



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



ماد/متحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
شنیداری	۱۵	۱	۱۵
گرامر	۲۰	۱۶	۳۵
واژگان	۱۰	۳۶	۴۵
درک مطلب	۲۵	۴۶	۷۰
نوشتاری	یک موضوع از دو موضوع داده شده	بخش E	

نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:

دوره آزمون: ۱۰۸



تعداد سؤالات: ۷۰ سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای + ۱ سؤال نوشتاری



تعداد صفحات سوال: ۱۳ صفحه



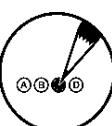
زمان پاسخگویی: ۱۱۰ دقیقه (۲۰ دقیقه نوشتاری و ۹۰ دقیقه بقیه بخش‌ها)



تاریخ برگزاری: ۱۴۰۳/۰۸/۲۴



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



(۱) کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود. پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پررنگ در بیضی مربوط علامت گذاری شود.

(۲) لطفاً در دفترچه سؤالات و ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.

(۳) فرایند برگزاری آزمون به شرح زیر است: در ابتدا بخش نوشتاری به مدت ۲۰ دقیقه انجام خواهد شد. سپس بخش شنیداری و پس از آن بخش‌های دیگر. مدت زمان بخش شنیداری و دیگر بخش‌ها، ۹۰ دقیقه می‌باشد. مدت زمان کل آزمون از زمان شروع بخش نوشتاری ۱۱۰ دقیقه می‌باشد.

(۴) این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.

(۵) این آزمون شامل ۷۰ سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای به علاوه بخش نوشتاری می‌باشد. همه سؤالات بخشهای شنیداری، گرامر، واژگان و درک مطلب نمره مساوی دارند. هر سؤال ۱.۲۹ نمره از ۹۰ دارد. بخش نوشتاری ۱۰ نمره از ۱۰۰ نمره دارد.

(۶) نمره کلی آزمون از ۱۰۰ محاسبه می‌شود: $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$

(۷) در بخش نوشتاری آزمون باید یکی از دو موضوع داده شده را انتخاب کرده و حدود ۱۵۰ کلمه در مدت زمان ۲۰ دقیقه درباره آن بنویسید.

(۸) دفترچه سؤالات، بدون احتساب صفحه حاضر، ۱۱ 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.

(۹) نمرات به صورت کارنامه، حداکثر تا ۷۲ ساعت بعد در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی ulc.ui.ac.ir اعلام خواهد شد.

(۱۰) 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.

(۱۱) به عنوان نمونه سؤال، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، و صرفاً پس از اتمام آزمون، می‌توانید دفترچه سؤالات را به همراه خود ببرید.

(۱۲) 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.

(۱۳) 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.

(۱۴) ۶۸ دوره دفترچه سؤالات، فایل صوتی و کلید آزمونهاى گذشته به صورت رایگان در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی وجود دارد. برای ایجاد انگیزه جهت مطالعه این آرشیو ارزنده، در هر دوره آزمون، تعداد ۱۰ 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/uiiept_archive دانلود نمایید.

(۱۵) 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 ۱ تا ۱۵ را در پاسخنامه علامت بزنید.

فایل صوتی تنها یک بار پخش خواهد شد.



Section A: Questions 1-10

Short Conversations



1) Why does the woman say she had to walk?

- A) Something happened to her car.
- B) She was broke and couldn't afford the bus.
- C) She got up too late to catch the bus.
- D) Her car got stuck in the driveway.

2) Why did the woman say she didn't attend Dale's party? She doesn't like ...

- A) other people brushing her clothes.
- B) to knit.
- C) to drink.
- D) being snubbed at a party.

3) What does Bill say about buying the car?

- A) He will buy the car as soon as he gets the money.
- B) His friend is buying the car for him.
- C) He can't afford to buy a new car.
- D) He has already made the down payment on the car.

4) Why does the woman say Gale didn't attend the meeting?

- A) She had to fly out of town.
- B) She's sick.
- C) She said that she'd come later.
- D) She decided to stay home.

5) How many people does the woman they expect to attend the reunion?

- A) 15
- B) 50
- C) 85
- D) 100

6) What does the man mean?

- A) The man doesn't have to study a foreign language.
- B) The man just received an "A" on his test.
- C) The man's adviser gave him some good advice.
- D) The man doesn't have to take the final exam.

7) What does the woman mean?

- A) Rusty will lose his car because he hasn't made the payments.
- B) The finance company is returning Rusty's car.
- C) Rusty has a broken finger from falling on the pavement behind his car.
- D) Rusty's car is being repaired.

8) What does the man say the teacher did in the class?

