



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: ۱۲۷



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: ۱۴۰۴/۰۷/۲۴



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

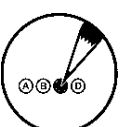
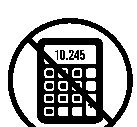


نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:



۱) کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود. پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پرنرگ 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 سوالی 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/uipt_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 say about Professor Lin?

- A) She no longer teaches at the university.
- B) She will return to this office soon.
- C) Her office is located in another building.
- D) She doesn't allow visitors in her office.

2) What does the woman tell the man?

- A) He may borrow her dictionary.
- B) He should return the dictionary immediately.
- C) She has already lent it to someone else.
- D) She doesn't own a dictionary.

3) What does the man mean?

- A) He copied someone else's project.
- B) He thought it was surprisingly simple.
- C) He finished it with no difficulty.
- D) He didn't complete the project.

4) What does the woman say about her sister?

- A) She forgot to turn off the oven.
- B) She tidied the kitchen after baking.
- C) She left dirty dishes everywhere.
- D) She baked something that burned.

5) How did the man learn about gardening?

- A) His grandmother taught him.
- B) He read many gardening books.
- C) He studied landscaping at school.
- D) He learned from his neighbors.

6) What does the man mean about the professor's explanation?

- A) He found it perfectly straightforward.
- B) He didn't listen carefully enough.
- C) He thought it was confusing.
- D) He managed to understand it completely.

7) What does the woman imply about Emma?

- A) She doesn't know much about art.
- B) She dislikes modern art.
- C) She likes all forms of art.
- D) She only likes a specific type of art.

8) What does the man say?

- A) He missed the quiz entirely.
- B) He didn't answer some questions.
- C) He thought the quiz was easy.
- D) He got all the answers correct.

9) What does the woman suggest?

- A) Put the jar in warm water.
- B) Buy a new jar instead.
- C) Ask someone else to open it.
- D) Hit the jar on the counter.

10) What does the man say about the chair?

- A) It was imported from abroad.
- B) It was a valuable antique.
- C) It was a gift from a friend.
- D) It was very cheap.

Section B: Questions 11-15

Lecture



11) What is the main topic of the lecture?

- A) How the positions of the Earth, Moon, and Sun create phases and eclipses.
- B) The discovery of new planets in other solar systems.
- C) The chemical composition of the Moon's rocks.
- D) The origin of the Sun's magnetic field.

12) Why does the moon appear to change shape during the month?

- A) Because the Moon itself is shrinking.
- B) Because different portions of its sunlit surface are visible from Earth.
- C) Because the Moon moves closer and farther from Earth.
- D) Because clouds in Earth's atmosphere block its light.

13) What happens during a solar eclipse?

- A) Earth blocks sunlight from reaching the Sun.
- B) The Sun's light is reflected by the Moon.
- C) The Moon glows red in the night sky.
- D) The Moon passes between Earth and the Sun, casting a shadow.

14) Why don't eclipses occur every month?

- A) Because the Sun's brightness varies throughout the year.
- B) Because the Moon's phases are unpredictable.
- C) Because the Moon's orbit is slightly tilted.
- D) Because Earth spins at different speeds.

15) What does the professor say about ancient civilizations?

- A) They were able to predict eclipses with surprising accuracy.
- B) They believed eclipses were caused by volcanic eruptions.
- C) They thought the Moon produced its own light.
- D) They ignored eclipses because they seemed unimportant.



Note-taking Box

Part B: Grammar



Section 1. Read each test item carefully and answer the questions by choosing the answer (a), (b), (c) or (d). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

تشخیص گزینه صحیح

16) Your watch is better than the one ... I bought.

- A) what B) which C) who D) whose

17) 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

18) Having foreseen the problem, I was well ... to deal with the situation.

- A) equipping B) equipment C) equipped D) equip

19) He wishes he ... so busy all the time; he was overloaded with work.

