



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: ۱۳۲

تعداد سوالات: 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 بخش ها)

تاریخ برگزاری: ۱۴۰۴/۱۰/۱۱

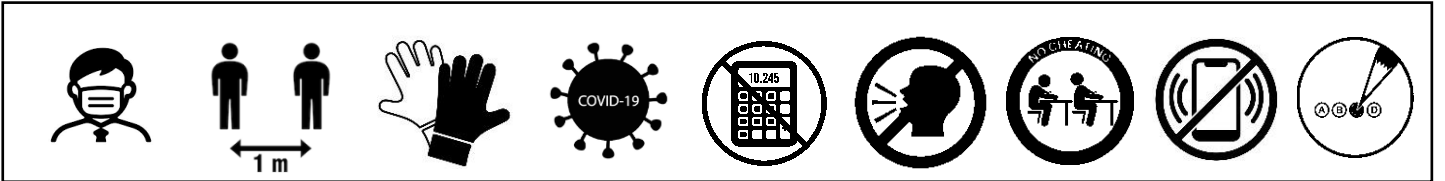
محل برگزاری: اصفهان، میدان آزادی، دانشگاه اصفهان، سه راه زبان، ساختمان شهید بهشتی

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 پرنگ 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، ۱۳ 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.
- ۸۰ 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*.

Section A: Questions 1-10

Short Conversations



1) What does the man mean?

- A) He enjoyed the experience but it was physically demanding.
- B) He disliked the activity and won't do it again.
- C) He got injured and couldn't finish.
- D) He was afraid to try it.

2) What does the woman imply?

- A) She already went to the concert.
- B) She's considering buying a ticket as well.
- C) She thinks the tickets are too expensive.
- D) She dislikes virtual-reality events.

3) What does the man mean?

- A) He is learning drone photography for his blog.
- B) He plans to sell his drone.
- C) He dislikes drones.
- D) He has given up photography.

4) What does the woman imply?

- A) She loved the flavor.
- B) She didn't get to try it.
- C) She found it interesting but not tasty.
- D) She wants to print her own chocolate.

5) What does the man imply?

- A) He regrets signing up.
- B) He doesn't like puzzles.
- C) He is looking forward to the challenge.
- D) He has already finished the challenge.

6) What does the woman imply?

- A) She wouldn't suggest anyone go.
- B) She found it too cheap.
- C) She recommends the experience but only occasionally.
- D) She didn't enjoy it at all.

7) What does the man mean?

- A) He successfully created something in class.
- B) He broke the mug he made.
- C) He didn't enjoy the class.
- D) He refuses to go again.

8) What does the woman imply?

- A) The bottle is useless.
- B) The bottle works well as advertised.
- C) She regrets buying it.
- D) She hasn't used it yet.

9) What does the man mean?

- A) The app is very useful for visualizing purchases.
- B) The app doesn't work properly.
- C) He dislikes shopping online.
- D) He no longer wants new furniture.

10) What does the woman mean?

- A) Practicing will make playing harder for him.
- B) He should stop practicing to avoid mistakes.
- C) He is already perfect at playing the guitar.
- D) He will improve as he keeps practicing more.

Section B: Questions 11-15

Lecture



11) What is the lecture mainly about?

- A) The origin of comets
- B) How black holes are detected
- C) The structure of galaxies
- D) The life cycle of stars

12) According to the lecture, where are the stars born?

- A) In supernova explosions
- B) In the cores of planets
- C) Inside black holes
- D) In clouds of gas and dust called nebulae

13) What is the main sequence stage?

- A) When the star explodes
- B) When the star is collapsing
- C) When hydrogen fusion is happening
- D) When the star becomes a black hole

14) What happens to smaller stars after the red giant stage?

- A) They leave behind white dwarfs.
- B) They become neutron stars.
- C) They collapse into black holes.
- D) They restart nuclear fusion.

15) Why is studying stellar life cycles important?

- A) Because elements essential for planets and life are made in stars
- B) Because stars control the movement of galaxies
- C) Because stars are used for space navigation
- D) Because black holes only form from small stars



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) The money they asked for in return for the company's services was eight ... dollars.

- A) million B) millions C) millions of D) million of

17) I think we all need to do more to help

- A) old B) old person C) elderly D) the elderly

18) He knows ... French, so we were able to find a nice room in Paris.

- A) little B) a little C) few D) a few

19) The picture painted by the child was so fantastic that even great painters wondered if she ... without any help.

