



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: ۱۱۷



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: ۱۴۰۴/۰۱/۲۸



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

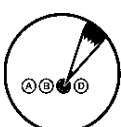
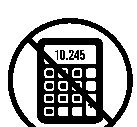


نام و نام خانوادگی:

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 1.29 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 ایتهای 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 سؤالی دارای استانداردهای آزمون سازی نباشد حذف می‌شود و نمره آن به دیگر سؤالات اضافه می‌شود.

(۱۴) 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 ارزشمند، 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) What does the man mean?

- A) The faculty committee meets at one.
- B) Most of the requests were approved.
- C) The committee acted on one request.
- D) Several of the requests were rejected.

2) What does the woman mean?

- A) She doesn't want to eat yet.
- B) She can't find a restaurant either.
- C) She'd like to eat at the mall.
- D) She found the restaurant sloppy.

3) What did the man say about break?

- A) It is just before Easter.
- B) He wants to go east with her.
- C) The break is for two weeks.
- D) The break is two weeks after exams.

4) What does the woman ask?

- A) if the man saw a bug
- B) how the man dug the hole
- C) if the man wants a small hug
- D) what size mug the man wants

5) What is the woman going to do?

- A) herd sheep
- B) fry some chicken
- C) tell a joke
- D) lose her head

6) What is the man's locker number?

- A) 15
- B) 19
- C) 50
- D) 90

7) What does the woman want to do?

- A) eat at the office
- B) go to a restaurant for lunch
- C) have lunch inside
- D) look at the clock

8) What does the man say about Mary?

- A) She has a head for science.
- B) She may be going to the science building.
- C) He cannot believe where she is headed.
- D) She's near the sign for the mall.

9) What does the man mean?

- A) He's finished with the assignment.
- B) He's going fishing tomorrow.
- C) He's tired.
- D) He should repeat.

10) What is the woman suggesting? The man should

- A) take some time off. C) not take physical education.
B) take her out. D) a physical education course.

Section B: Questions 11-15

Lecture



11) What is the primary focus of the lecture?

- A) The formation of galaxies C) The characteristics of different planets
B) The life cycle of stars from birth to death D) The history of astronomical discoveries

12) What is the initial stage of a star's life cycle as mentioned in the lecture?

- A) Main sequence B) Red giant C) Stellar nebula D) White dwarf

13) What can be inferred about the duration of the main sequence phase for different stars?

- A) All stars have the same duration for the main sequence phase.
B) Massive stars spend less time in the main sequence phase compared to smaller stars.
C) Stars do not go through a main sequence phase if they are too small.
D) The main sequence phase lasts indefinitely for all stars.

14) How is the lecture organized?

- A) By discussing the history of star observations before their life cycle
B) By outlining the stages of a star's life cycle from birth to death
C) By focusing on the effects of stars on their planetary systems
D) By comparing the life cycles of different types of galaxies

15) Why does the professor discuss the red giant phase in the lecture?

- A) To explain how stars transition from the main sequence phase and what happens to their structure
B) To detail the formation of black holes
C) To describe the process of planetary nebula formation
D) To compare different types of supernovae

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 car ... by my father every afternoon.

- A) washed B) will wash C) is washed D) has washed

17) The university I graduated ... has sent me a letter.

- A) by B) at C) of D) from

18) Smoking again? You told me you ... smoking.

- A) gave up B) gave back C) put on D) hand in

19) He ... everything you say.

- A) is understanding B) understands C) has been understanding D) is understood

20) The woman ... dinner in the kitchen is my mother.

- A) cooking B) to cook C) cooks D) cooked

21) I can't remember ... that.

- A) having said B) said C) have said D) to say

22) The robber was caught ... there was a camera on the building.

- A) when B) as C) while D) whether

23) I am glad to say the Council are having the road

- A) repairing B) repair C) repaired D) to repair

24) Since she ...have stayed u the proper lens for her camera, she was not able to photograph the unusual scene.

- A) had not brought B) did not bring C) have not brought D) would not bring

25) The lights and appliances in most homes use alternating current ...

