



University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



تأ شماره	از شماره	تعداد سؤال	مواد امتحانی
	بخش A	یک موضوع انتخابی از دو موضوع داده	(۱) نوشتاری
۱۵	۱	۱۵	(۲) شنیداری
۳۵	۱۶	۲۰	(۳) گرامر
۴۵	۳۶	۱۰	(۴) واژگان
۷۰	۴۶	۲۵	(۵) درک مطلب

نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:

۱۴۶

دوره آزمون:



تعداد سؤالات: ۷۰ سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای + ۱ سؤال نوشتاری



تعداد صفحات سوال: ۱۳ صفحه



زمان پاسخگویی: ۱۱۰ دقیقه (۲۰ دقیقه برای بخش نوشتاری در



شروع آزمون و سپس ۹۰ دقیقه برای ۷۰ سوال بقیه بخش ها)

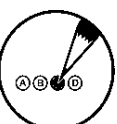
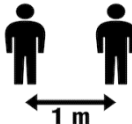
تاریخ برگزاری: ۱۴۰۵/۰۴/۱۰



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 پرنک 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 می باشد. 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 ایتای مرکز زبان آموزی قرار می گیرد. 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 آزمونها 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 دوره های گذشته انتخاب می شود. 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، بررسی های لازم انجام می شود.

(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: 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) Sports play a significant role in promoting physical and mental well-being. 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) It is a natural process that animal species such as dinosaurs become extinct. There is no reason for people to prevent this from happening. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.



Part B: 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 1-11

Short Conversations



1) What does the man mean?

- A) He would like to take a break.
- B) He thinks the library will close soon.
- C) He does not want to stop working.
- D) He does not like coffee.

2) What does the woman imply?

- A) Mary is not going to the concert.
- B) Mary does not know about the concert.
- C) The man should call Mary.
- D) The man should go to the concert without Mary.

3) What can be inferred about the man?

- A) He bought a new jacket.
- B) He used to have longer hair.
- C) He does not usually wear glasses.
- D) He wants to introduce the woman to his friends.

4) What does the woman mean?

- A) She did not know about the library's summer schedule.
- B) The library has only a few employees in the summer.
- C) The library is closed in the summer.
- D) Not many people use the library in the summer.

5) What does the man mean?

- A) He read an article about Professor Monroe's research.
- B) He does not know Professor Monroe.
- C) Professor Monroe probably will talk to the woman.
- D) Professor Monroe does not like giving interviews.

6) What does the woman imply about the headphones?

- A) She expects the man to have them repaired.
- B) She is angry with the man for forgetting them.

- C) She does not know where they are.
- D) She would like the man to return them by tonight.

7) What does the woman imply?

- A) She needs more time to get ready for the dinner.
- B) She thought the dinner was at another time.
- C) She forgot about the plans she made for dinner.
- D) She will not be able to go to dinner.

8) What will the woman probably do next?

- A) Cash her paycheck
- C) Pay the man back money she borrowed from him
- B) Lend the man some money
- D) Help the man look for his wallet

9) What does the man imply?

- A) He will help the woman prepare her speech.
- B) The woman should prepare her speech carefully.
- C) The woman is one of the best speakers in the class.
- D) The speech does not count toward the final grade for the course

10) What does the woman mean?

- A) She likes the view of the mountains in winter.
- B) She has never been in Montana.
- C) The man should take a winter vacation.
- D) The man would not enjoy living in Montana all year.

11) What does the woman mean?

- A) She does not agree that it is a stressful time.
- B) She does not feel as calm as she seems.
- C) She admires the man's calmness.
- D) She will help the man to deal with his stress.

Section B: Questions 12-15

Lecture



12) What does the professor mainly discuss?

- A) Differences between longitudinal studies and cross-sectional studies
- B) Advantages of cohort studies over other research approaches
- C) Differences between child psychology and adult psychology
- D) Recent improvements in research methodologies

13) What question is investigated by the research studies that the professor describes?

- A) Whether shyness is a learned behavior
- B) Whether shyness can affect children's learning
- C) Whether many different factors contribute to shyness
- D) Whether shyness in children is related to age

14) What is one of the problems with longitudinal studies that the professor mentions?

- A) Their results are difficult to analyze.
- B) They can be used only in studies of young children.
- C) Participants may not be available for the entire study.
- D) Researchers do not consider the results of such studies reliable.

