



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: **125**



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: ۱۴۰۳/۰۶/۲۷



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



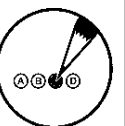
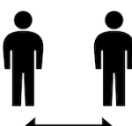
ساختمان شهید بهشتی

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 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 سوال را علاوه بر درج در پاسخنامه، در کنار هر سؤال هم بگذارید، پس از آزمون هم می‌توانید نمره خود را محاسبه نمایید و هم اشکالات خود را ملاحظه نمایید. این امر جنبه یادگیری هم دارد.

۱۲) قبل و بعد از آزمون، همه تلاش برای به حداکثر رساندن میزان روایی و پایایی آزمون انجام می‌شود. پس از آزمون نیز، تک تک سؤالات مورد بررسی قرار می‌گیرد و اگر 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 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.

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 suggest the woman do?

- A) Call the internet service provider.
- B) Restart the router to troubleshoot the connection.
- C) Check her cables for damage.
- D) Use her phone data instead.

2) What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A) Leave his car and take public transportation
- B) Communicate with his boss about the delay.
- C) Take a back route to avoid traffic.
- D) Skip breakfast to save time.

3) What does the man suggest the woman look for?

- A) A spare key hidden outside the apartment.
- B) A window she can climb through.
- C) A friend who can let her in
- D) Someone to call for help.

4) What does the woman say about Jane?

- A) She didn't finish her research project.
- B) She didn't get the required ethical approvals.
- C) She forgot to start her research project.
- D) She didn't submit her project on time.

5) Who is the man?

- A) A botanist
- B) A teacher
- C) A librarian
- D) A student

6) Where does this conversation probably take place? At

- A) a university
- B) a shopping mall
- C) a gym
- D) a concert hall

7) What will the man probably do next?

- A) Sit down and eat lunch with the group.
- B) Skip lunch entirely.
- C) Get his lunch and go back to his desk.
- D) Invite others to join him at his desk.

8) What does the woman imply?

- A) The plumber was called but didn't come.
- B) The sink is still broken.
- C) The plumber repaired the sink.
- D) The woman fixed the sink herself.

9) What does the woman say about the magazine?

- A) Michael is still the editor.
- B) Jane took over Michael's role.
- C) Jane left the magazine.
- D) Michael replaced Jane.

10) What does the man imply about the movie?

- A) It was boring.
- B) It was entertaining.
- C) It was too long.
- D) It was disappointing.

11) What does the woman say about the team's chances?

- A) The team has no chance of winning. C) The team has a chance of winning.
B) The team will definitely win. D) The team can't win the championship.

Section B: Questions 12-15

Lecture



12) What is one trend mentioned that is affecting the film industry?

- A) The decline of animated movies C) The decrease in science fiction films
B) The increase in silent movies D) The rise of international films

13) What is special about the film *Shadows and Light*?

- A) It's filmed in black-and-white C) It's a virtual reality experience
B) It's an animated feature D) It's a musical

14) Which biographical film was highlighted?

- A) The Painter's Canvas C) The Singer's Journey
B) The Inventor's Mind D) The Explorer's Tale

15) What new aspect has been introduced into superhero films?

- A) More special effects C) More complex narratives
B) More historical settings D) More comedy elements

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 گزیده صحیح

16) Many gases, including the nitrogen and oxygen in air, ... color or odor.

- A) have no B) which have no C) not having D) they do not have

17) The American Academy of Poets, ... the 1930's, provides financial assistance to support working poets.

- A) when it was founded C) was founded
B) which was founded in D) was founded in

18) During the Pleistocene glacial periods, ... portions of the Earth where plant and animal life flourished making it possible for people to subsist.

- A) the B) it was C) there were D) have there been

19) The photographs of Carrie Mae Weems, in which she often makes her family members ..., are an affectionate and incisive representation of the African American experience.

- A) are her subjects B) her subjects C) are subjects D) which her subjects

- 20) Hubble's law states that the greater the distance between any two galaxies, ... is their relative speed of separation.
 A) the greatest B) the greater C) greater than D) as great as
- 21) The onion is characterized by an edible bulb composed of leaves rich in sugar and a pungent oil, ... the vegetable's strong taste.
 A) which the source of C that the source is
 B) the source of D) of the source is
- 22) A regional writer with a gift for dialect, ... her fiction with the eccentric, comic, but vital inhabitants of rural Mississippi.
 A) and Eudora Welty is peopling C) Eudora Welty peoples
 B) because Eudora Welty peoples D) Eudora Welty, to people
- 23) Relative humidity is the amount of water vapor the air contains at a certain temperature ... with the amount it could hold at that temperature.
 A) to compare C) compared
 B) comparing D) compares
- 24) Scientists believe the first inhabitants of the Americas arrived by crossing the land bridge that connected Siberia and ... more than 10,000 years ago.
 A) this is Alaska now C) Alaska is now
 B) is now Alaska D) what is now Alaska
- 25) Fibers of hair and wool are not continuous and must normally be spun into thread ... woven into textile fabrics.
 A) as are they C) when to be
 B) that they are D) if they are to be



