



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



ماده امتحانی	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	

دوره آزمون: ۱۱۹



تعداد سؤالات: ۷۰ سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای + ۱ سؤال نوشتاری



تعداد صفحات سوال: ۱۱ صفحه



زمان پاسخگویی: ۱۱۰ دقیقه (۲۰ دقیقه بخش نوشتاری و ۹۰ دقیقه برای ۷۰ سؤال بقیه بخش‌ها)



تاریخ برگزاری: ۱۴۰۴/۰۲/۲۵



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

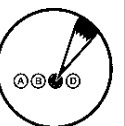
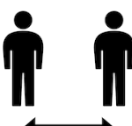


نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:



(۱) کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود. پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پرنک 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. نمره کلی آزمون از ۱۰۰ محاسبه می‌شود: $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$

(۶) 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.

(۷) 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.

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

(۹) 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.

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

(۱۱) 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.

(۱۲) 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.

(۱۳) ۷۲ دوره دفترچه سؤالات، فایل صوتی و کلید آزمونه‌های گذشته به صورت رایگان در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی وجود دارد. برای ایجاد انگیزه جهت مطالعه این آرشیو ارزنده، در هر دوره آزمون، تعداد 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/uiept_archive دانلود نمایید.

(۱۴) 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.

(۱۵) پس از اعلام نمرات، سامانه نمرات اتوماتیک بسته می‌شود و امکان هیچ گونه تغییر نمره وجود نخواهد داشت.

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 1-11

Short Conversations



1) What does the woman mean?

- A) She has rules about how to play.
- B) Her goal is to pay for school.

- C) She is praying not to have a low score.
- D) She'll be acting in a school project.

2) What does the woman mean?

- A) She'd like something to drink.
- B) She'd like to have thirty.

- C) She'd like a bite to eat.
- D) She's a bit thrifty.

3) What does the woman mean?

- A) She's moving in the opposite direction.
- B) She's wide awake.

- C) The rest of the people are tired.
- D) She needs to take a nap.

4) What does the man mean?

- A) He'll continue to stand in line for texts.
- B) He has enough to pay for the texts.
- C) He agrees with the woman about the texts.
- D) He thinks the woman's in the wrong line to get the texts.

5) What does the man mean?

- A) He was given the wrong key.
- B) The key was on top of the clock.

- C) It was lucky that he got the key.
- D) The key was at his feet.

6) What does the man mean?

- A) He went to the conference.
- B) He saw his friends at the conference.

- C) He was in his place at the conference.
- D) He sent a representative.

7) What does the woman mean?

- A) She will see the lawyer tomorrow.
- B) She needs to phone the lawyer.

- C) The lawyer will call her tomorrow.
- D) The lawyer has called off their meeting.

8) What does the man say about the class?

- A) There's a lot of difficult homework in it.
- B) There are not very many exams in it.

- C) There is little homework.
- D) There is no homework.

9) What does the man suggest?

- A) Returning to it later.
- B) Coming back home.

- C) Finishing the math book.
- D) Leaving for class.

10) What does the man mean?

- A) He'll make a charitable contribution.
- B) He couldn't get into the classroom.

- C) He didn't have very much to say.
- D) He was not given the chance to speak.

11) What does the man say about the meeting?

- A) He thought it was extremely fruitful. C) A lot of people missed it.
B) He's happy he didn't attend it. D) It was perturbing.

Section B: Questions 12-15

Lecture



12) Who is the speaker?

- A) A university administrator. B) A student. C) A librarian. D) A registrar.

13) What is the man topic of the talk?

- A) How to use the library.
B) The university registration procedure.
C) Services offered by the Student Center.
D) Important locations on campus.

14) According to the speaker, what is the overall purpose of the Student Center?

- A) To provide students with assistance and amusement.
B) To assist students in the registration process.
C) To allow students to watch movies.
D) To provide textbooks for university courses.

15) Where will registration take place?

- A) In administrators' offices. C) In an auditorium.
B) In the Student Center. D) In the Student Records Office.

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) Reflexes ... very valuable in protecting the body against harm.