- A) had painted B) was painted C) have painted D) would paint

20) I know it is strange, but believe it or not, she has done her exercise faithfully

- A) every day B) since the last week C) for last week D) since two weeks ago

21) Giraffes sleep only ... an hour at a time and often do not sleep at all during twenty-four hours.

- A) by B) for C) in D) during

22) After listening to Humphery Davy, Faraday realized that

- A) wanting to be a scientist C) being a scientist
B) wanted to be a scientist D) he wanted to be a scientist

23) ... reptiles hunt at temperatures of 12 Centigrade or below.

- A) Seldom do B) Do seldom C) Do D) Seldom

24) Scientists have discovered that the jellylike material in cells ... proteins and other substances.

- A) is actually a complex mixture C) it is actually a complex mixture
B) actually is a complex mixture of D) that actually are a complex mixture of

25) Regarded as one of the greatest physicists,

- A) the relationship between force and motion was first expressed by Isaac Newton
B) the first to express the relationship between force and motion was Isaac Newton
C) Isaac Newton was the first to express the relationship between force and motion
D) it was Isaac Newton who was the first to express the relationship between force and motion



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

تشخیص گزینہ غلط

26) Ten percent of blood plasma is made up mainly of blood proteins which enable itself

- A B C D
to clot.

27) Brain waves patterns vary among different people and in different activities.

- A B C D


28) Social distance is not always rigidly fix but is determined in part by situation.

- A B C D

29) In January 1st, 1941, the British Navy was only slightly inferior to the American and

- A B C
 Japanese navies.
 D
- 30) Our basketball team, which is one of the candidates for the country championship, play
 A B C D
 the important game last night.
- 31) The speed at which a given amount of work is performed effects the energy required.
 A B C D
- 32) The bright colors of flowers makes them conspicuous from a considerable distance.
 A B C D
- 33) Sound travels through air at a speed vastly slow than the speed of light.
 A B C D
- 34) Astronauts are subjected to the most rigorous trainee that has ever been devised for
 A B C D
- 35) Statistics show that the greatest number of B.A degrees in recent years has been
 A B C
conferring in the fields of business management, education and social sciences.
 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) We had to cancel the project due to lack of
 A) findings B) funding C) limits D) controversy
- 37) The government has ... to fine anyone who pollutes the river.
 A) endangered B) risked C) prevented D) threatened
- 38) The service they have started is intended to ... the needs of students in different age groups.
 A) function B) meet C) range D) obey
- 39) Because the writer penned over two thousand poems, it will take a while for the publisher to ... the poetry into one single book.
 A) exchange B) compile C) recite D) surround
- 40) Given the rapid growth of population, there is a ... need to improve our infra-structure.
 A) huge B) catastrophic C) pressing D) booming

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) 36) Drunken drivers should be prosecuted.

- A) realized B) identified C) followed up D) investigated

42) The world is now producing large food surpluses.

- A) extra B) efficient C) variety D) kind

43) The stock market has been quite volatile this year.

- A) stable B) changeable C) constant D) steady

44) The baby took my finger in its tenacious little fist.

- A) firm B) small C) fragile D) hard

45) To my mind, the decision was unreasonable and arbitrary.

- A) decided in advance B) unfair C) proportionate D) careless

Part D: Reading Comprehension

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

Reading 1

Albert Camus was a French philosopher, novelist, author, dramatist, journalist, world federalist, and political activist. He was the recipient of the 1957 Nobel Prize in Literature at the age of 44, the second-youngest recipient in history. His works include *The Stranger*, *The Plague*, *The Myth of Sisyphus*, *The Fall* and *The Rebel*.

Camus was born in French Algeria to *pied-noir* parents. He spent his childhood in a poor neighbourhood and later studied philosophy at the University of Algiers. He was in Paris when the Germans invaded France during World War II in 1940. Camus tried to flee but finally joined the French Resistance where he served as editor-in-chief at *Combat*, an outlawed newspaper. After the war, he was a celebrity figure and gave many lectures around the world. He married twice. Camus was politically active; he was part of the left that opposed Joseph Stalin and the Soviet Union because of their totalitarianism. Camus was a moralist and leaned towards anarcho-syndicalism. He was part of many organisations seeking European



integration. During the Algerian War (1954–1962), he kept a neutral stance, advocating a multicultural and pluralistic Algeria, a position that was rejected by most parties. Philosophically, Camus's views contributed to the rise of the philosophy known as absurdism. Some consider Camus's work to show him to be an existentialist, even though he himself firmly rejected the term throughout his lifetime.

