



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



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

دوره آزمون: ۱۲۸



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: ۱۴۰۴/۰۸/۰۸



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



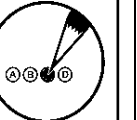
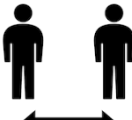
ساختمان شهید بهشتی

نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:



(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 می باشد. مدت زمان کل آزمون از زمان شروع بخش نوشتاری ۱۱۰ دقیقه می باشد.

(۴) این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.

(۵) این آزمون شامل ۷۰ سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای به علاوه بخش نوشتاری می باشد. 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 می شود: $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$

(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 می توانید 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 می توانید 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، می توانید دفترچه سؤالات را به همراه خود ببرید.

(۱۱) کلید اولیه سؤالات پس از آزمون در کانال ایتای مرکز زبان آموزی قرار می گیرد. اگر در هنگام آزمون، پاسخ هر سوال 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.

(۱۲) 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 سؤالی دارای استانداردهای آزمون سازی نباشد حذف می شود و نمره آن به دیگر سؤالات اضافه می شود.

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

(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 می شود.

(۱۵) پس از اعلام نمرات، سامانه نمرات اتوماتیک بسته می شود 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 1-10

Short Conversations



1) What does the man mean?

- A) The coffee is much better this morning.
- B) He's feeling bitter this morning.
- C) The coffee isn't very good.
- D) He cannot taste the butter.

2) What does the man mean?

- A) The two classes meet in an hour and a half.
- B) The class meets three hours per week.
- C) Each half of the class is an hour long.
- D) Two times a week the class meets for an hour.

3) What does the woman mean?

- A) A few minutes ago, the flight departed.
- B) The fight will start in a while.
- C) They are frightened about the departure.
- D) The plane is going to take off soon.

4) What does the man mean?

- A) He hasn't yet begun his project.
- B) He's supposed to do his science project next week.
- C) He needs to start working on changing the due date.
- D) He's been working steadily on his science project.

5) Where does this conversation probably take place?

- A) At the post office.
- B) In a florist shop.
- C) In a restaurant.
- D) In a hospital delivery room.

6) What does the man mean

- A) The professor drowned the cells in a lab.
- B) The topic was presented in a boring way.
- C) The professor divided the lecture into parts.
- D) The biologist tried to sell the results of the experiment.

7) What does the woman mean?

- A) She needs to get a driver's license.
- B) It is impossible to cash a check without two pieces of identification.
- C) The man should check to see if he needs credit.
- D) A credit card can be used to get a driver's license.

8) What does the man mean?

- A) Housing within his budget is hard to locate.
- B) He can't afford to move his house to New York.
- C) It's hard to find his house in New York.
- D) Housing in New York is unavailable.

9) What does the man mean?

- A) The boss was working on the reports.
- B) He would have to finish the reports before the end of next month.

- C) He was directed to stay late and finish some work.
D) He could finish the reports at home.

10) What does the woman mean?

- A) The boisterous students made the teacher mad.
B) The teacher angered the students with the exam results.
C) The students were angry that the teacher was around.
D) The angered students complained to the teacher.

11) What does the man mean?

- A) The prices are reasonable.
B) The store is too far out of town.
C) He would like the woman to repeat what she said.
D) He agrees with the woman.

Section B: Questions 12-15

Lecture



12) This talk would probably be given in which of the following courses?

- A) Science. B) Art. C) Literature. D) Music.

13) What point is the speaker trying to make about the realism and naturalism? They are ...

- A) completely different. C) unrelated.
B) somewhat similar but have an essential difference. D) exactly the same in all respects.

14) Which of the following best describes realism?

- A) Objective. B) Idealistic. C) Philosophical. D) Environmental.

15) Which of the following does NOT influence human actions, according to naturalist ideas?

- A) Heredity. B) Environment. C) Idealism. D) Natural laws.



Note-taking Box

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) When I tried to stand on my chair, I lost my balance and injured ...

- A) I B) me C) mine D) myself

17) I am afraid I am busy now, but I'll be glad to help you when I have

- A) little time B) few times C) a little time D) the little time

18) Choosing a career is exciting because there are so many professions and fields ...
you can choose.