15) How would a cross-sectional study observe children?

- A) By observing one group of children as they grow
- B) By observing groups of different-aged children at one point in time
- C) By comparing children's behavior at home to their behavior at school
- D) By comparing children's behavior to their parents' behavior





Note-taking Box for the Listening Part

برای یادداشت برداری در هنگام شنیدن بخش شنیداری، می توانید از فضای زیر استفاده کنید.

Part C: Grammar



تشخیص گزینه صحیح

- **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.

16) He finished ... two of his compositions last week.

- A) write B) wrote C) writing D) written

17) He ... my favorite actor since I saw him in his last film. He is the best, I believe.

- A) was going to be B) would be C) has been D) was

18) ... that the hope for cancer control my lie in the use of a vaccine.

- A) Believing B) To believe C) The belief D) It is believed

19) By the time he was in his early teens, Charlie Chaplin ... that he wanted to be an actor.

- A) had decided B) has decided C) has been decided D) had been decided

20) Scientists used very clever idea to make a new device

- A) that has never been made since C) which has never been made since
B) that had never been made before D) which had never been made since

21) The higher the content of carbon dioxide in the air, ...

- A) more heat it retains C) than it retains more heat
B) it retains more heat D) the more heat it retains

22) Can you just imagine ... without the technological devices now available to us all?

- A) in a world you live B) a world which you live
C) living in a world D) have lived in a world

23) ... food we eat lacks minerals, then the body can use the stores from the bones for more urgent needs.

- A) As the B) If the C) The D) Since

24) The discovery that electricity could produce magnetism ... in 1820 by the Danish physicist, Hans Christin Oersted.

- A) by accident B) was an accident C) was made by an accident D) by accident was

25) ... will be increasingly used as a source of petrochemicals when oil begins to run out.

- A) No matter coal B) No doubt coal C) If coal D) That coal

تشخیص گزینه غلط



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

26) Some species of bacteria and fungi thrive on such simply compounds as alcohol.

- A B C D

27) The St. Louis Post-Dispatch was founded in 1878 and by 1881 had become

- A B C

the most largest newspaper in the city.

D

28) Of the many mushroom species growing wild, the common field mushroom is the one

- A B C

that is most frequently gather for human consumption.

D

29) When the tank car carried the toxic gas de-railed, the fireman tried to isolate the village

- A B C

from all traffic.

D

30) When precipitation occurs, some of it evaporates; some runs off the surface it strikes,

- A B C

and some sinking into the ground.

D

31) When changes in a society took place, good qualities of the past, those that are worth

A

keeping, sometimes vanish, unfortunately along with bad qualities.

B

C

D

32) Sheep are among the most important animals that has been domesticated because they

A

B

C

provide food and clothing; moreover, they are used in making other products such as

D

soap or glue.

33) Students studying the paintings of Monet are interesting to learn that Monet's

A

B

C

impressionistic style of painting grew out of visual difficulties.

D

34) Virtually, all parts moving of an automobile need to be lubricated because without

A

B

lubrication, friction would increase power consumption and damage parts.

C

D

- 35) To calculate the changes in total factor productivity for a firm or plant over a period of time, managers need to obtain data concerning the quantity of output and the quantities of inputs utilizing in each period.

A

B

C

D



Part D: 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) There was a large ... on the wall saying "No Parking".

A) plan

B) space

C) notice

D) abbreviation

- 37) You will receive a/an... email after your account has been activated by an administrator.

A) confirmation

B) inspiration

C) dedication

D) appreciation

- 38) A proper diet, a balanced life style, practicing sports and avoiding ... can help us live a healthy and long life.

A) fuels

B) chemicals

C) pleasures

D) addictions

- 39) Are you going to ... working all night? I need you need to give yourself a break.

A) give up

B) fall down

C) keep on

D) depend on

- 40) The responsibilities of the different people working in this department are clearly ...

A) attributed

B) interacted

C) prohibited

D) demarcated

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

- 41) The use of formaldehyde in insulation was recently banned by the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

A) studied

B) backed

C) sponsored

D) prohibited

- 42) Linen could not be manufactured by machine until recently because the inelasticity of the fibers caused them to break readily under tension.

A) unevenly

B) easily

C) unexpectedly

D) ultimately

- 43) Pollutants introduced into the lake can rapidly accelerate its natural aging process.