- A) Reviewed a previous lesson.
- B) Tested the students.
- C) Presented new material.
- D) Made the students write in class.

9) What are the speakers talking about?

- A) The woman is getting another job.
- B) The woman is disappointed at not getting the job.
- C) The woman's boss is letting her have a better job.
- D) The woman's job is much better than she had expected

10) What does the woman say about Finlins' reaction to moving?

- A) They are pleased. C) They are undecided
B) They dread it. D) They are frustrated

11) What does the woman mean?

- A) The bank closed before the woman could deposit her money.
B) If the woman hurries, she'll get to the bank before closing time.
C) The woman has to take some money out of the bank before it closes.
D) The bank is closing the woman's account because she hasn't deposited any money.

Section B: Questions 12-15

Lecture



12) Which of the followings did the new settlers teach Indians?

- A) New political ways. C) New means of water travel.
B) New methods of fishing. D) How to trap animals.

13) What did the speaker imply about corn, squash, and pumpkin? They

- A) were plentiful in England. C) grew only in certain sections of the country.
B) were preferred raw. D) did not exist in England.

14) How did the Indians teach the settlers to travel in the winter?

- A) By canoe C) By toboggan and snowshoes
B) By blazing trails through the forest D) On animals

15) Which of the followings were not introduced to the settlers by the Indians?

- A) Corn C) Building shelters
B) Domesticated animals D) Trapping 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 Nile ... for irrigation.

- A) is using B) is used C) uses D) being used

17) When he ... to the university, he will visit us less often.

- A) will have gone B) went C) goes D) would go

18) I ... my composition just as the teacher said, "Pens down."

- A) will finish B) have finished C) finished D) am finishing

19) What started as a cold has developed ... pneumonia.

- A) in B) for C) into D) through

20) ... home, a car knocked her down.

- A) Walking B) As she walked C) While walking D) Having walked

21) I wish I ... how to write business letters.

- A) know B) would know C) knew D) will know

22) There is ... cocoa in the cupboard.

- A) very plenty of B) a lot of C) plenty D) lot of

23) Everything ... by the time the meeting was over.

- A) had agreed on B) agreed on C) had been agreed on D) was agreeing on

24) Can't the doctor see me next? By the time he has finished with this patient, I ... for two hours.

- A) will be waiting B) wait C) have been waiting D) will have been waiting

25) ... for overall health.

- A) Extra fiber in one's diet is helpful C) Extra fiber is one's helpful diet
B) Helpful one's diet is extra fiber D) One's diet is helpful in extra fiber



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) All almost the electricity for industrial use comes from large generators driven by steam turbines.

- A B C D

27) The Egyptians first discovered that drying fruit preserved it, made it sweeter, and improvement its flavor.

- A B C
D

28) Algebra is the branch of mathematics concerned with operations on sets of numbers or other elements that are often represented at symbols.

- A B
C D

29) As her focus changed, the type of poetry that Edna St. Vincent Millay produced in the 1920's increasing gave way to poetry dealing with social injustice.

- A B C
D

30) A conductor uses signals and gestures to let musicians to know when to play various parts of a composition.

- A B C D

31) If a glass lizard loses its tails, a new one grows to replace it.

- A B C D

32) Many of the recording instruments used in vary branches of science are kymographs.

- A B C D

33) It was near end of prehistoric times that the first wheeled vehicles appeared.

- A B C D

34) Designers of athletic footwear finely tune each category of shoe to its particularly activity by studying human motion and physiology.

A B C D

35) Only a few mineral can resist weathering by rainwater, which is a weak acid.

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) The ... indicated that conservation of the environment was the number one issue with college students.

- A) poll B) participation C) convention D) illustration

37) ... scientific disciplines like solar-cell technology and genetic engineering are exploding with possibilities.

- A) Advanced B) Valued C) Celebrated D) Endowed

38) In times of server ..., companies are often forced to make massive job cuts.

- A) integrity B) stability C) recession D) diversification

39) Because biology is such a ... subject, it is subdivided into separate branches.

- A) deficient B) consistent C) broad D) mutual

40) The loud sound of the radiator became an increasingly annoying

- A) distraction B) perception C) interval D) vision

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) The government has agreed to lift restrictions on export.

- a) facilities b) restraints c) disturbances d) attractions

42) They became suspicious of his behavior and contacted the police.

- a) confident b) disposed c) satisfied d) distrustful

43) These discoveries raise intriguing questions about the subject.

- a) surprising b) surrounding c) disappointing d) pressing

44) The industrial self-sufficiency in the country developed simultaneously with the mass production of textiles.

- a) smoothly b) concurrently c) effectively d) spontaneously

45) Exports were impeded because of the depression dominating the country.

