



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: **126**



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: ۱۴۰۳/۰۷/۱۰



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

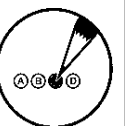
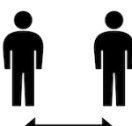


نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:



- کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود. پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پرنک در بیضی مربوط علامت گذاری شود.
- لطفاً در دفترچه سؤالات و ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.
- 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.
- این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.
- 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: $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$
- 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.
- 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.
- نمرات به صورت کارنامه، حداکثر تا ۷۲ ساعت بعد در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی ulc.ui.ac.ir اعلام خواهد شد.
- 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.
- به عنوان نمونه سؤال، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، و صرفاً پس از اتمام آزمون، می‌توانید دفترچه سؤالات را به همراه خود ببرید.
- 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.
- 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.
- ۷۳ 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/uiept_archive دانلود نمایید.
- 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.
- 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 1-10

Short Conversations



1) What does the woman recommend?

- A) Quit exercising completely.
- B) Take up a low-impact activity instead.
- C) Continue running despite the pain.
- D) Rest without doing any workouts.

2) What does the man mean?

- A) She should pull more all-nighters.
- B) She should prepare earlier and get enough sleep.
- C) She should give up on exams.
- D) She should focus less on studying.

3) What does the woman suggest?

- A) Speak to the seller to resolve the issue.
- B) Cancel the order immediately.
- C) Stop shopping online.
- D) Wait without doing anything.

4) What is the man's advice?

- A) Cancel the interview.
- B) Avoid using technology.
- C) Ask someone else to go instead.
- D) Visit the location ahead of time.

5) What does the man imply? He should

- A) keep drinking the same amount.
- B) quit caffeine immediately.
- C) reduce his caffeine gradually.
- D) stop drinking anything in the morning.

6) What does the man suggest?

- A) Buy it now before it rises again.
- B) Wait for a discount or shop around.
- C) Borrow the jacket from someone.
- D) Stop buying clothes altogether.

7) What does the woman imply about the mountain view?

- A) The view was not beautiful.
- B) She didn't like the view.
- C) Other views are more beautiful.
- D) It was the most beautiful view.

8) What does the man encourage her to do?

- A) Give up learning music.
- B) Take fewer lessons.
- C) Change to a different instrument.
- D) Continue practicing despite difficulties.

9) What does the woman advise?

- A) Buy a new phone immediately.
- B) Use methods to make the battery last longer.
- C) Stop using the phone completely.
- D) Only charge the phone at night.

10) What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A) Forget about the assignment. C) Blame someone else
B) Hand it in without saying anything. B) Contact the professor and explain.

Section B: Questions 11-15

Lecture



11) When were the first exoplanets confirmed?

- A) 1992 B) 1995 C) 2009 D) 2015

12) What was unusual about the exoplanets discovered in 1992?

- A) They orbited a star similar to the Sun.
B) They were gas giants located far from their star.
C) They were orbiting a pulsar.
D) They were found using the transit method.

13) What does the professor say about the 1995 discovery?

- A) The planet was extremely close to its star.
B) It was identified by the Kepler Space Telescope.
C) The planet took decades to orbit its star.
D) It was the first planet larger than Neptune.

14) What conclusions were drawn from Kepler's findings?

- A) Only Sun-like stars host planets. C) Most planets are gas giants.
B) Nearly every star seems to have planets. D) Super-Earths are rare in the universe.

15) Why are super-Earths significant in astronomy?

- A) They are believed to be the most habitable worlds.
B) They provide evidence of pulsar systems.
C) They are unique to our solar system.
D) They challenged existing models of planetary formation.

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) He ... the house before you came in.

- A) had left B) has left C) leaves D) is leaving

17) I suppose ... start that composition. I can't put off doing it anymore.

- A) It's rather B) I'd better C) I'd prefer D) I can't help



18) ... general, scientific research could show hidden facts.

- A) At B) On C) From D) In

19) John never reads detectives stories, ... ?

- A) does John B) does he C) doesn't John D) doesn't he

20) He has enough ... to carry the heavy box.

- A) strong B) strength C) strongly D) strengthen

21) By tomorrow, I ... most of my work.

- A) will be finished B) will have finished C) will finish D) will have been finished

22) ... the warm and sunny weather, cotton and peanuts grow very well here.