A) change

B) speed up

C) turn round

D) destroy

- 44) Although army ants are almost sightless, they march in precise military formation.

A) blind

B) lame

C) deaf

D) mute

45) Different biologists, analyzing the same data, may arrive at different and sometimes conflicting interpretations.

A) unsuitable

B) invalid

C) unintelligent

D) incompatible



Part E: Reading Comprehension

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



Reading 1



In today's rapidly evolving world, the concept of civil rights has expanded beyond traditional boundaries. While equal opportunities and social justice remain essential, there is a new frontier that demands our attention: financial literacy. Just as the Civil Rights Movement fought for equality in education, employment, and

voting rights, financial literacy is the civil rights issue of this generation.

As I assert in the thought-provoking 1865 Project, we are living in a time where one's zip code can have more to do with his or her life outcomes than his or her dream or work ethic. There is an urgent need to address the disparities that arise due to a lack of financial education.

The 1865 Project looks to finish the work of the Freedman's Bank—started by President Abraham Lincoln and American social reformer, Frederick Douglass—which was initially designed to teach the formerly enslaved about money. In 2016, the U.S. Treasury renamed the Treasury Annex—formerly the Freedman's Bank headquarters—to the Freedman's Bank Building. Today, as Operation HOPE continues to evolve a Third Reconstruction, it is convening the public and private sectors in a national movement to help level the playing field for American—of all ethnicities—so that families can thrive in a free enterprise economy.

Financial literacy is not just about understanding numbers; it is a tool for empowerment and social justice. Without proper financial knowledge, individuals and communities are left vulnerable to cycles of poverty, debt, and limited economic mobility. Without a solid financial education, many Americans will remain on the outskirts of the economic mainstream, trapped in a cycle of high-interest debt, limited access to banking services, and a lack of opportunities for upward mobility.

The dearth of financial literacy in America also contributes to the ever-widening wealth gap. According to a recent study by the Federal Reserve, the median net worth of white households is about 6 times that of Black households, and nearly 5 times that of Hispanic households. This stark disparity is deeply rooted in historical inequalities and systemic barriers that deny marginalized communities access to financial knowledge and resources.

The 1865 Project underscores this point. However, I believe this chasm is not simply about race. Just like Black and brown communities, poor white rural neighborhoods are also impacted by the lack of access to capital, opportunity, and financial education that limits economic prosperity for all.

The key to economic inclusion and empowerment is financial literacy. By equipping individuals with the knowledge to make informed financial decisions, we empower them to create a path to economic stability, which can create a more just society for all. When individuals understand how to budget, save, invest, and manage debt, they gain greater control over their financial lives, and the cycle of poverty begins to crumble.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله تایم است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۳ فوریه ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱ ژوئیه ۲۰۲۶ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://time.com/6694236/financial-literacy-john-hope-bryant>

46) What is the main argument presented in the text?

- A) Financial literacy is unrelated to civil rights issues
- B) Financial education is not essential in today's world
- C) Financial knowledge does not impact economic mobility
- D) Financial literacy is the civil rights issue of this generation

47) What is the key benefit of financial education mentioned in the text?

- A) Accumulating high-interest debt
- B) Gaining access to limited economic resources
- C) Breaking cycles of poverty and debt
- D) Remaining on the outskirts of the economic mainstream

48) What is the primary consequence of lacking financial knowledge according to the text?

- A) Increased access to banking services
- B) Vulnerability to cycles of poverty and debt
- C) Enhanced economic mobility
- D) Greater opportunities for upward mobility

49) What is the primary focus of the Third Reconstruction led by Operation HOPE?

- A) To create barriers to economic opportunities
- B) To maintain the wealth gap between communities
- C) To restrict access to banking services
- D) To facilitate a national movement for financial literacy

50) What is the goal of the 1865 Project?

- A) To address disparities in financial education
- B) To promote political rights for marginalized communities
- C) To establish a new economic system
- D) To provide free banking services to all Americans

51) How does the text connect financial literacy to social justice?

- A) Financial literacy can lead to increased debt
- B) Financial literacy perpetuates cycles of poverty
- C) Financial literacy empowers individuals and communities
- D) Financial literacy is a luxury only for the wealthy

52) How does financial literacy impact individuals and communities?