- A) isn't B) wasn't C) weren't D) has not been

20) ... him here to speak, we would better go to his lectures.

- A) Having invited B) to be invited C) After having invited D) By inviting

21) Tom's essays are better than ... the other boys.

- A) those of B) that of C) many of D) them of

22) You must keep ... the rules if you want to have a good game.

- A) on B) to C) over D) for

23) The deliberate ... of seeds brought tremendous changes in the life of man.

- A) plant B) planting C) planned D) to plant

24) 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

25) 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



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) He didn't say he will bring the books tomorrow, did he?

- A B C D

27) He gently put the antique camera on the new desk that his sister had boughten.

- A B C D

- 28) The Benson Company is now using their influence to persuade people to buy larger refrigerators.
A B C D
- 29) When we were little and would visit her, my grandmother often gave presents to my sister and myself.
A B C D
- 30) The part of university that interested them most were the two departments they visited.
A B C D
- 31) Hypoglycemia is a condition in which a rapidly drop in blood sugar most often results from an over-secretion of insulin from the pancreas.
A B C D
- 32) Yesterday, the foreman spoke to both of us, Tom and I, about our work record. He was impressed.
A B C D
- 33) Paula doesn't want to attend the seminar and Sheila doesn't too.
A B C D
- 34) Now that the newspaper arrived, we can see the scores of the tennis matches.
A B C D
- 35) Drying food by means of solar energy is a ancient process applied wherever food and climatic conditions make it possible.
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) A transmitter amplifies the video and audio signals and uses the electrical signals to modulate waves.

- A) engages B) emerges C) enhances D) emits

42) Programs bring participants face to face with people who represent differing perspectives on educational issues.

- A) express B) embody C) correspond D) classify

43) Visual displays can be momentary. They do not last for a long time.

- A) consistent B) temporary C) consequent D) tempting

44) Before the interview, each candidate had to have a rigorous medical examination.

- A) physical B) precise C) peculiar D) purify

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

NASA announced its newest class of astronaut candidates on Sept. 22, 2025, at the agency's Johnson Space Center in Houston. After the welcome ceremony, the 10 highly qualified individuals rolled up their sleeves and prepared for the next step in their journey to the stars: nearly two years of training to become flight-eligible for missions to low Earth orbit, the Moon, and ultimately, Mars. The training astronaut candidates complete is comprehensive and rigorous. They learn about NASA's history and vision, and how astronauts advance the agency's mission. They take classes on space health – gaining an understanding of radiation exposure, microgravity's effects on the human body, space food and nutrition, and how to use the exercise equipment aboard the International Space Station. They also study first aid and practice providing medical care for crewmates. Each candidate will receive flight training, learning to

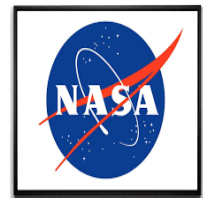


pilot or improving their current piloting skills through the T-38 supersonic jet and other aviation platforms.

With NASA's plans for the future of exploration, this class of astronauts may have opportunities to fly to low Earth orbit, or even beyond. Some may contribute to research and technology investigations taking place aboard the space station – which is about to celebrate 25 years of continuous human presence in space. Others may venture to the Moon to prepare for future Mars missions.

To be ready for any destination, this class will complete both space station training and advanced preparation for deep space. These exercises allow astronaut candidates to work through problems and build relationships with their classmates while preparing them for space flights. "Training was such an intense period that we got to know each other really well," said NASA astronaut Anil Menon, who joined the agency as part of the 2021 class – astronaut group 23. "Now when we come together, there are these moments – like we might be handing off a capcom shift, or we might be flying a jet together – and in those moments, I feel like I know them so well that we know how to navigate all sorts of challenges together and just be our best selves as a team."

