



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



تأ شماره	از شماره	تعداد سؤال	مواد امتحانی
۱۵	۱	۱۵	شنیداری
۳۵	۱۶	۲۰	گرامر
۴۵	۳۶	۱۰	واژگان
۷۰	۴۶	۲۵	درک مطلب
بخش E		یک موضوع از دو موضوع داده شده	نوشتاری

نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:

دوره آزمون: ۱۳۴



تعداد سؤالات: ۷۰ سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای + ۱ سؤال نوشتاری



تعداد صفحات سوال: ۱۳ صفحه



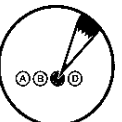
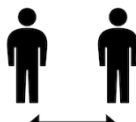
زمان پاسخگویی: ۱۱۰ دقیقه (۲۰ دقیقه بخش نوشتاری و ۹۰ دقیقه برای ۷۰ سؤال بقیه بخش ها)



تاریخ برگزاری: ۱۴۰۴/۱۱/۰۲



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



۱) کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود. پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پرننگ 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 بخش های دیگر. مدت زمان بخش شنیداری و دیگر بخش ها، ۹۰ دقیقه می باشد. مدت زمان کل آزمون از زمان شروع بخش نوشتاری ۱۱۰ دقیقه می باشد.

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 1.29 نمره از ۹۰ دارد. بخش نوشتاری ۱۰ نمره از ۱۰۰ نمره دارد. نمره کلی آزمون از ۱۰۰ محاسبه می شود: $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$

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) تعداد صفحات سوال (غیر از صفحه حاضر) ۱۳ صفحه می باشد. یک برگ پاسخنامه برای سؤالات چهارگزینه ای و یک برگ پاسخنامه بخش نوشتاری نیز داده خواهد شد. پاسخنامه اضافی نوشتاری تحویل نخواهد شد ولی در صورت نیاز می توانید 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 می توانید 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، می توانید دفترچه سؤالات را به همراه خود ببرید.

۱۱) کلید اولیه سؤالات پس از آزمون در کانال ایتهای 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 می توانید 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 می شود. پس از آزمون نیز، تک تک سؤالات مورد بررسی قرار می گیرد و اگر سوالی دارای استانداردهای آزمون سازی نباشد حذف می شود و نمره آن به دیگر سؤالات اضافه می شود.

۱۳) ۸۰ دوره دفترچه سؤالات، فایل صوتی و کلید آزمونهای 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 می شود. برای دسترسی به این آرشیو، به سایت مرکز مراجعه نمایید یا از طریق لینک مستقیم b2n.ir/uiiept_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 می شود و امکان هیچ گونه تغییر نمره وجود نخواهد داشت.

برای شما داوطلبین گرامی، آرزوی موفقیت داریم.

Part A: Listening

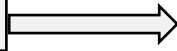


Listen and mark your answers to questions 1-15 in the answer sheet. The audio will be played only once.

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 mean?

- A) The plane hasn't taken off yet.
- B) The cost of flying has increased.
- C) More flights will soon be scheduled.
- D) He hasn't changed his vacation plans.

2) What does the woman tell the man?

- A) All of the books are cheap.
- B) None of the books is required.
- C) Half of the books should be returned.
- D) Only four of the books are expensive.

3) What does the woman mean?

- A) It will probably rain today.
- B) She likes to watch the rain come down.
- C) She'll play even if it rains.
- D) It has rained a lot lately.

4) What does the man mean?

- A) Nearly all of the students can meet.
- B) The meeting time must be changed.
- C) Only Lisa will be at the library.
- D) Lisa dropped the class on Friday.

5) What can be inferred about the man?

- A) He walked so far that he was exhausted.
- B) He encountered some wild animals in the woods.
- C) He was wearing shorts on his hike.
- D) He should get some comfortable hiking shoes.

6) What does Rob mean?

- A) He intends to see Michelle.
- B) He has to return some money to Michelle.
- C) Michelle owes him some money.
- D) Michelle may visit him anytime.

7) What does the man suggest?

- A) Buying some red chairs.
- B) Renting a bigger auditorium.
- C) Moving chairs from the auditorium.
- D) Getting more chairs.

8) What does the man tell the woman?

- A) He can't read the sign.
- B) He didn't make the sign.
- C) He didn't sign his name.
- D) He doesn't like the sign.