Camus was a moralist; he claimed morality should guide politics. While he did not deny that morals change over time, he rejected the classical Marxist view that historical material relations define morality. Camus was also strongly critical of Marxism–Leninism, which he considered totalitarian, especially in the case of the Soviet Union. Camus **rebuked** those sympathetic to the Soviet model and their "decision to call total servitude freedom". A proponent of libertarian socialism, he stated that the Soviet Union was not socialist and the United States was not liberal. His critique of the Soviet Union caused him to clash with others on the political left, most notably with his on-again/off-again friend Jean-Paul Sartre.

Active in the French Resistance to the Nazi occupation of France during World War II, Camus wrote for and edited the Resistance journal *Combat*. Of the French collaboration with the German occupiers, he wrote: "Now the only moral value is courage, which is useful here for judging the puppets and chatterboxes who pretend to speak in the name of the people." After France's liberation, Camus remarked: "This country does not need a Talleyrand, but a Saint-Just." The reality of the postwar tribunals soon changed his mind: Camus publicly reversed himself and became a lifelong opponent of capital punishment.

Camus died on 4 January 1960 at the age of 46, in a car accident near Sens, in Le Grand Fossard in the small town of Villeblevin. He had spent the New Year's holiday of 1960 at his house in Lourmarin, Vaucluse with his family and his publisher Michel Gallimard of Éditions Gallimard, along with Gallimard's wife, Janine, and daughter, Anne.

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در دانشنامه آزاد ویکی پدیا (Wikipedia) است.
✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۲۱ دسامبر ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱ ژانویه ۲۰۲۶ برگزار می‌شود.
✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Camus



46) What overall impact did Camus have on literature and philosophy?

- A) He was primarily a novelist with no philosophical influence.
- B) He contributed significantly to existentialism and absurdism.
- C) He focused solely on political activism.
- D) He was a minor figure in both fields.

47) What does the passage suggest about Camus's legacy?

- A) It is largely forgotten in contemporary discussions.
- B) It is irrelevant to modern philosophy.
- C) It is characterized by his political activism and literary achievements.
- D) It is solely based on his early works.

48) What notable award did Albert Camus receive in 1957?

- A) The Pulitzer Prize
B) The Booker Prize
C) The Academy Award
D) The Nobel Prize in Literature

49) What philosophical movement is associated with Camus's views, despite his rejection of the label?

- A) Existentialism
B) Rationalism
C) Utilitarianism
D) Stoicism

50) What stance did Camus take during the Algerian War?

- A) He maintained a neutral stance.
B) He supported the French government.
C) He advocated for independence.
D) He sided with the Algerian rebels.

51) How did Camus view Marxism–Leninism?

- A) As a positive political model
B) As a form of democracy
C) As irrelevant to modern politics
D) As a totalitarian ideology

52) What is a synonym for the word “rebuked” as used in the third paragraph of the passage?

- A) Praised
B) Supported
C) Criticized
D) Ignored

53) Why might Camus have been considered a moralist?

- A) He believed in strict adherence to laws.
B) He thought morality should guide politics.
C) He rejected all forms of political engagement.
D) He focused solely on personal ethics.

54) How does the author view Camus's contributions to philosophy?

- A) As irrelevant to modern thought
B) As merely derivative of other thinkers
C) As primarily focused on existentialism
D) As foundational to absurdism



Reading 2



Black holes are invisible to us unless they interact with something else. Some continuously eat gas and dust, and appear to glow brightly over time as matter falls in. But other black holes secretly lie in wait for years until a star comes close enough to snack on.

A new study using space and ground-based data from NASA, ESA (European Space Agency), and other institutions describes three extreme examples of supermassive black holes feasting on massive stars. These events released more energy than 100 supernovae, and represent the most energetic type of cosmic explosion since the big bang discovered so far. Each supermassive black hole sits at the center of a distant galaxy, and suddenly brightened when it destroyed a star three to 10 times heavier than our Sun. The brightness then lasted for several months. Scientists describe these rare occurrences as a new category of cosmic events

called “extreme nuclear transients.” Looking for more of these extreme nuclear transients could help **unveil** some of the most massive supermassive black holes in the universe that are usually quiet.

“These events are the only way we can have a spotlight that we can shine on otherwise inactive massive black holes,” said Jason Hinkle, graduate student at the University of Hawaii and lead author of a new study in the journal Science Advances describing this phenomenon.