- A) from that B) that C) which D) from which

19) If you heard a strange noise in your house, ... phone the police?

- A) will you B) do you C) would you D) may you

20) These days, I probably take my health much

- A) more seriously B) more serious C) seriously D) serious

21) Rescue helicopters had searched the whole area for the missing hikers for five hours
before they finally ... them in a remote area.

- A) found B) would found C) were finding D) were found

22) He applied for the job

- A) in spite his poor qualifications C) despite his poor qualifications
B) though his poor qualifications D) although his qualifications were poor

23) You shouldn't have gone out without your coat; you

- A) could have caught a cold C) should have caught a cold
B) couldn't have caught a cold D) could have been caught

24) Shining down out of a blue sky,

- A) their pale skins were burnt by the Sun C) they were burnt by the Sun
B) burning their pale skins D) the Sun burnt their pale skins

25) We asked her to tell us more about India;, it was too late for
her to stay with us.

- A) as a result B) besides C) on the contrary D) however



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) The scientific method consists of forming hypotheses, collect data, and testing results.

A

B

C

D

- 27) Some studies show that young babies prefer the smell of milk to those of other liquids.
A B C D
- 28) Aspirin is recommend to many people for its ability to thin the blood.
A B C D
- 29) These early people did not learn how to make bronze until 1500 B.C., but they
A B
have done excellent work with other metals.
C D
- 30) What cause the passenger pigeon to become extinct was unrestrained hunting.
A B C D
- 31) Ever since he arrived, he has been complaining constant about the weather.
A B C D
- 32) His brother finds time to work at the office, raise a family, and still take college courses
A B C
three nights in each week.
D
- 33) We were going along at good pace, but the moment my feet touched the bridge, I felt
A B C
surely there was something wrong.
D
- 34) First, he became famous as painter, then as an author, later, as a scientist and finally as
A B C D
a diplomat.
- 35) When a severe ankle injury forced herself to give up reporting in 1926, Margaret Mitchell
A B C
began writing her novel *Gone with the Wind*.
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 electricity ... is not enough to meet the country's needs.
A) required B) achieved C) generated D) collected
- 37) The night-shift workers were forced to stop working when the ... went out;
everywhere was dark.
A) power B) fuel C) rule D) coal



38) Parents often forget how important it is to talk to a child, and I think the lack of communication between these two ... makes understanding more difficult.

- A) customs B) diversities C) combinations D) generations

39) Ever since I moved, none of my old friends have gotten in touch with me. It's ... with them, evidently.

- A) easy come, easy go C) out of sight, out of mind
B) all the same D) birds of a feather flock together

40) With all his energy ... already, the jogger was not able to take one more step ahead and sat down to rest.

- A) turned off B) passed away C) used up D) given up

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) The radio communications were subject to sporadic sunspot interference.

- A) occasional B) perpetual C) never-ending D) constant

42) The diver put himself in a precarious situation among the sharks.

- A) fascinating B) interesting C) exciting D) hazardous

43) The underestimated demand for tickets made the theater manager plan better for the next performance.

- A) miscalculated B) misunderstood C) clearly understandable D) misfortunate

44) The lack of investment savings has a debilitating effect on the economy.

- A) tremendous B) facilitating C) weakening D) fascinating

45) They could conceivably earn first place with their science project.

- A) certainly B) possibly C) incredibly D) subjectively

Part D: Reading Comprehension

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



Reading 1

What factors contribute the most to PhD satisfaction? Stipends that are more than just a living wage? Manageable, if not predictable, hours? A collegial and mutually supportive team? These all matter, and are often in short supply. Another factor, which is often overlooked, is supportive supervision.



The message that supervisors who make a conscious effort to support and mentor their PhD candidates have more-satisfied students comes from *Nature*'s 2025 global survey of more than 3,700 doctoral students. About half of the respondents, who self-reported their experiences, said that their supervisors spent less than one hour a week with them. Some 69% of respondents in this group reported being at least moderately satisfied with their PhD compared with around 82% of those who met with their supervisors more often. These results chime with studies showing how PhD student well-being is connected to their supervision. And they indicate that people responsible for running research systems in some countries represented by the survey responses are missing an opportunity.

