



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: ۱۲۱



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: ۱۴۰۳/۰۴/۲۱



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

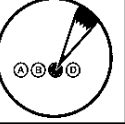
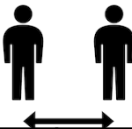


نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:



۱) کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود. پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پرنرنگ 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 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.

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 سؤالی 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 1-10

Short Conversations



1) What does the man imply?

- A) The shed is full of firewood.
- B) There's no wood in the house.

- C) The stove is broken.
- D) He wants her to go the shed.

2) What happened to the woman?

- A) She arrived late for her shift.
- B) Her shift was canceled.

- C) She covered someone else's shift.
- D) She refused to take the shift.

3) Where is the conversation probably taking place?

- A) At a beach
- B) In a hotel

- C) At a fire drill
- D) In a fitness center

4) What does the man imply?

- A) He disliked the music.
- B) The room was too big.

- C) He didn't attend the gathering.
- D) The floor was crowded.

5) What had the woman assumed?

- A) He couldn't operate the scanner.
- B) The memo wasn't important.

- C) He printed out the wrong document.
- D) He didn't have a scanner.

6) What does the woman imply?

- A) The flight was canceled.
- B) The flight had some rough patches.

- C) The flight was ahead of schedule.
- D) She didn't notice any issues.

7) What does the woman imply?

- A) She was cooking when she got injured.
- B) She fell while carrying something.

- C) She hurt her hand playing sports.
- D) She dislikes using the oven.

8) What does the woman suggest?

- A) He should buy a used phone.
- B) He should avoid getting a phone.

- C) He should look for a better deal later.
- D) He should buy the phone now.

9) What does the man imply?

- A) He didn't get good sleep.
- B) He enjoyed the music.

- C) He slept through the night.
- D) His neighbors didn't bother him.

10) What does the man imply?

- A) He was laid off.
- B) He wasn't given enough to do.

- C) He turned down a new job.
- D) He was promoted at his old job.

Section B: Questions 11-15

Lecture



11) What is the main topic of the professor's lecture?

- A) The difference between criminal and civil law
- B) The role of judges in interpreting statutes
- C) The various forms of intent in criminal law
- D) The history of legal systems across cultures

12) What must prosecution prove to convict someone of most crimes?

- A) The defendant had a clean criminal record
- B) The defendant acted with specific instructions
- C) The defendant committed a guilty act with a guilty mind
- D) The defendant violated a civil code

13) What distinguishes specific intent from general intent?

- A) The defendant's criminal history
- B) Whether or not injury occurred
- C) The level of force used in the act
- D) Whether a particular result was intended

14) According to the professor, which type of crime does not require a proof of intent?

- A) Specific intent crimes
- B) Strict liability offenses
- C) General intent crimes
- D) Felonies involving violence

15) What does the professor mention food safety violations?

- A) To give an example of a strict liability offense
- B) To illustrate a case of premeditated harm
- C) To highlight the importance of jury decisions
- D) To discuss a major constitutional issue

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 گزینہ 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 گزینہ غلط

26) Acoustics, the study of sounds, is one of the oldest of the physically sciences.

- A B C D

27) For more than 50 years, Mexico City has been the economic, culture, and political center of the Mexican people.

D

28) Much of the work of the anthropologist Margaret Mead was devoting to the study of patterns of child rearing in various cultures.

- A B

C D

29) The rain, mosquitoes, and the crowding cabin all added up to a spoiled vacation.

- A B C D

30) Aside from being fun and good exercise, the swimming is a very useful skill.

- A B C D

31) John hoped to go to college and become a great scientist some day, but when his father died, he must work for a living.

- A B
C D

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) Harsh arctic and desert environments have always posed great challenges to human life.

- A) Barren B) Exceptional C) Bright D) Severe

42) The colors of the ocean and the sky merge into one in the horizon.

- A) alter B) maintain C) blend D) vanish

43) With the help of Novocain, your dentist can greatly lessen the pain of drilling.

- A) manifest B) mediate C) mitigate D) manipulate

44) If you can't take orders, you will never learn to give them.