These events unleash enormous amounts of high-energy radiation on the central regions of their host galaxies. “That has implications for the environments in which these events are occurring,” Hinkle said. “If galaxies have these events, they’re important for the galaxies themselves.”

The stars’ destruction produces high-energy light that takes over 100 days to reach peak brightness, then more than 150 days to dim to half of its peak. The way the high-energy radiation affects the environment results in lower-energy emissions that telescopes can also detect. One of these star-destroying events, nicknamed “Barbie” because of its catalog identifier ZTF20abrbeie, was discovered in 2020 by the Zwicky Transient Facility at Caltech’s Palomar Observatory in California, and documented in two 2023 studies. The other two black holes were detected by ESA’s Gaia mission in 2016 and 2018 and are studied in detail in the new paper. NASA’s Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory was critical in confirming that these events must have been related to black holes, not stellar explosions or other phenomena. The way that the X-ray, ultraviolet, and optical light brightened and dimmed over time was like a fingerprint matching that of a black hole ripping a star apart.

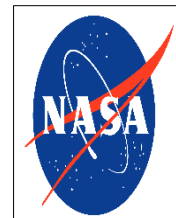
Scientists also used data from NASA’s WISE spacecraft, which was operated from 2009 to 2011 and then was reactivated as NEOWISE and retired in 2024. Under the WISE mission the spacecraft mapped the sky at infrared wavelengths, finding many new distant objects and cosmic phenomena. In the new study, the spacecraft’s data helped researchers characterize dust in the environments of each black hole. Numerous ground-based observatories additionally contributed to this discovery, including the W. M. Keck Observatory telescopes through their NASA-funded archive and the NASA-supported Near-Earth Object surveys ATLAS, Pan-STARRS, and Catalina.

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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۴ ژوئن ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱ ژانویه ۲۰۲۶ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: [https://science.nasa.gov/science-research/astrophysics/3-black-holes-](https://science.nasa.gov/science-research/astrophysics/3-black-holes-caught-eating-massive-stars-in-nasa-data)

[/caught-eating-massive-stars-in-nasa-data](https://science.nasa.gov/science-research/astrophysics/3-black-holes-caught-eating-massive-stars-in-nasa-data)



55) How do black holes become visible, according to the passage?

- A) By emitting light on their own
- B) When they consume gas and dust
- C) Through their gravitational pull
- D) By interacting with other galaxies

56) What was the role of ESA's Gaia mission in the study?

- A) It detected two of the black holes studied.
- B) It discovered a new type of black hole.
- C) It provided funding for the research.
- D) It conducted experiments on black hole behavior.

57) How does the passage characterize the brightness of the events studied?

- A) It is temporary and quickly fades.
- B) It is constant and does not change over time.
- C) It lasts for several months after the initial explosion.
- D) It is only visible from specific locations on Earth.

58) What was the purpose of the Zwicky Transient Facility in the discovery of "Barbie"?

- A) To conduct theoretical research on black holes.
- B) To analyze the chemical composition of stars.
- C) To observe the effects of black holes on galaxies.
- D) To document the event and its characteristics.

59) What can be inferred about the significance of studying extreme nuclear transients?

- A) They provide insight into inactive black holes.
- B) They are irrelevant to our understanding of the universe.
- C) They only occur in nearby galaxies.
- D) They are harmful to the environment.

60) What does the passage imply about the future of black hole research?

- A) It will become less important as new technologies emerge.
- B) It will focus solely on visible black holes.
- C) It will continue to reveal new insights into the universe.
- D) It will be limited by funding constraints.

61) What significant energy release is mentioned in the study?

- A) More energy than a single supernova
- B) Energy comparable to a galaxy
- C) More energy than 100 supernovae
- D) Energy from distant quasars

62) What is a synonym for the word "unveil" as used in the passage?

- A) Conceal
- B) Destroy
- C) Analyze
- D) Reveal

63) Which black hole event was discovered in 2020?

- A) The event detected by ESA's Gaia mission
- B) The first supernova recorded
- C) The event nicknamed "Barbie"
- D) The event related to the Keck Observatory

Reading 3

Does the open science movement—the push to make research outputs such as articles, data, and software free to read and reuse—produce the benefits its supporters claim, such as accelerating discovery and promoting science literacy? The answer is a qualified yes, according to one of the most comprehensive, multifaceted studies of the complex and divisive issue.