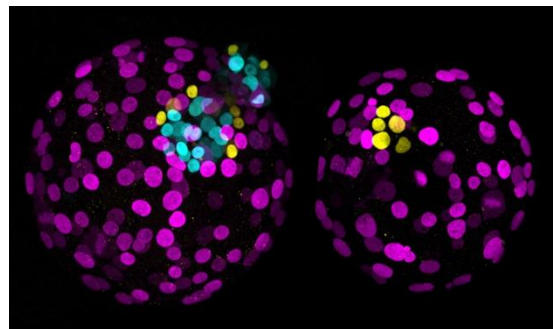
- A) It limits access to economic opportunities
- B) It ensures a steady income for all
- C) It leads to increased government assistance
- D) It allows for easy access to credit

53) What historical reference is made in connection to the 1865 Project?

- A) The Emancipation Proclamation
- B) The Freedman's Bank
- C) The Underground Railroad
- D) The Civil War

Reading 2

For the second time this month, a team of researchers has reported **harnessing** a precise gene-editing technique to alter the DNA of human embryos. This time, the scientists used the method, called base editing, to study human development rather than to explore ways to prevent disease. However, the experiment's success makes the need for ethical discussions around embryo editing even more urgent, some researchers say. The results, published today in *Nature*, show that a key protein called NANOG plays a part in embryo development that had not been seen in studies in mice. That finding highlights the importance of studying human embryos, rather than relying on animal models, says Janet Rossant, a developmental biologist at the Hospital



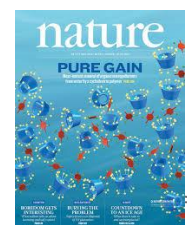
for Sick Children in Toronto, Canada. “If you want to be able to improve reproductive technologies, then it is very important to have an understanding of the normal development of the embryo,” she says.

Such research has often been swept up in the public debate around gene-editing human embryos to prevent genetic disease or, more controversially, to alter traits such as intelligence. And there has been little progress on deciding when such gene editing would be acceptable, says Joy Zhang, a sociologist at the University of Kent in Canterbury, UK. “It’s frustrating.” In the latest study, researchers working with Kathy Niakan, a developmental biologist at the University of Cambridge, UK, used base editing to disrupt the gene that produces NANOG. The team worked with sperm, eggs and embryos that were donated for research, and allowed the embryos to develop for only about a week.

The edited embryos failed to form a proper ‘epiblast’, the mass of cells that gives rise to the body’s tissues. But **they** did form cells that later give rise to supporting structures such as the placenta and the yolk sac. Studies have shown that mice can’t form the yolk sac without NANOG, so the result is surprising.

Niakan’s laboratory previously used the popular gene-editing technique CRISPR–Cas9 to disable production of an important protein called OCT4 in human embryos. But CRISPR–Cas9 editing, which cuts both strands of DNA, is less precise than base editing, which replaces a single DNA base in a strand. That imprecision can make it difficult to interpret results, Rossant says: did the embryos stop developing because OCT4 was removed, or because of unwanted, harmful edits made by CRISPR–Cas9?

By contrast, base editing seems to be less damaging to the genome, according to both of the studies reported this month. This might allow researchers to get a clearer picture of the role of NANOG and, eventually, other proteins in human embryo development, Rossant says. It might also mean that base editing will eventually prove safer than CRISPR–Cas9 for editing genes in embryos to prevent disease, says Alta Charo, a biotechnology ethics and policy consultant in Washington DC. Even so, she



emphasizes, this would only be an “**incremental**” step” towards making the technique safe enough for use in embryos destined for implantation in the womb.

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله نیچر (Nature) است.
✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۲۵ ژوئن ۲۰۲۶ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱ ژوئیه ۲۰۲۶ برگزار می‌شود.
✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-026-02027-0>

54) According to paragraph 1, what was the primary goal of the recent study using base editing?

- A) To find ways to prevent genetic diseases.
- B) To study how human embryos develop.
- C) To compare human development with mice.
- D) To improve reproductive technologies.

55) According to the passage, why is the study of human embryos considered “urgent”?

- A) Because base editing has been proven to cure genetic diseases in humans.
- B) Because the protein NANOG is disappearing from human embryos.
- C) Because it is necessary to determine the safety and ethics of using gene-editing technologies.
- D) Because other countries have already surpassed current research in the UK and Canada.

56) The word “incremental” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to

- A) significant
- B) gradual
- C) unexpected
- D) dangerous

57) Why does the author mention the “public debate” in paragraph 2?