- A) instead direct current C) instead of direct current
B) that instead direct current D) for direct current instead



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) If the oxygen supply in the atmosphere was not replenished by plants, it would soon be exhausted.
A B C D

27) It is essential that cancer is diagnosed and treated as early as possible in order to assure a successful cure.
A B C D

28) Starfish and sea urchins, members of the echinoderms or spiny skinned animals, are particularly interested because of their unusual structure.
A B C D

29) No sooner had the curtain fallen when the audience jumped up from their seats.
A B C D

30) The Food and Drug administration, known as the FDA, makes grocers and restaurant owners pasteurized all milk before selling it.
A B C D

than a week.

- 31) The skin receives nearly the third of the blood pumped out by the heart.
A B C D
- 32) The police officer gave some advices on crime prevention at the community meeting.
A B C D
- 33) The first electric lamp had two carbon rods from which vapor serves to conduct the current across the gap.
A B C D
- 34) She is fairly sick today and I think she will not be able to attend the concert which is going to be held in the Town Hall tonight.
A B C D
- 35) Gradually, the sea became restless and from it's depth, it murmured and moaned.
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) Human memory, ... believed to be rather inefficient, is really much more complicated than that of a computer.
A) smoothly B) briefly C) immediately D) formerly
- 37) Our ability to think and find answers to problems is one of man's important
A) features B) imaginations C) instances D) explorations
- 38) An area of low land between hills and mountains is called a
A) river B) valley C) channel D) mountain
- 39) Some people think it is wrong to spend money on ... space.
A) realizing B) exploring C) surviving D) emphasizing
- 40) With recent advances in technology, we do things we could not have ... of 10 years ago.
A) designed B) developed C) dreamed D) raised

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

- 41) An introverted person is inclined to be moody.
A) fanciful B) depressed C) changeable D) gloomy



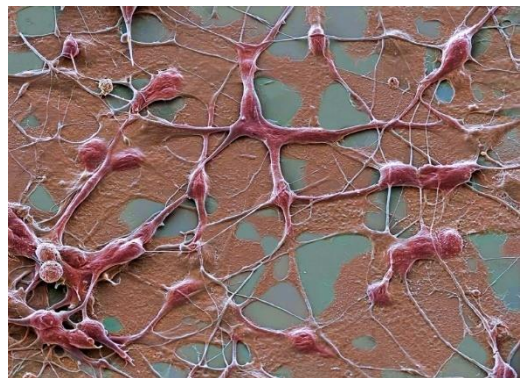
- 42) She has a strong aversion to most insects, but she hates flies most of all.
A) dislike B) affection C) surprise D) affiliation
- 43) The judge condoned the woman's actions by saying she acted in self-defense.
A) criticized B) approved C) rejected D) condemned
- 44) Don't fret over how you will do in the test; study hard and hope for the best.
A) worry B) judge C) think D) evaluate
- 45) We do a thousand inconsequential actions each day which our minds quickly forget after having done them.
A) with bad sequence B) of no real importance C) crucial D) vital

Part D: Reading Comprehension

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

Reading 1

Human brain cells engineered to evade detection by the immune system have successfully restored muscle control in a rat model of Parkinson's disease. The study is a step towards the development of a 'universal' cell line that can be transplanted into anyone,



to cure a raft of diseases without the need for anti-rejection drugs. "It's a one-cell-fits-all proposal," says Clare Parish, a stem-cell biologist at the Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health in Melbourne, Australia, and a co-author of the study.

The work, published today in *Cell Stem Cell*, builds on earlier efforts to 'cloak' cells from the immune system. Cloaking is a key goal for cell-replacement therapies being tested for conditions ranging from type 2 diabetes and Parkinson's disease to heart failure and blindness. It would eliminate the need for immunosuppressant drugs, which increase the risk of infection and cancer, and cause tissue damage that ultimately shortens the life of a recipient. To help cells to evade the immune system, the researchers created a cell line with eight genes altered to increase their activity so they acted as an immune invisibility cloak. All of the genes have been shown to assist the placenta and cancer cells in naturally

evading immune surveillance. For example, mouse embryonic stem cells engineered with the same set of genes were able to evade detection when transplanted into mice.