- A) that are B) being C) are D) are being

17) He said he did not need the job because he ... offered a better one before.

- A) has B) had C) has been D) had been

18) Do you know ... ?

- A) where John lives B) where lives John C) John lives where D) where does John live?

19) If it ... more humid in the desert of the Southwest, the hot temperatures would be unbearable.

- A) be B) is C) was D) were

20) Aspirin is used ... a constriction of the blood vessels.

- A) to counteract B) counteract C) counteracting D) the counteraction

21) My father advised me and my brother ... a used car.

- A) do not buy B) not to buy C) we don't buy D) to not buying

22) Radioactivity is a technique ... to compute the age of the earth.

- A) to use B) using C) used D) which used

23) I won't sleep ... I know he is safe.

A) despite

B) until

C) as if

D) so far

24) Still a novelty in the late nineteenth century, ... limited to the rich.

A) was

B) was photography

C) it was photography

D) photography was

25) I would write him a letter...an answer.

A) if I hope to receive

C) if I had hope to receive

B) whether I had any hope of receiving

D) if I had any hope of receive



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) Aristotle, the famous Greek philosopher, believed that the brain was an organ that

A

B

C

cooled a heart.

D

27) The reason for the postponement of today's meeting is because of the ten-inch

A

B

C

D

snowfall.

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

A

B

C

D

officer.

29) As I wanted to write a letter, I looked everywhere for some sheets of paper, but there

A

B

C

were no any to be found.

D

30) With special enzymes that are call restriction enzymes, it is possible to split off segments

A

B

of DNA from the donor organism.

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

A

B

C

seasonal distribution of rain.

D

33) The color of the red sea is due to a minute alga, or sea plant, whose forms huge

A

B

C

D

patches of a blood red tint.

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) Psychologists believe that wring habits are easy to ... but hard to break.

- A) vary B) seek C) label D) form

37) Companies need to wake up and ... of the public's increasing concern with the environment.

- A) make sure B) take care C) take notice D) m

38) For children older than 2, temperatures can also be ... by ear.

- A) put B) taken C) received D) done

39) I can't tell you exactly how much the building work will cost, but I can make a/an....

- A) educated guess B) imagination C) average D) highlight

40) I can only ... my best friend suffers from color blindness because she never wears matching clothes.

- A) demand B) include C) conclude D) consider

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) He has become well-known for his lucid explanations of complicated scientific concepts.

- A) clear B) detailed C) eye-catching D) strong

42) The event was an utter shambles from start to finish.

- A) disorganized B) fun C) productive D) innovative

43) He wants the place immaculate but he never does any cleaning.

- A) painted B) dry C) very clean D) empty

44) The car in front of me skidded and I slammed the brakes on to avoid it.

- A) slid B) had an accident C) broke down D) crashed

45) The earthquake was seen by some people as divine retribution for their sins.

- A) happening B) disaster C) ruin D) punishment

Part D: Reading Comprehension

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



Reading 1

Scientists have shown that a drug approved to treat migraine headaches can also **alleviate** debilitating non-headache symptoms, such as fatigue, brain fog and blinding light sensitivity, that occur as the migraine is



starting. The drug — called ubrogepant — is already known to stop the onset of a full-blown migraine attack in some people if they take it when the headache begins. But a phase III clinical trial, described in *Nature Medicine* on 12 May, shows that it can also tackle the ‘prodrome’ symptoms that arrive hours or even days earlier. The results suggest that ubrogepant could “free patients from a disabling part of migraine”, says study co-author Peter Goadsby, a neuroscientist at King’s College London.

The process of a migraine starts long before the head pain, when brain circuits involving the hypothalamus — a region that regulates several vital bodily functions — become dysregulated. In the prodrome, or premonitory phase, people can experience various unpleasant symptoms, including fatigue, neck pain, an aversion to light (photophobia) or sound (phonophobia) and difficulty concentrating. “Not enough attention has been given to prodrome symptoms,” says Goadsby. The trial aimed to “fill this gap” by investigating whether ubrogepant has an effect on the initial stages of a migraine. The trial included 438 participants who could reliably identify incoming migraine attacks from their prodromal symptoms. During the 60 days of the trial, they took ubrogepant or a placebo whenever they felt any prodromal symptoms coming on, and reported whether doing this had any effect.