9) What does the woman mean?

- A) Housing near campus is getting cheaper and cheaper.
- B) She doesn't need to live close to campus.

- C) It's not easy to find inexpensive housing near campus.
- D) The man could find housing if he looked carefully.

10) Where is the man probably going to go next?

- A) To a game.
- B) To buy tickets.
- C) To get some groceries.
- D) To a party.

11) What is the problem?

- A) The bucket has been broken.
- B) The water was spilled.
- C) They still need more money.
- D) They have run out of time.

Section B: Questions 12-15

Lecture



12) What is the purpose of this talk?

- A) To present an award.
- B) To say goodbye to Professor Callaghan.
- C) To explain computer models.
- D) To welcome a new college president.

13) Who is the speaker?

- A) An administrator
- B) A faculty member
- C) A chancellor of the college
- D) A graduate student

14) What subject does Professor Callaghan probably teach?

- A) Computer science
- B) Economics
- C) History
- D) Physics

15) For how many years has Professor Callaghan been a teacher at Colten College?

- A) Two
- B) Six
- C) Four
- D) Eight



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) He usually ... to call his father in the evenings.

- A) try B) tries C) is going to try D) will try

17) We did not go to their party, and ... did my friend.

- A) so B) too C) also D) neither

18) Signatures ... as a method of identification.

- A) had used B) have been used C) have used D) use

19) He tells the reader at the end ... idea he has actually used to develop his own argument in the paper.

- A) that B) whose C) whom D) at which

20) "He lost his watch in school a few days ago". He ... more careful.

- A) could have been B) should have been C) might have been D) should be

21) She will have the porter ... her heavy basket home.

- A) to carry B) carry C) carries D) carried

22) I would have called him if I ... his phone number.

- A) know B) knew C) have known D) had known

23) He left his job because he was so tired of ... the same job day after day.

- A) do B) doing C) to do D) doing of

24) Urban farming is quickly becoming the most important part of agriculture

- A) in certain geographical areas C) for areas that are geographic
B) in certain areas geographical D) certain geographical areas

25) ..., the children went out to play.

- A) Not have any assignments C) Having no assignments
B) Not having no assignments D) Having not assignments



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) Zoonoses are diseases that can be transmitted to humans beings by animals.

- A B C D

27) About the third of the Earth's land surface is covered by relatively flat plains.

- A B C

- 28) Having chose the topics for their essays, the students were instructed to make either a preliminary outline or a rough outline.
A B C D
- 29) The book, which is a useful guide for today's young people, is dealing with many questions and problems that confront them at school and at home as well as in society.
A B C D
- 30) Civil engineers had better planning to use steel supports in concrete structures built on unstable geographical sites.
A B C D
- 31) The dam used as a drinking water reservoir until recently, when the oil spill from an exploding tanker made the water unusable.
A B C D
- 32) A temporary driver's permit lets the learner drives with another licensed driver in the car.
A B C D
- 33) Philip wished that he was able to fly and so he made a pair of wings for himself.
A B C D
- 34) Man's three-pounds brain is the most complex and orderly arrangement of matter in
A B C D
- 35) Scientists believe that the pupil response is too sensitive that it can detect differences too slightly to be expressed verbally.
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) Many people around the world regard Nelson Mandela as a very wise man and ... him very much.
A) offer B) remind C) respect D) dedicate
- 37) One group was ... the explanation, but the other group asked for much more explanation.
A) ready for B) absorbed in C) uncertain of D) satisfied with
- 38) You may not believe it, but thousands of years ago, that the Earth was round was a ... held beliefs in Europe.
A) directly B) widely C) suddenly D) surprisingly

39) Some scientists ... a new theory after many years of hard work and research.

- A) evolve B) revolve C) involve D) resolve

40) The newspaper warns of a rise in food prices and call on people to ... consumption.

- A) restore B) reprimand C) release D) restrain

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) The panorama from their perch encompassed a large part of the mountain.

- A) cooking utensil B) TV screen C) unbroken view D) plot of land

42) The rose may grow as a low bush or as a tree, depending on how it is pruned,

- A) planted B) watered C) nourished D) trimmed

43) After his heart attack, he went on a therapeutic diet.

- A) vegetable B) curative C) stringent D) weight-losing

44) His antagonist knocked him out in the first round of the talk.