Instead of mouse embryonic cells, Parish and her team used human pluripotent stem cells, which can develop into most types of cell found in the body. After being engineered with the cloaking genes, the cells differentiated into nerve cells suitable for treating Parkinson's disease. The researchers injected the neurons into mice whose immune systems had been replaced with human immune cells, and the neurons were not rejected, suggesting that **they** were able to evade detection. To test whether the neurons were functional, the researchers injected them into the brains of rats treated with a neurotoxin whose effects mimic the symptoms of Parkinson's disease. Twelve weeks after the transplant, the rats' muscle function had greatly improved. Roger Barker, a neuroscientist at the University of Cambridge, UK, says the study demonstrates that the cells differentiate and behave normally. It's "a clever and useful approach of clear importance to the field," he says.

In addition to the eight immune-cloaking genes, a ninth was included to act as a 'suicide gene' that stops the graft from growing if it becomes cancerous. "There is always a worry with 'universal' cells that if they go rogue, they cannot be seen and stopped by the host immune system," says Barker. The suicide gene — made from the genes for two enzymes linked together — can be activated with the drug ganciclovir. When Parish and her team gave the drug to mice with the cells, the cells stopped dividing, demonstrating that the safety measure functioned properly.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله نیچر (Nature) است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۰ آوریل ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۷ آوریل ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-025-01080-5>

46) What is the purpose of creating a 'universal' cell line?

- A) To cure only Parkinson's disease
- B) To transplant into anyone without anti-rejection drugs
- C) To replace damaged tissue in mice
- D) To eliminate all diseases

47) What is cloaking in the context of this study?

- A) Hiding cells from researchers C) Concealing cells from the immune system
B) Making cells visible to the immune system D) Destroying immune cells

48) What type of stem cells did Parish and her team use in their research?

- A) Mouse embryonic stem cells C) Adult stem cells
B) Cancer stem cells D) Human pluripotent stem cells

49) What does the word “evade” in line 17 mean in the context of the passage?

- A) To escape from B) To confront C) To reveal D) To confuse

50) What does the pronoun “they” refer to in line 28 of the passage?

- A) Researchers B) Rats C) Immune cells D) Neurons

51) What can be inferred about the potential of the engineered cells?

- A) They may lead to improved treatments for multiple diseases.
B) They are only suitable for Parkinson’s disease.
C) They are likely to cause more infections.
D) They cannot be used in humans.

52) What can be inferred about the future of this research?

- A) It will likely be abandoned due to risks.
B) It shows promise for treating various diseases.
C) It is only relevant for animal studies.
D) It is unlikely to lead to any new treatments.

53) What does the passage imply about the relationship between immune cells and the engineered neurons?

- A) Immune cells always reject foreign cells.
B) Engineered neurons can avoid detection by immune cells.
C) Immune cells enhance the function of neurons.
D) Neurons have no interaction with immune cells.

54) How long after the transplant did the researchers observe improvement in the rats’ muscle function?

- A) Four weeks B) Eight weeks C) Twelve weeks D) Six months

Reading 2



Some 1,200 miles south of where government officials in Beijing have been breathing retaliatory fire at American tariffs lies the coastal province of Fujian. This is where the rubber of a million running shoes

will hit the road as the tariffs take effect.

Fujian exported footwear worth 79bn yuan (\$11bn) in 2024, a quarter of China's total, bound mainly for North America and Europe. The city of Quanzhou is home to some 3,000 footwear firms. Its streets are draped in everything needed to make shoes, from reams of fabrics spilling out of shop fronts, to plastic soles displayed alongside laces of every colour. Mr Trump's tariffs are top of workers' minds, but the mood is surprisingly **sanguine**.

Many manufacturers had thought ahead, and stopped taking new American orders after Mr Trump was elected in November, says Mr Ding, a shoe-leather supplier in town. They knew tariffs might be coming and did not want to be locked into contracts that would result in losses.

Mr Ding's sales are down as a result, at least 70% this year, largely owing to the loss of his customers' American orders. While the burden of lower tariffs in the past could be shared along the supply chain, he says, the American tariff wall is now far too high to scale. "You have to endure this period of pain and see who can persevere to the end." It is likely that many will not make it.