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

- 26) English teacher asked the student to write his composition again because there were so many mistakes in it.
 A B C D
- 27) The astronomy is the oldest science, but it continues to be at the forefront of scientific thought.
 A B C D
- 28) Proteins are made up of long, folded irregularly chains, the links of which are amino acids.
 A B C D
- 29) Comparative anatomy is concerned to the structural differences among animal forms.
 A B C D
- 30) Each chemical element is characterised to the number of protons that an atom of that element contained, called its atomic number.
 A B C D

42) The bombing of Pearl Harbor was referred to as an infamous deed.

- A) favorable B) notorious C) inherent D) intolerable

43) The judge ordered the censor to elucidate his reasons for removing the passage from the book.

- A) express B) deduce C) clarify D) grasp

44) Coins were followed by fiat money, such as paper notes that have value only because everyone agrees to accept them.

- A) credit B) expensive C) bank D) valueless

45) He thought that his teacher his teacher was being rather finicky about the final draft of the paper.

- A) detrimental B) aggravating C) meddlesome D) fastidious

Part D: Reading Comprehension

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



Reading 1

Gazing up at the stars at night, it's easy to imagine that space goes on forever. But cosmologists know that the universe actually has limits. First, their best models indicate that space and time had a beginning, a subatomic point called a singularity. This point of intense heat



and density rapidly ballooned outward during the big bang. And second, the visible universe is circumscribed by what's known as an event horizon, a precipice beyond which nothing can be observed because the cosmos has expanded faster than the speed of light, leaving parts of it too far for even our best telescopes to see.

These two elements—a singularity and an event horizon—are also important features of black holes. Such gravitational monsters lurk all over the cosmos, gobbling up gas, dust and light. Like the universe, black holes are restricted by their own event horizons, a boundary past which nothing can be observed, that is believed to contain a singularity. Perhaps that's why a couple

of recent scientific papers have suggested that our entire universe could exist inside of a black hole. While it rests somewhat outside the realm of ordinary cosmology, the mind-bending possibility of living in a black hole isn't just for contemplative college stoners up too late. "It's certainly a reasonable idea," says Niayesh Afshordi, an astrophysicist at the Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics in Waterloo, Canada. "It's just making the details actually work."

The mathematics underpinning our understanding of the universe are quite similar to those describing black holes. Both stem from Albert Einstein's theory of general relativity. That's the idea that objects in space create curves in the fabric of space-time that govern their movements and explain how gravity works. Coincidentally, the radius of the observable universe happens to be the same as it would for a black hole with the mass of our cosmos. Over the years, that has led some researchers to raise the possibility that the universe is inside of a black hole. Two of the first to work out the particulars were theoretical physicist Raj Kumar Pathria and, concurrently, mathematician I. J. Good in the 1970s.

About 20 years later, physicist Lee Smolin took things a step further with a theory that every black hole that forms in our universe produces a new universe inside of it with slightly different physics than ours. Thus, universes bud from one another, mutating and 'evolving' as they create daughter universes. He called it cosmological natural selection. Though none of these ideas have gone particularly mainstream, many physicists still recognize the conceptual connection between black holes and the universe. "Mathematically, they're very related," says Ghazal Geshnizjani, a theoretical physicist also at the Perimeter Institute. "They are kind of like the opposite of each other."



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۵ سپتامبر ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۸ سپتامبر ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/are-we-living-inside-black-hole-universe>

46) How is an event horizon defined in the text?

- A) A boundary past which light cannot escape
- B) A point of singularity
- C) The edge of the observable universe
- D) A type of cosmic phenomenon

47) What theory do black holes and the universe stem from?

- A) Quantum mechanics
- B) String theory
- C) General relativity
- D) Classical mechanics

48) What is said about the radius of the observable universe?

- A) It is constantly changing
- B) It is the same as that of a black hole
- C) It is smaller than previously thought
- D) It has no relation to black holes

49) What analogy is made between black holes and the universe?

- A) They both contain galaxies
- B) They both have event horizons
- C) They are both infinite
- D) They are both made of dark matter

50) What is the meaning of the word “circumscribed” in paragraph one?

- A) Observed or perceived
- B) Expanded or enlarged
- C) Limited or restricted
- D) Divided or separated

51) What does the term “singularity” refer to in the context of the universe?

- A) A point of infinite density and heat
- B) A type of black hole
- C) A celestial body
- D) A mathematical equation

52) How do physicists view the relationship between black holes and the universe?