In the United Kingdom and Germany, for example, 61% and 60% of respondents, respectively, see their supervisors for less than one hour a week. By contrast, in India, 60% spent at least one hour a week with their supervisor. Some of the most satisfied respondents of this year's survey studied in Brazil (83%) and Australia (82%), where nearly half of students were extremely happy with their overall relationship with their supervisor, compared with 36% of students globally. Doctoral students in both of these countries described relationships marked by openness and mutual respect, and supervisors were seen as collaborators rather than distant evaluators.

The student experiences in Brazil and Australia show how extra attention can lift both morale and performance. Not losing promising researchers to burnout and disillusionment should be sufficient incentive for supervisors to adopt a more hands-on approach. And supervisors can benefit, too. A 2019 report from the US National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine report on mentorship in science notes that researchers who invest time in their students tend to lead more-productive, more-collaborative groups and attract

stronger future students than those who do not. Other studies, notably a 2022 review on the quality of academic mentoring, describe how supervisors who engage closely with their students can benefit by learning new techniques and discovering emerging fields, and say that **they** often feel intellectually recharged. *Nature*'s survey also brings into sharp focus a related, but altogether darker, side of supervision: bullying and harassment. About 43% of respondents had experienced some form of discrimination or harassment, most commonly bullying or general mistreatment. Worryingly, in around four out of ten bullying cases, a student reported bullying by their supervisor. Only 28% of these respondents felt able to report such behaviour without fear of **reprisal**.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در وبسایت نیچر (Nature) است.
 ✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۲۲ اکتبر ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۳۰ اکتبر ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.
 ✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-025-03416-7>

46) What can be inferred about the relationship between supervision and student performance?

- A) Supervision has no impact on performance.
- B) Students prefer to work independently.
- C) Performance is solely dependent on funding.
- D) Better supervision leads to higher student performance.

47) What percentage of respondents who met with their supervisors more often reported being at least moderately satisfied with their PhD?

- A) 61%
- B) 69%
- C) 82%
- D) 43%

48) What does “reprisal” refer to in the last paragraph of the passage?

- A) Punishment
- B) Reward
- C) Recognition
- D) Support

49) What is a notable difference in the supervisory experiences of students in Brazil and Australia compared to global averages?

- A) They have less time with supervisors.
- B) They do not experience bullying.
- C) They have more administrative tasks.
- D) They report higher satisfaction.

50) What is one factor that contributes significantly to PhD satisfaction according to the passage?

- A) High tuition fees
- B) Supportive supervision
- C) Limited coursework
- D) Strict deadlines

51) What does “they” refer to in the last paragraph of the passage?

- A) Students
- B) Supervisors
- C) Researchers
- D) Respondents

52) What can be inferred about the experiences of PhD students in India compared to those in the UK and Germany?

- A) Indian students have lower satisfaction rates.
- B) UK and German students have better relationships with their supervisors.
- C) Indian students meet with supervisors more frequently.
- D) All students face the same challenges.

53) What overall theme can be derived from the passage regarding PhD supervision?

- A) Supportive supervision enhances student satisfaction and performance.

- B) Supervision is primarily about evaluation.
- C) Supervisors should focus on research output only.
- D) Student satisfaction is unrelated to supervision.

54) What percentage of respondents experienced some form of discrimination or harassment?

- A) 28% B) 60% C) 43% D) 69%

Reading 2

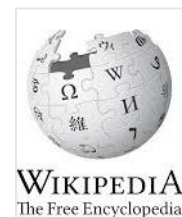


Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was a South African anti-apartheid activist and politician who was the first president of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first Black head of state and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election. His administration focused on dismantling the legacy of apartheid by fostering racial reconciliation and a multiracial democracy. Ideologically an African nationalist and socialist, he served as the president of the African National Congress (ANC) party from 1991 to 1997.