Astronaut candidate training also teaches foundational skills that can be applied to any destination in space. The group will complete several dives in the Neutral Buoyancy Laboratory, simulating spacewalks in different environments and learning how to do maintenance tasks in microgravity with a full-scale underwater mockup of the International Space Station as their worksite. They will also train inside other mockups of space vehicles, learning emergency procedures, maintenance, and repair of spacecraft, along with how to contribute to future developmental programs. Robotics training will prepare them to use the station's Canadarm2 robotic arm. They will trek through the wilderness as part of their land and water survival training, and they will study geology in the classroom and in the field.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در وبسایت ناسا (NASA) است.
✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۲۹ سپتامبر ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۶ اکتبر ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.
✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nasa.gov/centers-and-facilities/johnson/astronaut-candidates-get-to-work-at-johnson-space-center/>

46) What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The history of NASA's space missions
- B) The technology used in space exploration
- C) The challenges of living in space
- D) The trainings for NASA's candidates

47) What type of training do astronaut candidates receive related to health?

- A) Training in physical fitness
- B) Classes on radiation exposure
- C) Training in psychological resilience
- D) Classes on first aid only

48) What kind of training will the astronaut candidates complete in the Neutral Buoyancy Laboratory?

- A) Simulating land survival scenarios
- B) Learning to pilot aircraft
- C) Simulating spacewalks
- D) Studying geology exclusively

49) What significant event is the International Space Station about to celebrate?

- A) 20 years of operation
- B) 15 years of collaboration with other countries
- C) 30 years of research
- D) 25 years of continuous human presence in space

50) What is the closest synonym for the word “*rigorous*” in paragraph 1?

- A) Lenient
- B) Strict
- C) Lax
- D) Casual

51) What foundational skills do astronaut candidates learn that are applicable to any destination in space?

- A) Cooking and cleaning
- B) Public relations and communication
- C) Emergency procedures and maintenance
- D) Scientific research techniques

52) Why might the author have included a quote from astronaut Anil Menon?

- A) To provide a personal perspective on the training experience.
- B) To emphasize the challenges of training.
- C) To highlight the competition among candidates.
- D) To illustrate the lack of teamwork in training.

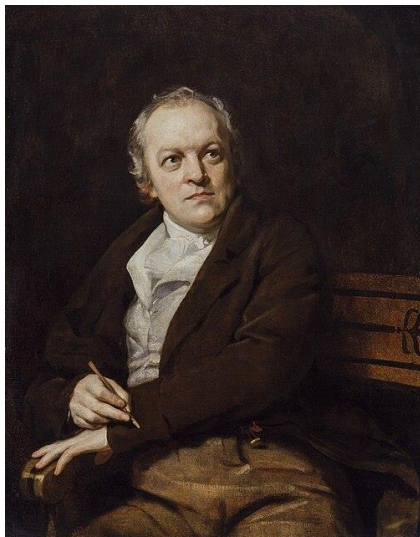
53) What kind of survival training will the astronaut candidates undergo?

- A) Cold weather survival training
- B) Urban survival training
- C) Desert survival training
- D) Wilderness and water survival training

54) What is the purpose of robotics training for the astronaut candidates?

- A) To learn how to build robots
- B) To prepare them to use the robotic arm
- C) To conduct robotic competitions
- D) To program robotic systems

Reading 2



William Blake was an English poet, painter, and printmaker. Largely unrecognized during his life, Blake has become a seminal figure in the history of the poetry and visual art of the Romantic Age. What he called his "**prophetic works**" were said by 20th-century critic Northrop Frye to form "what is in proportion to its merits the least read body of poetry in the English language". While he lived in London his entire life, except for three years spent in Felpham, he produced a diverse and symbolically rich collection of works, which

embraced the imagination as "the body of God", or "human existence itself".