- A) Because B) Because of C) Although D) Unless

23) It is true that the manufacturing of automobiles is a ... of that country.

- A) major industrial B) major industry C) majority industrial D) majority industry

24) Though the box was ... heavy, he could lift it easily.

- A) too B) enough C) such D) so as

25) The United Auto Workers agreed, after much discussion, ...

- A) considering the postponement of a scheduled increase in salary
B) to consider postponing a scheduled increase in salary
C) considered postponing a scheduled increase in salary
D) considering postponing a scheduled increase in salary



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) Molds grow on bread, fruit, paper, and much other substances.

- A B C D

27) Blood pressure is measured by feeling the pulse and apply a force to the arm.

- A B C D

28) Polar winters are length, dark, and cold enough to kill most plants.

- A B C D

29) Some of the stars in the closing stages of their lives becomes white dwarfs.

- A B C D

30) Biophysics is one of the various branch of physics.

- A B C D

31) The standard for cleanliness in the area where a microchip is manufactured is same that

- A B C D

of an operating room in a hospital.

32) Mountain bikes differ ordinary bicycles in that they have ten or more gears, a more rugged

- A B C



frame, and a wider treads on the tires.

D

33) As a rule, the more rapid the heart rate, faster the pulse.

A

B

C

D

34) It is important that cancer is diagnosed and treated as early as possible in order to assure a successful cure.

A

B

C

D

35) Ocean currents that help transfer heat from the equator to the poles, thereby creating a more balanced global environment.

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) They maintained a constant store of foodstuffs, medicines and household

A) vehicles

B) items

C) dishes

D) weapons

37) Pollutants introduced into a lake can rapidly ... its natural aging process.

A) assure

B) animate

C) accelerate

D) astonish

38) This new ... has made a lot of our jobs easier to do.

A) development

B) production

C) qualification

D) requirement

39) Finally, the article ... with an example of packaging and its potential in the warehouse.

A) gives

B) concludes

C) narrates

D) facilitate

40) The human intelligence that created industrial civilization now has the assignment of making that civilization ... man's basic needs.

A) compatible with

B) reducible to

C) warrantable for

D) characteristic of

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) When a dormouse hibernates, its breathing is barely detectable.

A) separable

B) perceptible

C) audible

D) considerable



42) The government levies a heavy tax on tobacco and alcohol.

- A) supports B) promotes C) bans D) imposes

43) The most abundant mineral derived from the sea is sodium chloride, or common salt.

- A) generous B) plentiful C) sufficient D) necessary

44) Sleep learning has become an intriguing topic of study in recent years.

- A) inviting B) fascinating C) pleasing D) enchanting

45) Plant eating animals depend on bacteria in their digestive tracts to break down the cellulose into a form they can use for nourishment.

- A) support B) growth C) maintenance D) food

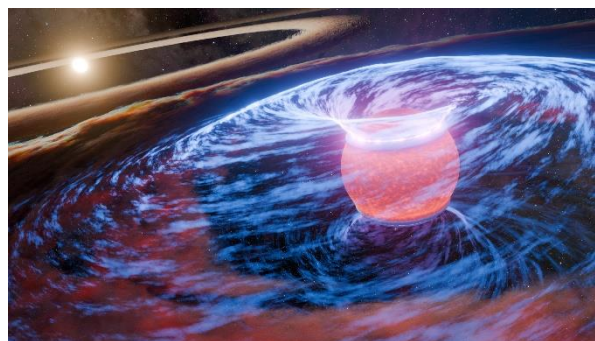
Part D: Reading Comprehension

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



Reading 1

Researchers have directly detected – essentially photographed – a new planet called WISPIT 2b, labeled a proto-planet because it is an astronomical object that is accumulating material and growing into a fully-realized planet.



However, even in its "proto" state, WISPIT 2b is a gas giant about 5 times as massive as Jupiter. This massive protoplanet is just about 5 million years old, or almost 1,000 times younger than the Earth, and about 437 light-years from Earth.

