, the salary is the most important consideration.** 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.**

**Good Luck**