Although Blake was considered mad by contemporaries for his **idiosyncratic** views, he came to be highly regarded by later critics and readers for his expressiveness and creativity, and for the philosophical and mystical undercurrents within his work. His paintings and poetry have been characterized as part of the Romantic movement and as "Pre-Romantic". A theist who preferred his own Marcionite style of theology, he was hostile to the Church of England, and was influenced by the ideals and ambitions of the French and American Revolutions. Although later he rejected many of these political beliefs, he maintained an amicable relationship with the political activist Thomas Paine; he was also influenced by thinkers such as Emanuel Swedenborg. Despite these known influences, the singularity of Blake's work makes him difficult to classify. The 19th-century scholar William Michael Rossetti characterized him as a "glorious luminary", and "a man not forestalled by predecessors, nor to be classed with contemporaries, nor to be replaced by known or readily surmisable successors".

Collaboration with his wife, Catherine Boucher, was instrumental in the creation of many of his books. Boucher worked as a printmaker and colorist for his works. "For almost forty-five years she was the person who lived and worked most closely with Blake, enabling him to realize numerous projects, impossible without her assistance. Catherine was an artist and printer in her own right", writes literary scholar Angus Whitehead.

Around 1783, Blake's first collection of poems, *Poetical Sketches*, was printed. In 1784, after his father's death, Blake and former fellow apprentice James Parker opened a print shop. They began working with radical publisher Joseph Johnson. Johnson's house was a meeting-place for some leading English intellectual dissidents of the time: theologian and scientist Joseph Priestley; philosopher Richard Price; artist John Henry Fuseli; early feminist Mary Wollstonecraft; and English-American revolutionary Thomas Paine. Along with William Wordsworth and William Godwin, Blake had great hopes for the French and American revolutions and wore a Phrygian cap in solidarity with the French revolutionaries, but despaired with the rise of Robespierre and the Reign of Terror in France. That same year, Blake composed his unfinished manuscript *An Island in the Moon* (1784).

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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۶ اکتبر ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۶ اکتبر ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

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



55) What does the passage imply about the nature of Blake's artistic style?

- A) It was conventional and easily categorized.
- B) It was primarily influenced by classical art.
- C) It was simplistic and straightforward.
- D) It was complex and difficult to classify.

56) What does the term “prophetic works” refer to in the 1st paragraph of the passage?

- A) Blake's paintings
- B) His collection of poetry
- C) His political beliefs
- D) His collaborations with his wife

57) Which movement is Blake associated with?

- A) Enlightenment
- B) Modernism
- C) Romantic movement
- D) Baroque

58) How did Blake's contemporaries view his mental state?

- A) They thought he was mad.
- B) They admired his creativity.
- C) They respected his opinions.
- D) They ignored him completely.

59) What was Blake's reaction to the rise of Robespierre and the Reign of Terror?

- A) He despaired at the developments.
- B) He was supportive of the changes.
- C) He remained indifferent.
- D) He actively protested against it.

60) What does the word “idiosyncratic” mean in the 2nd paragraph of the passage?

- A) Conventional
- B) Peculiar
- C) Common
- D) Traditional

61) What was the significance of Johnson's house in relation to Blake?

- A) It was where Blake first published his works.
- B) It was where Blake met his wife.
- C) It was a meeting place for intellectual dissidents.
- D) It was a gallery displaying his art.

62) How was Blake regarded during his lifetime?

- A) He was widely celebrated.
- B) He was considered a genius.
- C) He was a popular figure in London.
- D) He was largely unrecognized.

63) What can be inferred about the impact of Catherine Boucher on Blake's work?

- A) She had little influence on his projects.
- B) She was essential to his creative process.
- C) She discouraged his artistic pursuits.
- D) She was only a passive supporter.



Reading 3

I was 3 months into graduate school when I realized my project was doomed. I had set out to build on the work of a previous student, but as I ran into roadblocks, it became increasingly clear that the previously published work was fundamentally flawed. The data didn't make sense; the results couldn't be replicated. I raised

my concerns with my supervisor, but he was convinced there was a reasonable explanation. I clung to his reassurances for a time, assuming no one would publish something blatantly wrong. As weeks of digging and hoping turned into months, though, the cracks started to widen. Eventually it was undeniable: The paper was riddled with serious problems.