Tariffs imposed by Mr Trump in his first term led Chinese manufacturers to move some production to South-East Asia, sending materials from Quanzhou for final processing. That loophole looked set to close, with 46% American tariffs placed on Vietnam, but Mr Trump paused **those** on April 9th. Ms Wu, an insole maker, said she recently made a sample for a friend in Vietnam who expected an order of 60,000, but the deal disappeared after the announcement of the high tariff. Co-operation may now continue, but so will uncertainty.

With few other export options available, some are looking within China's own borders. Only about a quarter of the shoemakers Mr Ding serves sell to Chinese consumers, and the domestic market is saturated. "We have to see whether domestic demand can take off," he says. "No one has any business or any money, so they dare not consume."

The same price wars that afflict many competitive industries mean that margins are razor thin. By the end of last year's third quarter, nearly a quarter of China's listed firms were losing money, more than double the number five years ago. Mr Zhang, who makes a few million shoes in a good year in Quanzhou, is not in the red yet. But since entering the industry eight years ago, he has seen the profit on a pair of shoes drop from 30 yuan to less than ten yuan.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۸ آوریل ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۷ آوریل ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.economist.com/china/2025/04/08/chinas-shoemakers-seem-more-sanguine-than-its-politicians>

55) What is the main economic activity in Fujian province?

- A) Agriculture
- B) Technology development
- C) Fishing
- D) Footwear manufacturing

56) What action did many manufacturers take after Mr. Trump was elected?*

- A) Increased production
- B) Expanded to new markets
- C) Stopped taking new American orders
- D) Launched new products

57) What is a synonym for "sanguine" as used in line 13 of the passage?

- A) Pessimistic
- B) Hopeful
- C) Indifferent
- D) Angry

58) What does the pronoun "those" refer to in line 26 of the passage?

- A) High tariffs on Vietnam
- B) Tariffs on China
- C) Export orders
- D) Production contracts

59) Why might some manufacturers be looking within China for new markets? Due to ..

- A) limited export options and a saturated market.
- B) increased demand in foreign markets.
- C) abundant resources abroad.
- D) government incentives.

60) How many footwear firms are located in Quanzhou?

- A) 1,200
- B) 5,000
- C) 2,500
- D) 3,000

61) What does Mr. Zhang's experience suggest about the profitability of the footwear industry? Profitability is

- A) increasing
- B) declining over time
- C) stable
- D) unpredictable

62) What was the value of footwear exported from Fujian in 2024?

- A) 50 billion yuan
- B) 79 billion yuan
- C) 100 billion yuan
- D) 30 billion yuan



Reading 3

Earlier this month, part of a Ph.D. thesis went viral on social media. It wasn't a bizarre artificial intelligence-generated figure, or a **scintillating** methods description, or a result that could revolutionize medicine; it was a twist on the standard acknowledgements section. The excerpt, written by a graduate student named Rachel Los, featured a page



of anti-acknowledgments, offering her heartfelt “no thanks” to everyone who dissuaded, intimidated, or made inappropriate comments to her as she worked toward her degree: colleagues who had expressed skepticism about her ability to pursue science as a woman; did or said unsolicited icky, creepy things; or otherwise made comments that, in her words, “shattered my confidence” and “made me feel like I do not belong in science.”

It clearly hit a nerve: The posts have been viewed thousands of times, with many proposing their own anti-acknowledgments—and many more lamenting that, in 2025, we're still fighting some of the same battles against harassment and discouragement that should have been obsolete decades ago.

I was struck by how Los subverted a traditional—and sometimes boring and boilerplate—component of a thesis to speak her truth. Graduate students inherently have so little power that the ability to deviate from tradition in the prologue to your thesis—a document that, let's face it, you're primarily writing for yourself—is a **legitimate flex**. Your dissertation is *your* dissertation, and though the scholarly part still needs to meet academic standards, the decorative bits are yours to control. An anti-acknowledgments section—right smack at the beginning of vellum-bound scholarly research, printed on nice paper and enshrined in the university library—has impressive heft. Some may argue that such a section has no place in a formal dissertation—that it's unprofessional, or ungrateful. And certainly, it's nice to have a true acknowledgements section—for the people who truly contributed positively.