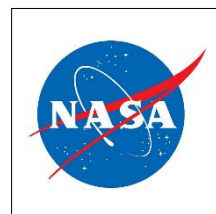
Being a giant and still-growing baby planet, WISPIT 2b is interesting to study on its own, but its location in this protoplanetary disk gap is even more fascinating. Protoplanetary disks are made of gas and dust that surround young stars and function as the birthplace for new planets. Within these disks, gaps or clearings in the dust and gas can form, appearing as empty rings. Scientists have long suggested that these growing planets are likely responsible for clearing the material in these gaps, pushing and scattering dusty disk material outwards and greeting the ring gaps in the first place. Our own solar system was once just a

protoplanetary disk, and it's possible that Jupiter and Saturn may have cleared ring gaps like this in that disk many, many years ago.

But despite continued observation of stars with these kinds of disks, there was never any direct evidence of a growing planet found in one of these ring gaps. That is, until now. As reported in this paper, WISPIT 2b was directly observed in one of the ring gaps around its star, WISPIT 2. Another interesting aspect of this discovery is that WISPIT 2b appears to have formed where it was found, it didn't form elsewhere and move into the gap somehow.

The star WISPIT 2 was first observed using VLT-SPHERE (Very Large Telescope - Spectro-Polarimetric High-contrast Exoplanet REsearch), a ground-based telescope in northern Chile operated by the European Southern Observatory. In these observations, the rings and gap around this star were first seen. Following these observations of the system, researchers looked at WISPIT 2, and spotted the planet WISPIT 2b for the first time, using the University of Arizona's MagAO-X extreme adaptive optics system, a high-contrast exoplanet imager at the Magellan 2 (Clay) Telescope at Las Campanas Observatory in Chile.

This technology adds another unique layer to this discovery. The MagAO-X instrument captures direct images, so it didn't just detect WISPIT 2b, it essentially captured a photograph of the proto-planet. The team used this technology to study the WISPIT 2 system in what is called H-alpha, or Hydrogen-alpha, light. This is a type of visible light that is emitted when hydrogen gas falls from a protoplanetary disk onto young, growing planets. This could look like a ring of super-heated plasma circling the planet.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در سایت ناسا (NASA) است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۳۰ سپتامبر ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۲ اکتبر ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://science.nasa.gov/universe/exoplanets/discovery-alert-baby-planet-photographed-in-a-ring-around-a-star-for-the-first-time>

46) Why might WISPIT 2b's formation location be significant?

- A) It indicates that all planets form in gaps.
- B) It shows that planets can move freely.
- C) It means that gaps are unimportant.
- D) It suggests a unique formation process.

47) What role do growing planets play in protoplanetary disks?

- A) They absorb all the gas and dust
- B) They create new stars
- C) They clear material from gaps in the disks
- D) They prevent the formation of other planets

48) What does the word “accumulating” mean in the 1st paragraph of the passage?

- A) Decreasing
- B) Collecting
- C) Dispersing
- D) Ignoring

49) What is the primary focus of the researchers mentioned in the passage?

- A) To observe and understand protoplanets
- B) To study the formation of new stars
- C) To measure the distance to WISPIT 2
- D) To compare different telescopes

50) What does the passage suggest about the relationship between WISPIT 2b and its star?

- A) They are unrelated.
- B) WISPIT 2b formed in the gap around WISPIT 2.
- C) WISPIT 2b moved into the gap from another location.
- D) WISPIT 2 is older than WISPIT 2b.

51) What can be inferred about the significance of WISPIT 2b's discovery?

- A) It is not important in the study of planets.
- B) It confirms that all planets form in the same way.
- C) It suggests that gas giants do not form in protoplanetary disks.
- D) It provides direct evidence of planet formation in disk gaps.

52) Why is the age of WISPIT 2b notable?

- A) It is significantly younger than the Earth.
- B) It is older than the Earth.
- C) It is the same age as the Earth.
- D) It is irrelevant to its classification.

53) How does the mass of WISPIT 2b compare to Jupiter?

- A) It is smaller than Jupiter
- B) It is about the same mass as Jupiter
- C) It is five times as massive as Jupiter
- D) It is twice as massive as Jupiter

54) What can be inferred about the technology used to observe WISPIT 2b?

- A) It is outdated and ineffective.
- B) It is advanced and allows for direct imaging.
- C) It is only used for observing stars.
- D) It cannot capture detailed images.



Reading 2



Jean William Fritz Piaget was a Swiss psychologist known for his work on child development. Piaget's theory of cognitive development and epistemological view are together called genetic epistemology.