- A) boxer B) weakness C) hostility D) opponent

45) The vital laws of geologic succession were not fully understood until the end of the eighteenth century.

- A) erratic B) complex C) legitimate D) indispensable

Part D: Reading Comprehension

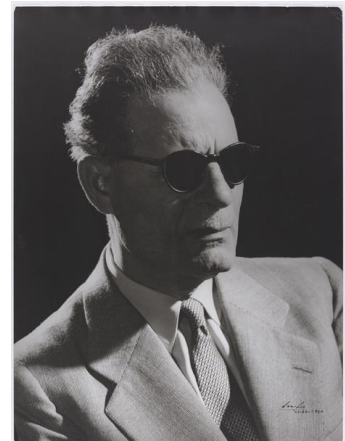
➤ Read the texts carefully and choose the best answer to the questions that follow.



Reading 1

Taha Hussein was among the most influential 20th-century Egyptian writers and intellectuals, and a leading figure of the Arab Renaissance and the modernist movement in the Arab world. His sobriquet was "The Dean of Arabic Literature". He was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature twenty-one times.

Taha Hussein was born in Izbet el Kilo, a village in the Minya Governorate in central Upper Egypt. He was the seventh of thirteen children of lower middle-class parents. He contracted ophthalmia at the age of two, and as the result of false treatment by an unskilled practitioner, he became blind. After attending a kuttab, he studied religion and Arabic literature at El Azhar University; but from an early age, he was dissatisfied with the traditional education system. When the secular Cairo University was founded in 1908, he was keen to be admitted, and despite being poor and blind, he won a place. In 1914, he received a PhD for his thesis on the sceptic poet and philosopher Abu al-'Ala' al-Ma'arri.



Taha Hussein left for Montpellier, enrolled in its university, attended courses in literature, history, French and Latin. He had studied formal writing, but he was not able to take full advantage of it as he “may be used to taking knowledge with his ears, not with his fingers.” He was summoned to return to Egypt due to the poor conditions at then University of Cairo; but three months later, those conditions improved, and Taha Hussein returned to France. After obtaining his MA from the University of Montpellier, Hussein continued his studies at the Sorbonne University. He hired Suzanne Bresseau (1895–1989) to read to him, and subsequently married her. In 1917 the Sorbonne awarded Hussein a second PhD, this time for his dissertation on the Tunisian historian Ibn Khaldun, who is regarded as one of the founders of sociology.

In 1919 Hussein returned to Egypt with Suzanne, and he was appointed professor of history at Cairo University. He went on to become a professor of Arabic literature and of Semitic languages. At the Academy of the Arabic Language in Cairo, Taha Hussein was made responsible for the completion of *Al-Mu'jam al-Kabir (The Great Dictionary)*, one of the academy's most important tasks. He also served as president of the academy. He was a member of several scientific academies in Egypt and internationally. A work of literary criticism, *On Pre-Islamic Poetry*, published in 1926, brought him fame and some notoriety in the Arab world. In this book, Hussein expressed doubt about the authenticity of much early Arabic poetry, claiming it to have been falsified during ancient times due to tribal pride and inter-tribal rivalries.

✓ متن فوق از مقالات منتشر شده در دانشنامه آزاد ویکی پدیا (Wikipedia) است.
✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۳۱ آگوست ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۲۲ ژانویه ۲۰۲۶ برگزار می شود.
✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taha_Hussein



46) What is the primary subject of the text?

- A) The impact of Taha Hussein on Arabic literature
- B) Taha Hussein's early life
- C) The history of Egyptian education
- D) The role of women in Taha Hussein's life

47) How is Taha Hussein often referred to in literary circles?

- A) The Father of Modern Arabic Literature
- B) The Pioneer of Egyptian Poetry
- C) The Dean of Arabic Literature
- D) The Grand Scholar of the Arab World

48) Which university did Taha Hussein attend after expressing dissatisfaction with traditional education?

- A) University of Cairo
- B) El Azhar University
- C) Montpellier University
- D) Sorbonne University

49) What significant degree did Taha Hussein earn from the Sorbonne?

- A) A second PhD
- B) A Master's degree
- C) A Bachelor's degree
- D) An honorary degree

50) Upon returning to Egypt, what position did Taha Hussein hold at Cairo University?

- A) Dean of Students
- B) Professor of History
- C) Head of the Literature Department
- D) Vice President

51) What major project was Taha Hussein responsible for at the Academy of the Arabic Language?