- A) take punishment B) follow directions C) meet life halfway D) mold your destiny

45) It crossed my mind that you might want to accompany us.

- A) memorized B) escaped my attention C) made me angry D) occurred to me

Part D: Reading Comprehension

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



Reading 1

Eight hundred kilometres north of the Arctic Circle, the research vessel Kronprins Haakon drifts quietly through a thick pack of ice floes. The sky and sea are bathed in purple morning light as Alexandra Stephens, a PhD student at the University of Toronto



Mississauga, Canada, pilots a drone over the frosty expanse, hunting for heat. Although it doesn't look like it, the Arctic waters are balmy in February, relative to the air temperatures, which can fall below -30°C . On the screen of Stephens's remote control, the pancake-shaped floes show up in the thermal images as dark circles, whereas open water and thin ice glow bright orange, indicating energy escaping from the ocean into the frigid polar air. The transfer of heat from ocean to atmosphere is at the heart of one of the most important components of Earth's climate — a system of currents that snakes across the entire length of the Atlantic Ocean and transports warm water from the tropics to high northern latitudes.

Known by the unwieldy name of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC), this network of currents affects weather conditions for billions of people around the world. It's the reason that north-western Europe is relatively mild in the winter and much warmer than Labrador in Canada, which is at a similar latitude.

But scientists are increasingly concerned that this crucial current system is weakening as the planet is getting hotter because of greenhouse-gas pollution building up in the atmosphere. Some computer climate simulations warn that the AMOC could reach a tipping point in the twenty-first century and lose much of its strength. This would have **catastrophic** impacts across the globe; one study published last year projects that temperatures in north-western Europe could drop by as much as 15 °C, plunging the region into a new ice age, while the southern hemisphere would suffer more severe warming¹. It also suggests that a near-collapse of the AMOC would drive disruptive changes in rainfall in the Amazon basin. "The effects of an AMOC collapse will be so extreme that it will be difficult for us to adapt," says physical oceanographer Henk Dijkstra at Utrecht University in the Netherlands, a co-author of the study.

Despite its importance, the AMOC is one of the big unknowns in projections about Earth's future climate. Researchers have little information about how the current system is changing. That's what brought the Norwegian ice-breaker RV Kronprins Haakon to the western Greenland Sea in February as part of a project known as ROVER, which is funded by the European Union. With its strengthened hull, the ship can venture into the ice-covered region to collect precious data on how the AMOC might evolve.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۲ ژوئن ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۲ ژوئیه ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-025-01885-4>

46) What is the primary purpose of the drone piloted by Alexandra Stephens?

- A) To collect samples from the ice
- B) To hunt for heat in the Arctic waters
- C) To monitor wildlife
- D) To navigate the ship

47) How do the thermal images represent pancake-shaped floes?

- A) As bright orange circles
- B) As light blue shapes
- C) As bright yellow patches
- D) As dark circles

48) What does the AMOC transport?

- A) Cold water from the Arctic
- B) Ice from Greenland
- C) Warm water from the tropics
- D) Pollution from the atmosphere

49) What is the significance of the project known as ROVER?

- A) It aims to destroy icebergs.
- B) It studies the effects of climate change on polar bears.
- C) It collects data on how the AMOC might evolve.
- D) It focuses on improving shipping routes.

50) What is a synonym for “catastrophic” as used in line 21 of the passage?

- A) Disastrous
- B) Beneficial
- C) Minor
- D) Predictable

51) What does the passage imply about the current state of knowledge regarding the AMOC?

- A) There is a lack of information about its changes.
- B) Scientists have a comprehensive understanding of it.
- C) The AMOC is well-studied and understood.
- D) It is not important to study the AMOC.

52) What might be a reason for the choice of the location for the ROVER project?

- A) It is a popular tourist destination.
- B) It is critical for studying the AMOC.
- C) It is known for warm temperatures.
- D) It has abundant marine life.