Piaget placed great importance on the education of children. As the Director of the International Bureau of Education, he declared in 1934 that "only education is capable of saving our societies from possible collapse, whether violent, or gradual". His theory of child development has been studied in

pre-service education programs. Nowadays, educators and theorists working in the area of early childhood education persist in incorporating constructivist-based strategies.

Piaget created the International Center for Genetic Epistemology in Geneva in 1955 while on the faculty of the University of Geneva, and directed the center until his death in 1980. The number of collaborations that its founding made possible, and their impact, ultimately led to the Center being referred to in the scholarly literature as "Piaget's factory".

According to Ernst von Glasersfeld, Piaget was "the great **pioneer** of the constructivist theory of knowing". His ideas were widely popularized in the 1960s. This then led to the emergence of the study of development as a major sub-discipline in psychology. By the end of the 20th century, he was second only to B. F. Skinner as the most-cited psychologist.

Piaget first developed as a psychologist in the 1920s. He investigated the hidden side of children's minds. Piaget proposed that children moved from a position of egocentrism to socio-centrism. For this explanation he combined the use of psychological and clinical methods to create what he called a semi-clinical interview. He began the interview by asking children standardized questions and depending on how they answered, he would ask them a series of standard questions. Piaget was looking for what he called "spontaneous conviction" so he often asked questions the children neither expected nor anticipated. In his studies, he noticed there was a gradual progression from intuitive to scientific and socially acceptable responses. Piaget theorized children did this because of the social interaction and the challenge to younger children's ideas by the ideas of those children who were more advanced.

This work was used by Elton Mayo as the basis for the famous Hawthorne Experiments. For Piaget, it also led to an honorary doctorate from Harvard in 1936.

In this stage, Piaget believed that the process of thinking and intellectual development could be regarded as an extension of the biological process of the (adaptation) of the species, which has also two ongoing processes: assimilation and accommodation. There is *assimilation* when a child responds to a new event in a way that is consistent with an existing schema. There is *accommodation* when a child either modifies an existing schema or forms an entirely new schema to deal with a new object or event. To test his theory, Piaget observed the habits in his own children.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۸ سپتامبر ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۲ اکتبر ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

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

55) What did Piaget declare in 1934 regarding education?

- A) Education is unnecessary for societal development.
- B) Education should focus only on adults.
- C) Education is primarily for economic growth.
- D) Education is vital for preventing societal collapse.

56) What does the passage imply about the relationship between assimilation and accommodation?

- A) They are unrelated processes.
- B) They are both necessary for cognitive development.
- C) Only assimilation is important.
- D) Only accommodation is important.

57) Why might Piaget's theories be considered constructivist?

- A) They focus on the role of social interaction in learning.
- B) They emphasize passive learning.
- C) They reject any form of structured education.
- D) They are based solely on standardized testing.

58) What is the International Center for Genetic Epistemology known for?

- A) Conducting experiments on animals
- B) Focusing solely on adult education
- C) Training educators exclusively
- D) Being referred to as "Piaget's factory"

59) What can be inferred about the future of educational theories based on Piaget's work? They will

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| A) continue to evolve with a focus on constructivist | C) revert to traditional methods. |
| B) focus exclusively on technology in education | D) disregard child development. |

60) What is a synonym for "pioneer" as used in the 4th paragraph of the passage?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| A) Follower | B) Innovator | C) Imitator | D) Critic |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|

61) What is Jean Piaget primarily known for?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A) His work on adult psychology | C) His contributions to educational policy |
| B) His theories on child development | D) His research on animal behavior |

62) What can be inferred about Piaget's views on education?

- A) He saw education as essential for societal progress.
- A) He believed education was only for the elite.
- C) He thought education should be limited to practical skills.
- D) He believed education was irrelevant to child development.

63) What method did Piaget use to investigate children's minds?

- A) Standardized testing
- C) Semi-clinical interviews
- B) Group discussions
- D) Observational studies



Reading 3

“What just happened?” I asked myself. I was 3 months into my Ph.D. program and in a histology class we were working in groups analyzing images of tissues, identifying cell types and organs they belong to. I confidently explained my



interpretation, but my group members **dismissed** my answers. I pressed further: “I literally studied this during my master’s degree.”