The results suggest that for some participants, the drug increased their ability to concentrate one hour after treatment, reduced their photophobia two

hours after treatment and reduced their fatigue and neck pain after three hours. But the “effect sizes were small” and never more than 15 percentage points compared with the placebo, points out Gregory Dussor, a neuroscientist and migraine specialist at the University of Texas at Dallas. For example, 27% of participants who took ubrogepant reported an absence of fatigue, compared with 17% who took the placebo. Dussor suggests this modest improvement is because the class of drugs to which ubrogepant belongs is a “life-changing therapeutic” for a minority of people — perhaps only one in five, according to some studies. It makes little difference to others, so its effect for that minority “gets diluted in the data”. “Nevertheless, this study answers the question of whether ubrogepant works when you dose it early in the migraine, when people feel prodromal symptoms coming on,” he says.

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله نیچر (Nature) است.
 ✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۲ مه ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۵ مه ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.
 ✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-025-01503-3>

46) Which symptoms are specifically mentioned as part of the prodrome phase?

- A) Nausea and vomiting
 B) Fatigue and brain fog
 C) Dizziness and confusion
 D) Throbbing pain

47) What was the reported effect of ubrogepant on participants' ability to concentrate?

- A) Increased after one hour
 B) Decreased after one hour
 C) No change
 D) Increased after three hours

48) What is a synonym for “alleviate” as used in the first paragraph of the passage?

- A) Worsen
 B) Eliminate
 C) Reduce
 D) Complicate

49) What can be inferred about the effectiveness of ubrogepant for all participants?

- A) It is equally effective for everyone.
 B) It is ineffective for all.
 C) It works better than other medications.
 D) It may not work for everyone.

50) Why might the results of the trial be considered limited?

- A) The effect sizes were small.
 B) They were based on a small sample size.
 C) Participants did not report accurately.
 D) The drug was ineffective.

51) What can be inferred about the future of ubrogepant based on the study? It ...

- A) will likely be discontinued.
 B) will replace all migraine medications.
 C) could lead to further research on migraine treatments.
 D) has been proven ineffective.

52) What does the author suggest about the relationship between the hypothalamus and migraines?

- A) It has no role in migraines.
 B) It regulates pain during a migraine.
 C) It only affects headache symptoms.
 D) Dysregulation in the hypothalamus may initiate migraines.



Reading 2



Last month in Bangalore, India's tech capital, concertgoers heckled a pop star with demands that he sing in Kannada, the local language. He told them off; the police registered a complaint against him. In New York Diljit

Dosanjh, a Punjabi actor and singer, arrived at the Met Gala wearing a cape embroidered with the Punjabi alphabet, seen as an assertion of linguistic pride. In Tamil Nadu the chief minister said parents should give babies Tamil names. Meanwhile, a central-government push to promote the use of Hindi nationally gathers pace. Speakers of other languages are, predictably, pushing back.

Language is a touchy subject in a country with 22 legally recognised ones and hundreds more besides. It is also the **raison d'être** for most Indian states. When internal boundaries were reshaped after independence, it was on linguistic lines: Gujarat for Gujarati speakers, Maharashtra for Marathi. Some activists set themselves on fire rather than be forced to speak a strange language. Southern states, especially, have long bristled at what they see as attempts by the north to "impose" an alien tongue. Attempts at compulsory teaching of Hindi caused agitations in the south even before independence. And yet governments at both state and national levels persist with language politics. Goings-on in Maharashtra make it clear this is a fruitless pursuit. The state recently obliged young pupils to learn Hindi as a third language, before quickly being forced to U-turn. Maharashtra is run by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), which rules nationally and in most northern Hindi-speaking states. If the party cannot impose its will on a state it controls, what hope in the south?