Reading 2



When I started my Ph.D., I believed I had found my true purpose. My research focused on how digital tools could help prevent burnout among clinicians—something I’m passionate about. I spent my days immersed in research about

workload, stress, fatigue, and the fragile tipping points that push people beyond their limits. As my workload grew, I started to feel the pressure. But even as I worked later and later into the night, I kept reassuring myself: I was only studying burnout. It wasn’t something that could happen to me. Unlike many in my cohort, I settled on my dissertation topic early in the first semester, thanks to my prior research experience and a quick alignment with my adviser’s interests. I hit the ground running, and at first, the work energized me. I loved feeling I was part of

a broader research community and knowing my work could one day help people on the front lines of health care. But the challenge of balancing my research with teaching responsibilities and the required coursework was intense, and before I knew it, my preliminary exam—a big hurdle to continuing my studies—was right around the corner.

At the time, I didn't notice how I was letting work take over my life, bit by bit. Skipping lunch to finish "just one more" section of a manuscript. Working weekends because "I'm already behind." Feeling my chest tighten when I opened my email each morning, dreading any new additions to my growing to-do list. At first, I called it normal stress. Then, a rough patch. Eventually, I stopped calling it anything at all. One evening near the end of my second year, desperate for reassurance, I took a burnout "self-test." To my surprise, I scored high on several classic symptoms. Emotional exhaustion? Check. Feeling numb and disconnected from my work? Check. Losing the sense of personal accomplishment? Check. I stared at the results, feeling exposed.

Still, I resisted the idea for weeks until I finally reached a breaking point. It arrived quietly one evening as I was staring at a paragraph I had rewritten 10 times. No matter how much I worked, the gap between what I wanted to write and what I could deliver only seemed to widen. I closed my laptop and thought, for the first time, "Maybe I can't do **this** anymore."

The next day, I had my regular meeting with my adviser. As we wrapped up our discussion, he paused, looking at me for a moment longer than usual. "Xames, you should take a break!" he said lightly, but with real concern. He had sensed what I hadn't yet fully admitted to myself.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۳ دسامبر ۲۰۲۳ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۲ ژوئیه ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: [https://www.science.org/content/article/i-study-burnout-i-didn-t-think-](https://www.science.org/content/article/i-study-burnout-i-didn-t-think-it-could-happen-me)

[it-could-happen-me](https://www.science.org/content/article/i-study-burnout-i-didn-t-think-it-could-happen-me)

53) What was the author's initial belief about burnout?

- A) It was inevitable for all researchers.
- B) It could happen to anyone except for them.
- C) It was a common issue among clinicians.
- D) It was easy to manage.

54) What did the author do when they felt overwhelmed by their workload?

- A) They took frequent breaks.
- B) They ignored their stress.
- C) They skipped meals and worked weekends.
- D) They consulted a therapist.

55) What is a synonym for the word “immersed” as used in line 5 of the passage?

- A) Distracted
- B) Engaged
- C) Detached
- D) Overwhelmed

56) What does the pronoun “this” refer to in the 3rd paragraph of the passage?

- A) Writing the dissertation
- B) Attending classes
- C) Conducting research
- D) Balancing work and life

57) What can be inferred about the author's feelings toward their research at the beginning?

- A) They felt indifferent and unmotivated.
- B) They were confused about their topic.
- C) They were frustrated with their adviser.
- D) They were excited and passionate.

58) What does the passage imply about the impact of the author’s workload on their health?

- A) It had no significant effect.
- B) It improved their overall well-being.
- C) It contributed to their burnout.
- D) It made them more productive.

59) What can be inferred about the author's relationship with their adviser?

- A) The adviser cared about the author's well-being.
- B) It was strictly professional with no personal concern.
- C) The adviser was unaware of the author’s struggles.
- D) The adviser was critical of the author’s work.

60) What might the author’s future actions be after reaching their breaking point?

- A) Continuing to work harder
- B) Seeking help or taking a break
- C) Changing their research topic
- D) Ignoring their feelings

61) What does the passage suggest about the author's understanding of burnout by the end?

- A) They still do not recognize its seriousness.
- B) They believe it is a temporary issue.
- C) They think it is irrelevant to their research.
- D) They have fully accepted their situation.