- a) maintained b) hindered c) contended d) deterred

Part D: Reading Comprehension

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



Reading 1

Scan to read the full text!



Cataclysmic volcanic eruptions are rare — but inevitable.

Governments should not only

work to stem global warming, but also prepare for other extreme events with a planet-wide impact. The 1815 massive eruption of Mount Tambora in Indonesia



should ring alarm bells. Imagine if this happened today. Around 90,000 people on Sumbawa Island and neighbouring Lombok were killed when Mount Tambora blew. The eruption triggered waves of weather anomalies around the world, which lasted for years and affected millions more people. The Northern Hemisphere cooled by 1 °C and the subsequent year was said to lack a summer. Abnormally cold weather persisted well into 1817 across North America and Europe, resulting in meagre harvests. A consequent doubling of grain prices led to societal unrest in countries such as France and the United Kingdom, and plunged the United States into its first economic depression. In India, erratic weather was linked to a cholera outbreak, which spread to become a global pandemic in 1817. The ripple effects of the Tambora eruption resulted in a death toll probably in the tens of millions.

The Tamboran gloom has faded, and the world has been spared a volcanic eruption of similar magnitude in more than 200 years. Yet the question is not whether such a cataclysm will occur again, but when. Geological evidence from volcanic deposits over the past 60,000 years suggests a 1-in-6 probability of a massive eruption occurring this century. If that happened in the next 5 years, the costs would be **colossal**. In an extreme scenario, the economic impacts would cost more than US\$3.6 trillion in the first year and \$1.2 trillion more over subsequent years, owing to the effects of extreme weather, reduced crop yields and food

instability, according to the insurance and reinsurance market Lloyd's of London, which assessed these risks in May. Those are huge values. But they have large uncertainties attached. Scientists understand the basic mechanisms of how volcanism influences climate, but not the fine details: sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is propelled into the stratosphere, where it forms sulfate aerosols that reflect incoming solar radiation and cool Earth's surface. The magnitude of cooling depends on the amount, vertical distribution and size of these sulfate aerosol particles. The effects on rainfall are harder to predict, as are those on agriculture and economic markets. And all of these details will be affected by and have an influence on climate change.

To pin down these uncertainties, we call for a three-pronged approach. First, researchers should tie in models and geological evidence for past climates with historical volcanic records. Second, they should explore how volcanic cooling might interact with anthropogenic climate warming. And third, scientists, analysts and policymakers need to design strategies for minimizing the effects of a catastrophic eruption, by coupling climate, crop and food-shock models.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله نیچر (Nature) است.
 ✓ مجله نیچر از سال ۱۸۶۹ میلادی تاکنون منتشر می‌شود و در میان پرارزش‌ترین مجله‌های علمی قرار دارد. این نشریه ارجاع داده شده‌ترین مجله علمی جهان است.
 ✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۲ نوامبر ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۴ نوامبر ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.
 ✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-03680-z>

46) What is the main concern regarding volcanic eruptions mentioned in the passage?

- A) The economic impacts of a future eruption C) The geological evidence of past eruptions
 B) The frequency of eruptions D) The types of volcanic deposits

47) What is one of the uncertainties mentioned regarding volcanic eruptions?

- A) The size of the eruption C) The location of the volcano
 B) The effects on rainfall D) The history of volcanic activity

48) What does the word “colossal” in paragraph 2 mean?

- A) Minimal B) Manageable C) Uncertain D) Enormous

49) What can be inferred about the relationship between volcanism and climate change?

- A) They are completely independent.
 B) Volcanism has no effect on climate change.
 C) Climate change influences volcanic activity.
 D) Volcanism may exacerbate climate change effects.

50) Why is it important to tie in models and geological evidence for past climates?

- A) To predict future volcanic eruptions
- B) To understand human impacts on climate
- C) To reduce the costs of eruptions
- D) To clarify uncertainties related to volcanic impacts

51) What is one of the suggested strategies to minimize the effects of a catastrophic eruption?

- A) Ignoring past volcanic records
- B) Focusing solely on climate models
- C) Designing strategies that couple various models
- D) Reducing research funding

52) What does the passage suggest about the understanding of volcanic mechanisms?

- A) It is basic but lacks fine details.
- B) It is complete and detailed.
- C) It is outdated and irrelevant.
- D) It is only theoretical.

53) Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?

- A) Optimistic
- B) Alarmist
- C) Analytical
- D) Indifferent

54) What is the overall message of the passage regarding volcanic eruptions and climate?

- A) They are minor issues that can be ignored.
- B) Understanding their interactions is crucial for future planning.
- C) They have been sufficiently studied already.
- D) Their impacts are always negative.