- A) They are completely unrelated
- B) They are fundamentally the same
- C) They are opposites of each other
- D) They have no mathematical connection

53) What implications could the theory of cosmological natural selection have on our understanding of the universe?

- A) It suggests a finite universe
- B) It indicates that black holes are irrelevant
- C) It confirms the singularity theory
- D) It implies multiple universes with different laws of physics

54) How might the concept of an event horizon contribute to our understanding of the limits of observation in cosmology?

- A) It allows for infinite observation
- B) It has no impact on observation
- C) It simplifies the study of galaxies
- D) It defines the boundaries of observable phenomena

Reading 2



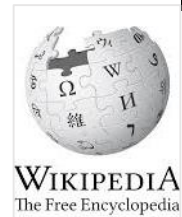
Michel Foucault was a French historian of ideas and philosopher, who was also an author, literary critic, political activist, and teacher. Foucault's theories primarily addressed the relationships between power versus knowledge and he analyzed how they are used as a form of social control through multiple institutions. Though often cited as a structuralist and postmodernist, Foucault

rejected these labels and sought to critique authority without limits on himself. His thought has influenced academics within a large number of contrasting areas of study, with this especially including those working in anthropology, communication studies, criminology, cultural studies, feminism, literary theory, psychology, and sociology. His efforts against homophobia and racial prejudice as well as against other **ideological doctrines** have also shaped research into critical theory and Marxism–Leninism alongside other topics.

Born in Poitiers, France, into an upper-middle-class family, Foucault was educated at the Lycée Henri-IV, at the École Normale Supérieure, where he developed an interest in philosophy and came under the influence of his tutors Jean Hyppolite and Louis Althusser, and at the University of Paris (Sorbonne), where he earned degrees in philosophy and psychology. After several years as a cultural diplomat abroad, he returned to France and published his first major book, *The History of Madness* (1961). After obtaining work between 1960 and 1966 at the University of Clermont-Ferrand, he produced *The Birth of the Clinic* (1963) and *The Order of Things* (1966), publications that displayed his increasing involvement with structuralism, from which he later distanced himself. These first three histories exemplified a historiographical technique Foucault was developing, which he called "archaeology".

From 1966 to 1968, Foucault lectured at the University of Tunis, before returning to France, where he became head of the philosophy department at the new experimental university of Paris VIII. Foucault subsequently published *The Archaeology of Knowledge* (1969). In 1970, Foucault was admitted to the Collège de France, a membership he retained until his death. He also became active in several left-wing groups involved in campaigns against racism and other violations of human rights, focusing on struggles such as penal reform. Foucault later published *Discipline and Punish* (1975) and *The History of Sexuality* (1976), in which he developed archaeological and genealogical methods that emphasized the role that power plays in society.

Foucault died in Paris from complications of HIV/AIDS. He became the first public figure in France to die from complications of the disease, with his charisma and career influence changing mass awareness of the pandemic. This occurrence influenced HIV/AIDS activism; his partner, Daniel Defert, founded the AIDES charity in his memory. It continues to campaign as of 2024, despite the deaths of both Defert (in 2023) and Foucault (in 1984).



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۲۶ جولای ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۸ سپتامبر ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

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

55) What can be inferred about Foucault's views on structuralism and postmodernism?

- A) He fully embraced these labels.
- B) He believed they were outdated.
- C) He sought to redefine them.
- D) He rejected them as limiting.

56) Which of the following themes did Foucault primarily address in his theories?

- A) Art and aesthetics
- B) Power and knowledge
- C) Economic theories
- D) Environmental issues

57) Why is Foucault's work considered significant in the context of critical theory?

- A) He focused solely on historical events.
- B) He ignored social issues altogether.
- C) He critiqued power dynamics in society.
- D) He only wrote about philosophy.

58) What is a synonym for ideological doctrines as used in the 1st paragraph of the passage?

- A) Philosophical beliefs
- B) Scientific theories
- C) Personal opinions
- D) Historical facts

59) What can be inferred about Foucault's approach to authority?

- A) He accepted all forms of authority.
- B) He sought to establish his own authority.

- C) He ignored authority in his studies.
D) He critiqued authority without limitations.

60) What was Foucault's first major book?

- A) Discipline and Punish
B) The History of Madness
C) The Archaeology of Knowledge
D) The Birth of the Clinic

61) What does the passage suggest about Foucault's views on social control?

- A) He believed it was necessary for society.
B) He thought it was irrelevant to modern issues.
C) He viewed it as a form of oppression.
D) He supported it through his activism.

62) What is meant by Foucault's "archaeology" in his historiographical technique?