Reading 3

Hasan Ibn al-Haytham was a medieval mathematician astronomer, and physicist of the Islamic Golden Age from present-day Iraq. Referred to as "the father of modern optics", he made **significant** contributions to the principles of optics and visual perception in particular. His most influential work is titled *Kitāb al-Manāẓir*, written during 1011–1021, which survived in a Latin edition. The works of Alhazen were



frequently cited during the scientific revolution by Isaac Newton, Johannes Kepler, Christiaan Huygens, and Galileo Galilei.

Ibn al-Haytham was the first to correctly explain the theory of vision, and to argue that vision occurs in the brain, pointing to observations that it is subjective and affected by personal experience. He also stated the principle of least time for refraction which would later become Fermat's principle. He made major contributions to catoptrics and dioptrics by studying reflection, refraction and nature of images formed by light rays. Ibn al-Haytham was an early proponent of the concept that a hypothesis must be supported by experiments based on confirmable procedures or mathematical reasoning – an early pioneer in the scientific method five centuries before Renaissance scientists, he is sometimes described as the world's "first true scientist". He was also a polymath, writing on philosophy, theology and medicine.

Born in Basra, he spent most of his productive period in the Fatimid capital of Cairo and earned his living authoring various treatises and tutoring members of the nobilities. Ibn al-Haytham is sometimes given the byname *al-Baṣrī* after his birthplace, or *al-Miṣrī* ("the Egyptian"). Al-Haytham was dubbed the "Second Ptolemy" by Abu'l-Hasan Bayhaqi and "The Physicist" by John Peckham. Ibn al-Haytham paved the way for the modern science of physical optics.



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✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده دانشنامه آزاد ویکی پدیا است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۳ ژوئن ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۲ ژوئیه ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ibn_al-Haytham

62) What title is Ḥasan Ibn al-Haytham commonly known by?

- A) The First Scientist
- B) The Father of Modern Optics
- C) The Second Ptolemy
- D) The Father of Mathematics

63) Which scientists frequently cited Ibn al-Haytham's works?

- A) Albert Einstein and Niels Bohr
- B) Nikola Tesla and Stephen Hawking
- C) Isaac Newton and Galileo Galilei
- D) Richard Feynman and Max Planck

64) What concept did Ibn al-Haytham argue regarding vision?

- A) Vision occurs in the brain and is subjective.
- B) Vision is objective and universal.
- C) Vision is solely a physical phenomenon.
- D) Vision is unrelated to personal experience.

65) What is a synonym for the word “significant” in line 3 of the text?

- A) Minor B) Important C) Unrelated D) Negligible

66) What can be inferred about Ibn al-Haytham's influence on future scientists?

- A) He had little impact on later scientific thought.
B) He focused only on mathematics.
C) He discouraged experimentation.
D) He was a precursor to the scientific method.

67) What was one of Ibn al-Haytham's contributions to optics?

- A) He discovered gravity. C) He studied reflection and refraction.
B) He invented the microscope. D) He wrote about astronomy only.

68) What principle did Ibn al-Haytham state regarding refraction?

- A) It is irrelevant to optics. C) It follows the principle of least time.
B) It is based on light speed. D) It contradicts Fermat's principle.

69) What was one of Ibn al-Haytham's roles in Cairo?

- A) A military leader B) A tutor to nobility C) A political advisor D) A merchant

70) Which of the following best describes Ibn al-Haytham's contributions to science?

- A) He focused only on theoretical concepts.
B) He combined theory with experimentation.
C) His work was primarily philosophical.
D) He avoided mathematical reasoning.



Part E: Writing

Choose one of the following topics and write an essay about it. Write for at least 150 words in no more than 20 minutes.

A) Some people believe that housing is a basic human right for all individuals. 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) Some people think that shops should not be allowed to sell food or drinks that are scientifically proven to be bad for people's health. 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

تابستان ۱۴۰۴



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۱۰۰ ساعته بسندگی زبان انگلیسی

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تاریخ آزمون‌های تابستان بزودی اعلام خواهد شد.