Reading 2



“Mistakes are the portals of discovery,” wrote James Joyce in “Ulysses”. In 1888



Scan to read the full text

Lee Kum Sheung, a young cook in a coastal province in southern China,

forgot the oyster soup he was boiling on the stove until it simmered down to a thick, sticky gravy. Once he discovered how tasty it was, he decided to sell his “oyster sauce” in jars. That lucky mistake would make him and his heirs rich. According to *Forbes*, the Lee siblings—his great-grandchildren—are worth \$17.7bn, making them the fourth-richest family in Hong Kong. Your guest Bartleby has not been so fortunate in her mistakes. As with most people, hers have led not to riches but, usually, to stomach-churning embarrassment and a good deal of self-flagellation. From fat-fingered spreadsheet errors and incoherent interventions in meetings to failed mergers and bungled products, failure is a part of corporate life. Yet even the most humiliating mistake can prove to be useful.

Listen to this story.

“Mistakes are the portals of discovery,” wrote James Joyce in “Ulysses”. In 1888 Lee Kum Sheung, a young cook in a coastal province in southern China, forgot the oyster soup he was boiling on the stove until it simmered down to a thick, sticky gravy. Once he discovered how tasty it was, he decided to sell his “oyster sauce” in jars. That lucky mistake would make him and his heirs rich. According to *Forbes*, the Lee siblings—his great-grandchildren—are worth \$17.7bn, making them the fourth-richest family in Hong Kong. Your guest Bartleby has not been so fortunate in her mistakes. As with most people, hers have led not to riches but, usually, to stomach-churning embarrassment and a good deal of self-flagellation. From fat-fingered spreadsheet errors and incoherent interventions in meetings to failed mergers and bungled products, failure is a part of corporate life. Yet even the most humiliating mistake can prove to be useful.

Some failures can be chalked up to a lack of experience. Katharine Graham wrote in her autobiography of the many **ignominious** blunders she made after she became the publisher of the *Washington Post* overnight, following her husband’s suicide. “I made endless unnecessary mistakes and died over **them**,” she wrote. She was determined to guard against them. Warren Buffett recalled walking into her office ten years after she had taken over to find a sheet of paper on her desk that read: “Assets on the left, liabilities on the right”.

Of course, even those with plenty of experience are not infallible. In “Right Kind of Wrong”, Amy Edmondson, a professor at Harvard Business School, explores how to build a healthy relationship with failure. In a complex world, she argues, excellence requires taking risks. The important thing is to establish what needs to be done differently next time.



- ✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله اکونومیست (The Economist) است.
- ✓ اکونومیست در ۱۸۴۳ توسط جیمز ویلسن اقتصاددان اسکاتلندی تأسیس شد. این هفته نامه به مسائل روز دنیا از نظر اقتصادی، سیاسی، اجتماعی، فرهنگی و ورزشی می‌پردازد.
- ✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۷ نوامبر ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۴ نوامبر ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.economist.com/business/2024/11/07/why-being-wrong-is-good-for-you>

55) What lesson can be drawn from Lee Kum Sheung's experience with his mistake?

- A) Some mistakes can lead to unexpected success. B) Mistakes should be avoided.
C) Cooking requires precision. D) Mistakes are always embarrassing.

56) What might be a consequence of not learning from mistakes in a corporate environment?

- A) Increased efficiency C) Repeated failures and stagnation
B) Greater innovation D) Enhanced teamwork

57) What type of mistakes does Bartleby experience, according to the passage?

- A) Beneficial mistakes C) Mistakes that make her rich
B) Mistakes leading to embarrassment D) Mistakes that are ignored

58) What does the word "ignominious" mean in the context of "ignominious blunders"?

- A) Honorable B) Embarrassing C) Successful D) Unnoticed

59) What does the pronoun "them" refer to in paragraph 3?

- A) Her career decisions C) The people she worked with
B) Her feelings of embarrassment D) The mistakes she made

60) What can be inferred about the nature of mistakes in corporate life? They

- A) are always detrimental. B) are an essential part of learning and growth.
C) should be avoided at all costs. D) lead to immediate success.

61) What does Amy Edmondson argue in "Right Kind of Wrong"?

- A) Mistakes are always harmful. C) Taking risks is essential for excellence.
B) Success requires avoiding risks. D) Failure should be ignored.

62) How does the passage characterize the relationship between experience and mistakes?

- A) Experience guarantees success.
B) Inexperienced people never make mistakes.
C) Even experienced individuals can make mistakes.
D) Experience is irrelevant to making mistakes.