Nor is the government-promoted language one that many people speak. Demotic Hindi is a varied and forgiving language, spoken differently in different regions of the country. The Sanskritised version promoted by the BJP would be analogous to Modern Standard Arabic if it were heavily retrofitted with classical vocabulary: a made-up thing with little resonance. Unsatisfied with foisting Hindi

upon people, the chief minister of BJP-ruled Delhi last week declared Sanskrit—spoken natively by roughly zero people—as the language of the future.

If the idea is to give Indians a common tongue with which to communicate with each other, it is counterproductive. In the south Hindi is associated with northern dominance. The burden of language policies often falls on schoolchildren; being forced to study something does not inculcate a love for it. And Hindi-promotion anyway seems at odds with other stated priorities, such as a government effort to create an AI translator that will help “transcend language barriers”. It is undeniable that India is divided by its languages. But it is getting less so. A study by Leena Bhattacharya and S. Chandrasekhar of the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research in Mumbai found the chance two random Indians could speak in a common tongue, based on data from the 2011 census, was about one in four, up from one in five in 1971. There has been no census since, but the next one will no doubt reveal that the probability has risen.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در نشریه اکونومیست (The Economist) است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۸ مه ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۵ مه ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.economist.com/asia/2025/05/08/how-should-india-promote-hindi-by-doing->

[nothing](#)

53) What is the primary reason for the creation of Indian states according to the passage?

- A) Economic development
- B) Linguistic lines
- C) Cultural diversity
- D) Political stability

54) What was the reaction in Maharashtra to the requirement for young pupils to learn Hindi?

- A) It was welcomed by everyone.
- B) It led to widespread protests.
- C) It was implemented successfully.
- D) There was a quick U-turn after agitation.

55) What can be inferred about the relationship between Hindi and the southern states?

- A) Hindi is widely accepted in the south.
- B) Southern states prefer Hindi over their local languages.
- C) Hindi has no impact on southern culture.
- D) Hindi is seen as a symbol of northern dominance.

56) What does the author imply about the effectiveness of language policies on schoolchildren?

- A) They foster a love for the language.
- B) They are generally well-received.
- C) They may lead to resentment.
- D) They have no impact.

57) What can be inferred about the future of language diversity in India?

- A) It may become more unified.
- B) It will decrease significantly.
- C) It will remain the same.
- D) It will be completely eliminated.

58) What does “raison d’être” mean in the second paragraph of the context?

- A) Reason for existence
- B) Cultural significance
- C) Political agenda
- D) Historical background

59) What can be inferred about the impact of the 2011 census on language use in India?

- A) Language diversity has decreased.
- B) More people are learning Hindi.
- C) The probability of common language use has increased.
- D) Fewer people are speaking regional languages.

60) What does the author imply about the future census data?

- A) It will show no changes in language use.
- B) It will indicate increases in common language use.
- C) It will reveal a decline in language diversity.
- D) It will be irrelevant to current discussions.

61) What action did the police take against the pop star?

- A) They arrested him.
- B) They supported him.
- C) They ignored the situation.
- D) They registered a complaint against him.

62) Why might the promotion of Sanskrit be viewed skeptically?

- A) It is widely spoken.
- B) It is not relevant to modern communication.
- C) It is too similar to Hindi.
- D) It is a popular language among youth.



Reading 3

Is the quality of scientific evidence in respiratory medicine at risk due to mass publication and the relaxation of quality filters? Publish or perish has long been a classic axiom for researchers aiming to enhance their resumés. For this reason, among others, the



number of research journals has increased substantially in recent years. However, many of these journals are of low quality or even classified as predatory, with more than 10 000 research papers retracted in 2023 alone. How this evidence is used and integrated into existing knowledge and ultimately applied in decision making could jeopardize quality of care standards.

The rise in predatory journals and paper mills poses a growing threat to all fields, and particularly to respiratory medicine and research. For example, the number of journals included in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) Respiratory

System category increased from 64 in 2018 to 104 in 2023, with many of the new inclusions being open access journals that require article processing charges, either upon submission or after acceptance. However, the number of citable items published in the top respiratory medicine journals has remained quite stable over these 5 years. We acknowledge that the definition of a predatory journal is vague, and the line between a massive open access journal, and a journal with publish-for-profit as the only objective, is extremely thin. Paper mills find their way into these massive open-access journals to publish, concealing their predatory practices behind seemingly rigorous peer review processes, which in many cases are performed by bogus reviewers. Respiratory medicine is particularly vulnerable to predatory practices due to the high volume of emerging research in non-communicable diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, and interstitial lung disease, among others, and communicable diseases, such as COVID-19 or lower respiratory tract infections.