But, let's face it: A lot of traditional acknowledgements sections are phoned in. Honestly, I couldn't remember who I might have thanked in my thesis. When I recently pulled my dissertation down from a shelf in my bedroom and opened it for the first time in years, I found that first I thanked my adviser, because that's what you do. Then I thanked my thesis committee, because it seemed prudent to commend them in advance for a favorable decision. Next up was my oral exam committee from 5 years earlier (because why not), then all of our collaborators at other institutions. A page and a half in, I started thanking other members of my lab who had contributed to the project, then everyone else in the lab who hadn't contributed to the project (because why not), then the department itself, then our funders, and finally my family and "the 261 mice who gave their lives for this project." Mercifully, the acknowledgments ended there, rather than continuing to list the name of each mouse.

I wrote this section for two main reasons: I wanted to thank everyone who had assisted me, and more importantly, I had seen previous students write this section.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۳۱ مارس ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۷ آوریل ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.science.org/content/article/many-thanks-anti-acknowledgments>

63) What type of document went viral on social media?

- A) A scientific article B) A Ph.D. thesis C) A blog post D) A research proposal

64) Why did Rachel Los feel the need to write anti-acknowledgments?

- A) To thank her supporters C) To express gratitude for her education
B) To acknowledge her funding sources D) To criticize her colleagues

65) What does the author imply about traditional acknowledgments sections?

- A) They are always well-written.
B) They are essential for academic credibility.
C) They often lack sincerity.
D) They should be longer.

66) What does the author suggest about the power dynamics in graduate school?

- A) Graduate students often feel powerless.
B) Graduate students have complete control over their work.
C) Faculty members are unhelpful.
D) There is no hierarchy in academia.

67) What is a synonym for the word "scintillating" as used in line 3 of the passage?

- A) Dull B) Confusing C) Lengthy D) Exciting

68) What does the author suggest about the future of academic acknowledgments?

- A) They will become more formalized. C) They will be eliminated entirely.
B) They may include more personal reflections. D) They will remain unchanged.

69) What does the author mean by “a legitimate flex” in line 22 of the passage?

- A) A sign of weakness C) A common practice
B) An academic requirement D) A demonstration of power

70) What was the reaction to Los's anti-acknowledgments?

- A) It sparked widespread discussion and sharing.
B) It was ignored by the academic community.
C) It was met with criticism.
D) It was praised by all.



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 say money can bring a lot of happiness in their lives. 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) Skill education, rather than formal education is the way to go toward outcome-based learning that responds to global reality and learner's desires. 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 می‌شود.



دوره‌ها و آزمون‌های بسندگی دانشجویان دکتری

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان

بهار ۱۴۰۴

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان
برگزاری می‌کند

دوره آنلاین توانمندسازی ۱۰۰ ساعته
بسندگی زبان انگلیسی

ریزه دانشجویان دکتری

اعطای گواهی پایان دوره به استناد مصوبه
جلسه ۹۵۴ شورای عالی برنامه ریزی آموزشی
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری

برنامه های کاربردی

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

مهارت ها

- خواندن و درک مطلب
- نوشتاری
- شنیداری و گفتاری
- گرامر
- روش های تقویت واژگان

نگارش و ترجمه مقالات

- نگارش و ویرایش مقالات علمی و متون آکادمیک
- اصول و روش ترجمه مقالات علمی و متون آکادمیک

جهت مشاهده
آیین نامه و شیوه نامه
اموزی آمار بسندگی
زبان خارجی اسکن کنید.

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دوره آفلاین حل تست بسندگی
(۹۰ ساعت)
ریزه دانشجویان دکتری

حل تست

- درک مطلب و واژگان
- گرامر
- آزمون های ادوار گذشته بسندگی مرکز زبان

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محل برگزاری آزمون:
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مرکز زبان آموزی، ساختمان شهید بهشتی

جزئیات بیشتر در بخش اخبار و اطلاعیه های سایت

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برگزاری ۵ دوره آزمون
بسندگی بهار ۱۴۰۴

ردیف	تاریخ	دوره آزمون
۱	پنجشنبه ۲۸ فروردین	۱۱۷
۲	پنجشنبه ۱۸ اردیبهشت	۱۱۸
۳	پنجشنبه ۲۵ اردیبهشت	۱۱۹
۴	پنجشنبه ۸ خرداد	۱۲۰
۵	پنجشنبه ۲۹ خرداد	۱۲۱

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