- A) A method for analyzing the history of ideas
B) A study of ancient artifacts
C) A critique of historical accuracy
D) A focus on physical anthropology



Reading 3

I sat in my supervisor's office, red-faced and anxious, words tumbling out faster than I could control. For half an hour, I vented everything I had been holding in for months: the stress, the doubt, the sense that I didn't belong. I was in the third year of



my Ph.D., and a creeping fear had taken root that I wasn't cut out for academia. I expected some kind of judgment or disappointment. Instead, my supervisor listened patiently, then calmly offered a line I'll never forget: "You are here to learn to ride a bicycle, not to invent a bicycle." That one sentence landed softly, but it cracked something open.

As a first-generation university graduate, I had always felt the pressure to lead the way, to live up to expectations no one else in my family had ever faced. To get into grad school, I focused on presenting myself not as a trainee ready to learn, but as an already successful, accomplished researcher, fully formed and self-sufficient. I internalized this mindset, too. But after starting my Ph.D., I was hit by wave after wave of academic challenges—not to mention the culture shock and financial stress of being an international student. I barely passed my first-year classes. I had a string of scholarship applications rejected in my second and third

years. My research group was full of productive postdocs and graduate students steadily publishing papers, but my research stalled. My attempts to generate and pursue fresh, innovative ideas hit wall after wall. I felt I was running an endless race with a late start, trailing far behind everyone else.

Friends and family encouraged me, reminding me how far I'd come and how many challenges I had already overcome. A professional adviser at the university urged me to stop comparing myself with others and helped me see that just being a Ph.D. candidate was already a meaningful achievement. But the shadows of self-doubt always returned. I still felt I was falling short in fundamental ways. My supervisor had supported me from the very beginning. Still, I hesitated to share my struggles with him. I didn't want him to see me as a failure. But after 8 months of quietly carrying that weight, and repeated encouragement from my family, I finally spoke up.

My supervisor's words redefined graduate school for me. I realized that my focus on chasing productivity and conceiving new, groundbreaking projects was misguided. The competitive environment of academia had distracted me from the real reason I was a Ph.D. candidate: to learn how to do research and how to thrive.

Embracing that mindset helped me realize I could—and should—lean more on my supervisor and senior colleagues. I began to run my ideas by them and seek feedback early on, which helped me make progress. I worried less about publishing and productivity, and every project, whether it failed or succeeded, became a meaningful step forward and a story worth sharing in my presentations. Two years after that pivotal meeting, I completed my Ph.D. with loads of hard-earned experience, a strong network of supportive colleagues, and a CV I was proud of.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۴ آگوست ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۸ سپتامبر ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/who-were-the-neanderthals>

63) What can be inferred about the speaker's relationship with their supervisor?

- A) It was distant and unhelpful. C) It was competitive and strained.
B) It was supportive and encouraging. D) It was non-existent.

64) How did the speaker's perspective on productivity change after the meeting?

- A) They became more focused on competition.
- B) They found learning more important than productivity
- C) They decided to abandon their research.
- D) They ignored their supervisor's advice.

65) What was the speaker's emotional state during the meeting with their supervisor?

- A) Calm and collected
- B) Angry and frustrated
- C) Red-faced and anxious
- D) Indifferent

66) Why did the speaker feel pressured as a first-generation university graduate?

- A) They felt responsible for setting an example.
- B) They wanted to impress their family.
- C) They had no financial support.
- D) They were competing with their peers.

67) What realization did the speaker have about their research approach?

- A) They needed to work alone.
- B) They were chasing the wrong goals.
- C) They should focus solely on publishing.
- D) They were already successful.

68) What advice did the supervisor give to the speaker?

- A) To focus on publishing papers
- B) To compare themselves with others
- C) To quit the Ph.D. program
- D) To learn to ride a bicycle, not to invent one

69) What does the passage suggest about the nature of academic journeys?

- A) They are always straightforward and easy.
- B) They are only about publishing papers.
- C) They do not require support from others.
- D) They often involve challenges and self-discovery.

70) What might be a reason for the speaker's initial hesitation to share struggles with their supervisor?

- A) Fear of judgment and being seen as a failure
- B) Desire to handle issues independently
- C) Lack of trust in their supervisor
- D) Feeling that their problems were trivial



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) Traffic and housing problems in major cities could be solved by moving companies, factories and their employees to the countryside. 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) Plastic shopping bags are used widely and cause many environmental problems. Some people say they should be banned. 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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جهت اطلاع بیشتر در بخش اخبار و اطلاعیه‌های سایت



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دوره ۶ آزمون بسندگی پاییز ۱۴۰۴

ردیف	تاریخ	دوره آزمون
۱	پنجشنبه ۱۰ مهر	۱۲۶
۲	پنجشنبه ۲۴ مهر	۱۲۷
۳	پنجشنبه ۸ آبان	۱۲۸
۴	پنجشنبه ۲۲ آبان	۱۲۹
۵	پنجشنبه ۱۳ آذر	۱۳۰
۶	پنجشنبه ۲۷ آذر	۱۳۱

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