- A) Writing a new Arabic grammar book
- B) Completing Al-Mu'jam al-Kabir
- C) Establishing a new curriculum
- D) Translating classical texts

52) What type of criticism did Taha Hussein express in his book "On Pre-Islamic Poetry"?

- A) He praised early Arabic poetry
- B) He questioned the authenticity of early poetry
- C) He analyzed poetic forms
- D) He focused on modern adaptations

53) How did Taha Hussein's views on early Arabic poetry affect his reputation?

- A) It made him universally beloved
- B) It led to his exile
- C) It had no significant impact
- D) It brought him fame and some controversy

54) Which major intellectual movement was Taha Hussein a part of?

- A) The Enlightenment
- B) The Romantic Movement
- C) The Postmodern Movement
- D) The Arab Renaissance

Reading 2



Although smoking rates have declined in high-income countries over the past two decades, smoking remains the leading modifiable risk factor for mortality globally. More than 80% of current smokers now live in low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs), where the burden of tobacco-related illness and death is now

heaviest. British transnational tobacco companies, supported by UK trade policy, played a major role in igniting the tobacco epidemic in the 20th century, and continue to fuel the epidemic in the 21st century, particularly in Commonwealth countries.

WHO global targets to reduce non-communicable diseases (NCDs) include a 25% relative reduction in premature NCD mortality between 2010 and 2025 (for which smoking is the leading modifiable risk factor), and a 30% relative reduction in tobacco use. Although smoking rates have declined, the target will not be met, and population growth means that the total number of smokers will remain unchanged since 2010.

Best practice implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) would help to both reduce smoking and advance progress towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Of particular importance is raising tobacco taxes, the single most

effective means of reducing tobacco use and an accelerator for SDG implementation, and yet one of the most poorly implemented policies globally.

The UK is a world leader in FCTC implementation, and is on track to achieve the 2025 target, but as a party to the FCTC it also has a responsibility to support others to do the same. Recognising this, the UK Government has provided development funding to support FCTC implementation in LMICs through the UK's award-winning FCTC 2030 project, which has been shown to progress FCTC implementation and deliver value for money. This small investment, big impact project has also successfully leveraged support from other countries.

Despite these impacts, funding for the FCTC 2030 project has already been cut by two-thirds. Further cuts are expected in the UK Autumn Budget even though, at £1 million a year, it represents only 0.2% of the Department of Health and Social Care's development budget, and 0.008% of the total aid budget. We therefore call on the Chancellor in the forthcoming Budget to commit the modest sum needed, and follow through on the promise to “rebuild Britain's reputation on international development with a new approach based on genuine respect and partnership with the global South”. Continuing to fund FCTC implementation would fulfil this commitment, and would signal the UK's support for multilateral initiatives at an opportune time in the run up to the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, the UN High Level Meeting on NCDs and the 20th anniversary of the FCTC in 2025.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله **لنست (The Lancet)** است.
✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۲۹ اکتبر ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۲۲ ژانویه ۲۰۲۶ برگزار می‌شود.
✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(24\)02415-2/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(24)02415-2/fulltext)

55) What remains the leading modifiable risk factor for mortality globally?

- A) Alcohol consumption
B) Obesity
C) High blood pressure
D) Smoking

56) Where do more than 80% of current smokers live?

- A) High-income countries
B) Developed countries
C) Low-income and middle-income countries
D) Commonwealth countries

57) What is the WHO's target for reducing tobacco use by 2025?

- A) 10%
B) 20%
C) 30%
D) 50%

58) What has the UK Government provided to support FCTC implementation in LMICs?

- A) Development funding
B) Military aid
C) Trade agreements
D) Economic sanctions

59) What can be inferred about the future of the FCTC 2030 project based on the passage?

- A) It will receive increased funding.
B) It may face further budget cuts.
C) It has achieved all its goals.
D) It will be discontinued entirely.

60) What is the expected outcome of population growth on the number of smokers?



- A) It will decrease.
- B) It will increase significantly.

- C) It will remain unchanged.
- D) It will vary by region.

61) What role did British transnational tobacco companies play in the tobacco epidemic?

- A) They reduced smoking rates.
- B) They ignored the epidemic.

- C) They ignited and fueled the epidemic.
- D) They promoted healthy lifestyles.