Broadly speaking, predatory journals actively solicit manuscripts and charge publication fees without providing robust peer review and editorial services. At any rate, many predatory journals charge fees while offering little or no peer review, leading to the **dissemination** of unverified or low-quality research. And some paper mills refer to editorial boards or publishing networks that mass produce repetitive, superficial, or self-referential reviews that add little or no value to the field. The risks are numerous, including the publication of misleading clinical recommendations, as unverified studies published in predatory journals can lead to inaccurate clinical guidelines, ultimately affecting patient care.

There is also an erosion of trust in scientific publishing when low-quality reviews from paper mills dominate search results, genuine systematic reviews, and meta-analyses. This can distort perceptions about the effectiveness of treatments or the urgency of addressing public health issues. Furthermore, there is the risk of financial and reputational damage to researchers, as early-career academics and those from institutions with low funding are often targeted by

predatory publishers. Once their work appears in these journals, its credibility is compromised, reducing their chances of securing grants or tenure.

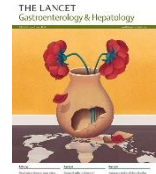
✓ متن فوق از مقالات جدیدترین منتشر شده در لنست (Lancet) است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۲ مه ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۵ مه ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanres/article/PIIS2213-2600\(25\)00117-1/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanres/article/PIIS2213-2600(25)00117-1/fulltext)

63) What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The benefits of open access journals in respiratory medicine
- B) The history of respiratory diseases and their treatments
- C) The effects of predatory journals on research quality
- D) The role of peer review in scientific publishing



64) What trend was observed in the JCR Respiratory System category from 2018 to 2023?

- A) The number of journals increased significantly.
- B) The number of journals decreased significantly.
- C) The quality of journals improved dramatically.
- D) The number of citable items published increased.

65) Why is respiratory medicine particularly vulnerable to predatory practices?

- A) There is a lack of research funding.
- B) There is a low volume of emerging research.
- C) There is a high volume of emerging research.
- D) Most research is conducted by established experts.

66) What is a primary concern regarding the quality of scientific evidence in respiratory medicine?

- A) The rise of new research methods
- B) Increased funding for research
- C) Lower quality standards
- D) The decline of traditional journals

67) What is the best synonym for the word “dissemination” as used in paragraph 3?

- A) Collection
- B) Evaluation
- C) Concealment
- D) Distribution

68) What has been the impact of the “publish or perish” mentality on research journals?

- A) Decreased publication rates
- B) Increased number of journals
- C) Improved quality of published research
- D) Greater collaboration among researchers

69) What characterizes predatory journals as mentioned in the text?

- A) They provide extensive peer review and editorial services.
- B) They charge publication fees without robust peer review.
- C) They only publish high-quality research.
- D) They are exclusively subscription-based.

70) What risk does the proliferation of predatory journals pose to clinical guidelines?

- A) They enhance the accuracy of clinical recommendations.
- B) They provide a platform for innovative research.
- C) They ensure all published research is peer-reviewed.
- D) They can cause misguided clinical guidelines.



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 argue that schools should prioritize life skills such as working in teams and solving problems instead of traditional academics. 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) Media coverage of violent crime frightens people and encourages criminals. Some people say it should be banned from newspapers and TV programs. 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

بهار ۱۴۰۴



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بسندگی بهار ۱۴۰۴

ردیف	تاریخ	دوره آزمون
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۲	پنجشنبه ۱۸ اردیبهشت	۱۱۸
۳	پنجشنبه ۲۵ اردیبهشت	۱۱۹
۴	پنجشنبه ۸ خرداد	۱۲۰
۵	پنجشنبه ۲۹ خرداد	۱۲۱

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