It felt like I was talking to a brick wall. The professor went over the answers with the class, confirming I had been correct. But no one acknowledged it or apologized. In all my years of education in Nigeria, I had never experienced anything like this—but now I was in the United States. I brought it up with a mentor from the international student office. She said something I hadn’t considered: “Sometimes people struggle to believe something said with an unfamiliar accent.”

Her words hit me hard. Was I destined to be unheard or not taken seriously because I sounded different? The rest of the year didn’t proceed any better. Any time I had something to contribute in a group setting and I thought about speaking up, the memory of that experience in class stopped me. By the end of my first year, my confidence had hit rock bottom. I felt trapped by my own voice. Yet, just beyond the horizon, I could see a world where anything seemed possible—and I desperately wanted to get there.

I resolved I would overcome the problem by adjusting my speech. I worked on my enunciation and slowing down when I spoke. In group meetings and

presentations, I learned to pace my speech, which allowed me to share my ideas effectively with my audience. Gradually, these changes helped lower some of the barriers. I became less likely to be misunderstood, and I was able to engage better with my colleagues and ensure my contributions were recognized.

More important, with these successes I also regained trust in my knowledge and expertise, regardless of others' perceptions. This shift didn't happen overnight—it came through consistent self-reflection and small, validating experiences. For instance, during group discussions in a grant-writing class, I hesitated at first, worried my accent might make me seem less credible. But I finally dared to offer my perspective on how the draft proposal's description of the project and the experimental designs could be improved. My suggestions brought clarity to the proposal and my colleagues' positive feedback reaffirmed my confidence.

Moments like this taught me that my ideas matter more than how I sound. Over time, I stopped seeing my accent as a problem and started to embrace it as a unique aspect of my identity. This realization empowered me to focus on what I could control: my contributions and expertise.

Toward the end of grad school, taking proud ownership of my voice also helped improve my ability to advocate for myself. Until that point, I had tended to passively adapt to circumstances rather than actively shaping them. But during my search for a postdoc lab, I felt ready to take a different approach. I realized I didn't need to just accept whatever was offered to me; I could push for my needs and goals. I was confident enough to ask pointed questions about mentorship style, lab culture, funding stability, and professional development opportunities to ensure the best fit with both my values and research interests.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۵ دسامبر ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۸ سپتامبر ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.science.org/content/article/international-scholar-i-m-learning-speak-accent-and-all>

64) What does the passage imply about the author's growth throughout the Ph.D. program?

- A) They became less interested in their field.
- B) They learned to embrace their identity and voice.

- C) They decided to change their career path.
D) They relied solely on their mentor for guidance.

65) What does the author suggest about the importance of self-advocacy?

- A) It is unnecessary in academic settings.
B) It is only important for international students.
C) It is less effective than passive adaptation.
D) It can lead to better opportunities and fit.

66) What does the word “dismissed” mean in the 1st paragraph of the passage?

- A) Accepted B) Clarified C) Ignored D) Supported

67) What can be inferred about the author’s experience in Nigeria compared to the United States? The author

- A) faced different challenges in the U.S. C) had more support in Nigeria.
B) felt more confident in Nigeria. D) The author found communication easier in Nigeria.

68) How did the author feel after their contributions were ignored in class?

- A) Motivated to speak more C) Trapped by their own voice
B) Confident in their knowledge D) Indifferent to the situation

69) What effect did the author's changes in speech have on their interactions?

- A) They became more misunderstood. C) They engaged better with colleagues.
B) They felt less confident. D) They avoided participating in discussions.

70) What realization did the author come to by the end of their graduate school experience?

- A) Their ideas mattered more than how they sounded.
B) Their accent was a significant barrier.
C) They should change their field of study.
D) They needed to stop participating in discussions.



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) In many countries, sports stars earn extremely high salaries. Some people believe that sports stars earn too much money. 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) Government investment in the art, such as music and theaters is a waste of money. Government must invest this money in public services instead. 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.

دوره‌ها و آزمون‌های بسندگی دانشجویان دکتری

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان

پاییز ۱۴۰۴



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جزئیات بیشتر در بخش اخبار و
اطلاعیه‌های سایت





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۶ دوره آزمون
بسندگی پاییز ۱۴۰۴

ردیف	تاریخ	دوره آزمون
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۵	پنجشنبه ۱۳ آذر	۱۳۰
۶	پنجشنبه ۲۷ آذر	۱۳۱

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