62) What is one of the consequences of poorly implemented tobacco policies?

- A) Improved public health
- B) Higher tobacco taxes

- C) Decreased tobacco use
- D) Increased smoking rates

Reading 3

Going up for tenure and promotion can be nerve-racking for any academic. It's supposedly an unbiased evaluation of a scholar's work, but other dynamics can come into play. Now, new research highlights the impact of one of those factors: race. Among more than 1500 tenure and promotion decisions at five U.S. research-intensive universities, Black and Hispanic faculty members received more negative votes than their equally productive white and Asian colleagues.



It's "some of the most robust evidence of racial bias in promotion and tenure," says Damani White-Lewis, an assistant professor at the University of Pennsylvania who has studied racial disparities in academia but wasn't involved in the new research. "Now that we have actual data across multiple institutions, it makes for a more compelling case that we need to laser in on this."

Data on tenure and promotion committee votes are notoriously difficult to come by, as institutions treat them as highly confidential. So, the researchers behind the new study, published today in *Nature Human Behaviour*, partnered with administrators at five U.S. universities whose offices anonymized and compiled records of tenure and promotion decisions in all disciplines between 2015 and 2022. "That gave us enough of a sample size where we can look at racial disparities," says author Juan Madera, a professor at the University of Houston. Madera's team compared outcomes for faculty members from groups underrepresented in academia—Black and Hispanic—with those who are not: white and Asian. The faculty had self-identified their race and ethnicity to their university's human resources personnel; too few were Native American, Native Hawaiian, or "other" to allow analysis of these groups.

Race did not appear to influence the typical first step of the review process, when colleagues in the applicant's department vote on whether they deserve promotion to associate professor with tenure, or—in the case of associate professors—promotion to full professor. But bias

began to emerge when the case proceeded to the next step, a vote by the college—a broader group of colleagues from various departments who are likely less familiar with the candidate and their work. “They may know the candidate by name, but they’re not going to know their research very well,” Madera says.

At that stage, Black and Hispanic faculty with high h-indices—a measure of scholarly productivity and citation counts that is often used as a proxy for research quality—actually fared better than similarly productive white and Asian faculty. But when the college committees were evaluating faculty with lower h-indices, evidence of bias against Black and Hispanic scholars surfaced—especially for women. In those situations, “underrepresented minorities, particularly women of color, are held to a different standard,” Madera says. Overall, Black and Hispanic faculty received 7% more negative votes from college committees and were 44% less likely to receive unanimous “yes” votes than their white and Asian colleagues.

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[tenure-process-one-particular-point](https://www.science.org/content/article/racial-bias-can-taint-academic-tenure-process-one-particular-point)



63) What is the central theme of the text?

- A) The effects of academic pressure on faculty
- B) The influence of race in tenure and promotion evaluations
- C) The role of gender in academic success
- D) The importance of research funding in academia

64) Which demographic groups were found to receive more adverse evaluations in the study?

- A) Black and Hispanic faculty
- B) White and Black faculty
- C) Asian and Hispanic faculty
- D) All faculty equally

65) What does the h-index measure in an academic context?

- A) The number of years in academia
- B) The impact of research on society
- C) Scholarly output and citation frequency
- D) The diversity of research topics

66) At which stage of the review process did racial bias first become evident?

- A) During the initial departmental assessment
- B) After the final decision was made
- C) In the peer review phase
- D) In the college committee evaluation

67) What percentage of additional negative votes did Black and Hispanic faculty receive from college committees?

- A) 5%
- B) 7%
- C) 10%
- D) 15%

68) Which aspect of the review process was unaffected by racial considerations?

- A) The final decision by the university
- B) The publication record of candidates
- C) The familiarity of peers with candidates

D) The initial departmental voting

69) What did the researchers find about the knowledge of college committee members regarding candidates?

- A) They were very familiar with all candidates
- B) They often lacked detailed knowledge of candidates' work
- C) They had access to comprehensive research profiles
- D) They were biased against candidates they recognized

70) What conclusion can be drawn about the standards applied to underrepresented minorities in academia?

- A) They are held to the same standards as all faculty
- B) They are often judged more leniently
- C) They face higher expectations than their peers
- D) They receive more support from committees



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 argue that schools should prioritize life skills such as working in teams and solving problems instead of traditional academics. 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

زمستان ۱۴۰۴



مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان

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

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