A Xhosa, Mandela was born into the Thembu royal family in Mvezo, South Africa. He studied law at the University of Fort Hare and the University of Witwatersrand before working as a lawyer in Johannesburg. There he became involved in anti-colonial and African nationalist politics, joining the ANC in 1943 and co-founding its Youth League in 1944. After the National Party's white-only government established apartheid, a system of racial segregation that privileged whites, Mandela and the ANC committed themselves to its overthrow. He was appointed president of the ANC's Transvaal branch, rising to **prominence** for his involvement in the 1952 Defiance Campaign and the 1955 Congress of the People. He was repeatedly arrested for seditious activities and was unsuccessfully prosecuted in the 1956 Treason Trial. Influenced by Marxism, he secretly joined the banned South African Communist Party (SACP). Although initially committed to non-violent protest, in association with the SACP he co-founded the militant uMkhonto we Sizwe in 1961 that led a sabotage campaign against the apartheid government. He was arrested and imprisoned in 1962, and, following the Rivonia Trial, was sentenced to life imprisonment for conspiring to overthrow the state.

Mandela served 27 years in prison, split between Robben Island, Pollsmoor Prison, and Victor Verster Prison. Amid growing domestic and international pressure and fears of racial civil war, President F. W. de Klerk released him in 1990. Mandela and de Klerk led

efforts to negotiate an end to apartheid, which resulted in the 1994 multiracial general election in which Mandela led the ANC to victory and became president. Leading a broad coalition government which promulgated a new constitution, Mandela emphasised reconciliation between the country's racial groups and created the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate past human rights abuses. Economically, his administration retained its predecessor's liberal framework despite his own socialist beliefs, also introducing measures to encourage land reform, combat poverty and expand healthcare services. Internationally, Mandela acted as mediator in the Pan Am Flight 103 bombing trial and served as secretary-general of the Non-Aligned Movement from 1998 to 1999. He declined a second presidential term and was succeeded by his deputy, Thabo Mbeki. Mandela became an elder statesman and focused on combating poverty and HIV/AIDS through the charitable Nelson Mandela Foundation.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در دانشنامه ویکی پدیا (Wikipedia) است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۲۶ اکتبر ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۳۰ اکتبر ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nelson_Mandela

55) What can be inferred about Mandela's impact on international relations?

- A) He actively engaged in international diplomacy.
- B) He was isolated from global politics.
- C) He focused solely on domestic issues.
- D) He was uninterested in international matters.

56) What was a significant outcome of the 1994 multiracial general election?

- A) The end of the ANC
- B) The establishment of apartheid
- C) Mandela's presidency
- D) The start of a civil war

57) What does Mandela's legacy primarily reflect?

- A) A commitment to military strength
- B) Economic dominance
- C) Political isolationism
- D) A focus on human rights

58) What was Nelson Mandela's role in South Africa from 1994 to 1999?

- A) Anti-apartheid activist
- B) First president
- C) Leader of the ANC
- D) Lawyer

59) What is a synonym for "prominence" as used in the second paragraph of the passage?

- A) Obscurity
- B) Irrelevance
- C) Importance
- D) Diminution

60) Which of the following best describes Mandela's political ideology?

- A) Nationalist
- B) Capitalist
- C) Anarchist
- D) Liberal

61) How did Mandela's administration approach economic policies?

- A) He completely overhauled the existing system.
- B) He retained the liberal framework of his predecessor.
- C) He ignored economic issues.
- D) He implemented strict socialist policies.

62) What was one of Mandela's main focuses during his presidency?

- A) Economic reform
- B) International relations

- C) Military expansion
- D) Racial reconciliation

63) Which party did Mandela serve as president from 1991 to 1997?

- A) National Party
- B) Youth League
- C) South African Communist Party (SACP)
- D) African National Congress (ANC)



Reading 3

Around 75 million years ago, North America's largest and most **formidable** carnivore was not a dinosaur—but a croc. *Deinosuchus*, the “terrible crocodile” in Greek, could reach more than 35 feet in length and weigh over five tons. Bite marks on bones leave no doubt that the immense reptile caught and ate dinosaurs. How *Deinosuchus* became such a large and widespread predator, however, has been a



mystery. Now, a new study published today in *Communications Biology* claims to have solved the puzzle—by shifting where *Deinosuchus* fits in the croc family tree and, potentially, how tolerant the reptiles were of salty habitats. “We wanted to better understand how *Deinosuchus* became this successful top predator of coastal wetlands all over North America, why it grew so large,” says Márton Rabi, a paleontologist at the University of Tübingen in Germany and a coauthor on the paper.