Reading 3



When you're Real Madrid, you only have one of two moods: 'simply the best', or 'total crisis'.



Scan to read the full text

After taking their place as 15-time champions of Europe in June, they have drastically drifted into the flames of

calamity. The Spanish giants are already nine points off the pace set by early leaders Barcelona in La Liga - a 4-0 loss at home to their Clasico rivals didn't exactly do them the world of good - and currently sit in the bottom half of the

Champions League's new table, behind the likes of Brest, Celtic and Dinamo Zagreb, after losing 3-1 at home to AC Milan on Tuesday.

Nearly every starter at Santiago Bernabeu has faced the brunt of the local media, been scapegoated and dug out for either a lack of quality or commitment to the cause. Now, manager Carlo Ancelotti is starting to feel the heat. The Italian has won two Champions Leagues since his return to Madrid in 2021 and is heading for GOAT conversations for the next few generations, yet even he is not without fault. There are legitimate questions to put at Ancelotti's door.

Outside of an eight-year spell in charge of Milan in the 2000s, Ancelotti has largely operated as a short-term manager, whether by design or accident. In seven of his 11 managerial roles, he lasted just two years, and has tended to bounce around from one super-club to the next.

Reaching a fourth season in charge of this Madrid side makes this Ancelotti's longest reign in charge of any club other than the Rossoneri. Even after winning the 2013-14 Champions League in his first stint with Los Blancos, he was cast aside a year later when they only narrowly failed to meet expectation. There was no good grace afforded, no sentiment to fall back on. History tells us that Ancelotti likely won't have much left in the tank to activate his proverbial second wind, while Madrid are typically not a club who are patient with their managers. The dressing room wouldn't turn on him per se, but it's a results business for Madrid more than any other club and they will act swiftly if things don't pick back up again.

Ancelotti, at least, is not blind to Madrid's plight. He isn't rocking up to press conferences filled with misplaced bravado and trying to convince the masses that everything is hunky dory, that his side have actually been really, really, *really* unlucky like the last days of Erik ten Hag at Manchester United. Speaking after their most recent loss to Milan, Ancelotti said: "I don't think it's unfair that they question me, I think it's normal. When the team doesn't perform, the coach has the responsibility. We don't defend well. We're badly organised. Yes, we should be worried... This is not an individual problem."

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله گل (Goal) است.

✓ گل بزرگ‌ترین وبگاه مکتوب آنلاین فوتبال در جهان است. این وبگاه در سال ۲۰۰۴ راه‌اندازی شد.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۷ نوامبر ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۴ نوامبر ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.goal.com/en/lists/carlo-ancelotti-sacked-real-madrid-escape-blame-awful-start-season-european-champions-fire-club-legend/bltea3e052efabf9cf7#csc11ec2473a0b1781>



63) What recent achievement did Real Madrid accomplish in June?

- A) They won La Liga.
- B) They became 15-time champions of Europe.
- C) They hired a new manager.
- D) They had a perfect season.

64) How has the local media reacted to the players at Santiago Bernabeu?

- A) They have praised them.
- B) They have ignored them.
- C) They have scapegoated them.
- D) They have supported them.

65) What is Carlo Ancelotti's current situation as the manager of Real Madrid?

- A) He is highly regarded and without criticism.
- B) He is facing scrutiny and pressure.
- C) He is planning to leave the club.
- D) He has been fired.

66) What can be inferred about Ancelotti's managerial style based on the passage?

- A) He prefers long-term commitments.
- B) He has a history of short tenures.
- C) He is always successful.
- D) He avoids high-pressure situations.

67) Why might Ancelotti's situation be considered precarious?

- A) He has won many awards.
- B) The club is known for being patient.
- C) He has a strong relationship with the players.
- D) The team is underperforming and results are crucial.

68) What does Ancelotti's statement about questioning him imply?

- A) He accepts responsibility for the team's performance.
- B) He feels it is unjust.
- C) He blames the players entirely.
- D) He is unaware of the team's issues.

69) What has been the trend of Ancelotti's managerial roles throughout his career?

- A) He stays at clubs for many years.
- B) He frequently changes clubs.
- C) He only manages small teams.
- D) He has never managed a top club.

70) How does the author describe Real Madrid's typical behavior towards their managers?

- A) They are very supportive.
- B) They are patient and understanding.
- C) They act swiftly if results are not favorable.
- D) They ignore poor performances.



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) Some people believe that the best way to increase road safety is to increase the minimum legal age for driving cars or motorbikes. 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) Many people think that the most effective way to reduce crime is to give longer prison sentences. 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 ۷۲ 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

ریزه دانشجویان دکتری

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جهت مشاهده
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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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