For example, open-access articles are cited more by other papers and in patent applications. And members of the public participating in research, so-called **citizen scientists**, learn more about the topic they helped on thanks to open science.

Those are some of the many conclusions released last month from the Open Science Impact Pathways (PathOS) project. But the multidisciplinary team based in Europe that conducted the analyses also stressed it found little strong evidence that open science directly produced long-lasting and widespread effects on research or many economic and social benefits.

Scholars of open science praised the group's work, which was detailed in a series of final reports. "You don't find many studies like this that have a 360° analysis of what open science means," says Lidia Borrell-Damián, secretary general of Science Europe, an association of European research funders. "It's a very honest analysis. ... There are shortcomings [in the evidence]."

The PathOS research team was surprised not to find more proof that open content delivers measurable benefits, says Ioanna Grypari, the project's coordinator and an economist at the Athena Research Center in Athens, Greece, which supports entrepreneurship. But the team concluded it is challenging to tease out whether making a scholarly article or data freely available produces a measurable influence on subsequent reuse and impact, separate from other factors such as the content's quality. Controlled trials are lacking, and typically users tap public repositories without identifying themselves or how they are using the content. Still, Grypari says, "By the end of the project we were able to narrow down what it is we don't know and how can we build [on that] so that we learn about these things."

For more than 2 decades, supporters of open science have touted its benefits and authors have paid billions of dollars to publishers to make articles open access—half of newly published scientific papers are now immediately free to read, up from less than one-quarter in 2000. Additional funding has also gone to set up public data repositories of everything from

protein sequences to seafloor sediments. But increasingly, policymakers, especially in Europe, have been asking whether this push is producing results.

Scholars of open science say the PathOS project blazed new ground on this question by creatively marrying broad, quantitative analysis and literature reviews with fine-scale, qualitative methods, including focus groups and six diverse case studies. For example, one group looked at who used France's HAL, a public repository of scholarly papers, by examining server logs showing the internet domains of people who accessed it. It found that people in a variety of industries—such as computing, public administration, and publishing—together logged almost as many visits as people at educational institutions.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۳۰ دسامبر ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱ ژانویه ۲۰۲۶ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.science.org/content/article/open-science-delivering-benefits-major-study-finds-proof-sparse>

64) What is the primary focus of the open science movement?

- A) Increasing funding for scientific research C) Making research outputs freely available
B) Promoting traditional publishing methods D) Reducing the number of published articles

65) What did Lidia Borrell-Damián say about the PathOS study? It

- A) lacks any significant findings. C) is biased towards traditional publishing.
B) is the first study of its kind. D) provides an honest analysis of open science.

66) What does the increase in open-access articles from less than one-quarter to half indicate?

- A) A decline in research quality
B) A reduction in the number of published articles
C) A shift away from public data repositories
D) A growing acceptance of open science practices

67) What type of analysis did the PathOS project combine with qualitative methods?

- A) Broad quantitative analysis C) Technical analysis of software
B) Financial analysis D) Historical analysis of publishing

68) What does the term “citizen scientists” refer to in the passage?

- A) Professional researchers in universities
B) Members of the public who participate in research
C) Government officials overseeing scientific studies
D) Journalists reporting on scientific findings

69) What does the passage imply about the future of open science?

- A) It will likely decline in importance.
B) It will be completely replaced by traditional methods.
C) It will face legal challenges from publishers.
D) It will continue to grow but needs better evidence of its benefits.

70) What was one of the methods used by the PathOS project to gather data?

- A) Focus groups and case studies C) Interviews with policymakers
B) Surveys of research funders D) Laboratory experiments



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) *Students should be primarily taught academic subjects so that they can pass exams, and practical skills such as cooking should not be taught.* 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 countries are struggling with increases in crime rates. Some believe that having more police on the streets is best way to reduce and combat crime.* 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

زمستان ۱۴۰۴

برگزاری آزمون بسندگی
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دوره ۱۳۳
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بسندگی زمستان ۱۴۰۴

ردیف	تاریخ	دوره آزمون
۱	پنجشنبه ۱۱ دی	۱۳۲
۲	پنجشنبه ۱۸ دی	۱۳۳
۳	پنجشنبه ۲ بهمن	۱۳۴
۴	پنجشنبه ۳۰ بهمن	۱۳۵
۵	پنجشنبه ۷ اسفند	۱۳۶
۶	پنجشنبه ۱۴ اسفند	۱۳۷

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