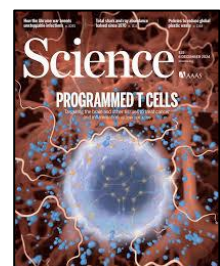
My supervisor was the corresponding author on the published paper, and when I told him he grew **indignant**. "I don't understand why you're making such a big deal out of **this**. Mistakes happen all the time. People mislabel things, they forget. Do you really think that in 5 years you could look me in the eye and say you're 100% confident in everything you did?" He leaned across the desk, his gaze stern, while discomfort washed over me.

"Yes," I answered, with more defiance than certainty. Honest mistakes were one thing—mislabeling a tube, losing track of a sample—but to my fresh, first-year grad student eyes, to publish an entire paper built on a mountain of mistakes was inconceivable.

I had heard stories of sloppy science, and worse. But I saw them as cautionary tales, not something I would have to personally grapple with during my first year of grad school. For the most part, I had been taught to view science as a domain of rigor and diligence, kept on track by the guardrails of both scientific scruples and peer review. But I was beginning to realize the people who did science were just that—people.

Because I couldn't build on the work, my supervisor instructed me to redo the original publication, eager for me to show the problems were no more than minor oversights. I painstakingly repeated the methods, which involved reanalyzing data. It was frustrating to not be setting out in a new scientific direction. But eventually, after I completed my exhaustive retracing of the original paper, I had something to show for my work.

With a knot in my stomach, I carefully presented a list of issues and mistakes to my supervisor. I told him about incorrect data analysis and experimental design, results that couldn't be replicated, and claims that were contradicted by the data. My supervisor's initial patience and silence slowly gave way to defensive interruptions. He dismissed some discrepancies as minor and insisted other errors weren't worth mentioning. Nobody likes the bearer of bad news, and I was aware I was risking my future. I'd need his support to continue in the program, and someday I would be turning to him for reference letters. But I couldn't back out now, and I was resolute on wanting the scientific record to be corrected.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۳۰ ژانویه ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۶ اکتبر ۲۰۲۵ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.science.org/content/article/investigating-scientific-misconduct-hard-especially-when-your-supervisor-author>

64) What overall theme can be derived from the passage regarding the author's journey in graduate school?

- A) The importance of collaboration in research.
- B) The challenges of confronting flawed science.
- C) The ease of navigating academic life.
- D) The need for unwavering confidence in research.

65) What initial assumption did the author have about the previous student's work?

- A) It was deeply flawed.
- C) It was easy to replicate.

B) It was groundbreaking.

D) It was irrelevant to the author's project.

66) What does the author imply about the importance of peer review?

A) It is often ignored by researchers.

B) It is a formality that does not impact research.

C) It is only necessary for major publications.

D) It is essential for maintaining scientific integrity.

67) What was the author's initial view of science before encountering the problems?

A) It was chaotic and unreliable.

B) It was only about data and results.

C) It was a domain of rigor and diligence.

D) It was a field dominated by personal relationships.

68) What does “indignant” mean as used in the 2nd paragraph of the passage?

A) Confused

B) Supportive

C) Angry

D) Unconcerned

69) What does the pronoun “this” refer to in the 2nd paragraph of the passage?

A) The author's research project

C) The supervisor's reputation

B) The author's graduate experience

D) The errors in the published paper

70) What was the author instructed to do after identifying the problems with the original publication?

A) Redo the original publication.

C) Discuss the problems with other faculty.

B) Ignore the issues.

D) Start a new project



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) Plastic shopping bags are used widely and cause many environmental problems. Some people say they should be banned. 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) After leaving school or university, young people should choose a job or career that they love, rather than one that pays the best salary. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.



THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST



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پاییز ۱۴۰۴



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ردیف	تاریخ	دوره آزمون
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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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