Paleontologists have been on the trail of *Deinosuchus* since a pair of fossilized teeth were found in North Carolina in 1858. Since that time the reptile's fossilized teeth, bony armor, skull pieces, and skeletal parts have been found in Mexico, Utah, Texas, Montana, South Carolina, New Jersey, and more, popping up along the edges of North America's prehistoric coastlines in rocks 82 to 72 million years old. In the lowland marshes and swamps of Cretaceous North America, *Deinosuchus* watched and waited for prey to get close enough to bite.

Paleontologists categorized the three known *Deinosuchus* species as alligatoroids, the broad group that contains the American alligator and Chinese alligator today. The broad, rounded snout of *Deinosuchus* certainly carried a resemblance to alligators more than other crocodylians, the reptile group that includes both crocodiles, alligators, and their relatives, hinting at a close relationship.

After running a new comparison of family relationships, the researchers have questioned the traditional view and recategorized the massive reptile. Instead, the study suggests, *Deinosuchus* belonged to an ancient lineage that split off before the last common

ancestor of today's alligators and crocodiles, carrying characteristics that are seen in both groups. This allowed the ancient croc to thrive among saltier habitats like estuaries and ocean coasts like saltwater crocodiles do today.

"We were surprised to find out that *Deinosuchus* was not a 'greater alligator,'" Rabi says. The team argues that the reptile's alligator-like appearance was likely a matter of convergent evolution rather than a family resemblance.

New York Institute of Technology paleontologist Adam Cossette, who was not involved in the new study, questions some of the methodologies used to construct the new family tree but notes that the new placement makes sense as *Deinosuchus* fossils show an array of traits seen in alligators and crocodiles, as well as some features "usually found very deep in the tree."



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله نشنال جیوگرافیک (National Geographic) است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۲۳ آوریل ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۳۰ اکتبر ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/deinosuchus-croc-crocodile-dinosaurs-north-america>

64) How does the passage suggest *Deinosuchus* may have hunted?

- A) By actively chasing prey
- B) By waiting for prey to approach
- C) By swimming in deep waters
- D) By using tools

65) What type of environments did *Deinosuchus* inhabit according to the passage?

- A) Coastal wetlands
- B) Mountain ranges
- C) Deserts
- D) Urban areas

66) What does the passage imply about the relationship between *Deinosuchus* and modern crocodiles?

- A) They are closely related.
- B) They are completely unrelated.
- C) They share a common ancestor.
- D) They evolved in isolation.

67) What is *Deinosuchus* primarily described as in the passage?

- A) A dinosaur
- B) A crocodile
- C) A fish
- D) A mammal

68) What is the significance of the findings related to *Deinosuchus* in the context of paleontology?

- A) They confirm previous theories about dinosaurs.
- B) They suggest that alligators are more ancient than previously thought.
- C) They indicate that *Deinosuchus* was a recent discovery.
- D) They provide new insights into croc evolution and diversity.

69) What does the term "*formidable*" most closely mean in the 1st paragraph of the passage?

- A) Weak
- B) Small
- C) Unusual
- D) Impressive

70) Why might some paleontologists question the new family tree proposed in the study? They

- A) think the methodologies were flawed.
- B) believe the old tree was more accurate.
- C) disagree with the findings.
- D) have no interest in *Deinosuchus*.



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) The most common solution for criminal behavior is prison but many believe education is a better method. 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) Climate change is a phenomenon that affects countries all over the world. Many people strongly believe that it is the responsibility of individuals, rather than corporations and governments, to deal with this problem. 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.

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مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان

پاییز ۱۴۰۴



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جزئیات بیشتر در بخش اخبار و اطلاعیه‌های سایت



مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان
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۶ دوره آزمون
بسندگی پاییز ۱۴۰۴

ردیف	تاریخ	دوره آزمون
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۲	پنجشنبه ۲۴ مهر	۱۲۷
۳	پنجشنبه ۸ آبان	۱۲۸
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۵	پنجشنبه ۱۳ آذر	۱۳۰
۶	پنجشنبه ۲۷ آذر	۱۳۱

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