- A) To show that scientists are worried about their reputation.
- B) To argue that sociologists should lead scientific research.
- C) To suggest that intelligence can be easily altered.
- D) To explain why gene-editing research is often controversial.

58) It can be inferred from paragraph 5 that base editing is currently ...

- A) Safe enough to be used for human pregnancy.
- B) A perfect replacement for all other gene-editing tools.
- C) A promising but not yet fully safe method for human use.
- D) Only useful for studying proteins like NANOG.

59) Which of the following best describes the relationship between the two studies mentioned in paragraph 5?

- A) Both studies suggest that base editing is less harmful to the genome than CRISPR.
- B) The first study proved that base editing is dangerous.
- C) The first study focused on mice, while the second focused on humans.
- D) The first study was about disease, while the second was about development.

60) The word “harnessing” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- A) controlling
- B) discovering
- C) improving
- D) utilizing

61) The word “they” in paragraph 3 refers to

- A) supporting structures
- B) the edited embryos
- C) the mass of cells
- D) the researchers

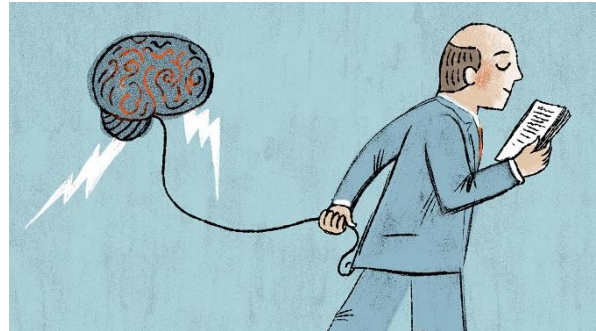
62) What specific finding did the researchers report regarding the protein NANOG?

- A) It is essential for all human development.
- B) It plays a different role in humans than in mice.

- C) It is responsible for creating the placenta.
- D) It can be easily replaced using base editing.

Reading 3

Six months after starting my first faculty position, I lost consciousness while speaking with my students and postdocs. I hit my head on a lab bench as I fell to the floor. A few minutes later, utterly bewildered, I woke up to see the



unfamiliar faces of the emergency medical team, as well as the scared faces of my mentees. At the hospital, doctors performed a battery of tests, collecting my spinal fluid and scanning my brain. Later, they told me that I'd suffered a grand mal seizure; it was the first seizure I'd ever had. I was diagnosed with epilepsy at 34 years of age—and my career hasn't been the same ever since. When I had my first seizure, I'd toiled in academia for 14 years, working my way up the academic ladder. I'd always been laser focused on the next step in what I imagined would be a very linear career trajectory—Ph.D., postdoc, faculty job, tenure. Then, less than 1 year after starting my dream job as a tenure-track professor, health complications disrupted my path.

I decided not to read much about epilepsy. Learning about my condition would be a distraction from my own research. I also wanted to show my trainees and colleagues that all was well. I was on medication, after all, so there was no reason to worry. I thought I could get away with making minimal lifestyle changes—more sleep, no driving—and leave it at that. For 1 year it worked, and life went on as normal. But then, out of nowhere, I started to have recurrent seizures. I fell in my department's bathroom, where a graduate student found me. I had a seizure while traveling home from a lecture in Europe. I had several seizures in front of my 3-year-old daughter at home, where I awoke to see her staring at me and crying.

It's hard to describe the feeling of having a seizure, of coming back to reality and finding yourself confused, lost, and completely vulnerable. I had to take higher doses of my medication, which caused side effects such as fatigue, anxiety, and hostility. The fatigue reduced my focus, at times preventing me from writing grants or even reading papers. Leading my research team became a challenge. Often I was physically unable to stay in the lab for long hours, and mentally unable to focus during meetings with my trainees. Every seizure took my confidence in my ability to run a lab down a notch.

Yet, thanks to an amazing group of trainees and collaborators, my lab remained productive and well-funded. My epilepsy became a challenge we all face together. My trainees now understand that sometimes I won't be in the lab, possibly for a prolonged period. But we stay in constant touch through email and phone calls. I know I can count on them to keep the lab running in my absence. They know I have faith in them and that I am available when they need me.

I am still afraid. Afraid of what's next. Afraid of having a seizure during a conference talk. Afraid of traveling. Afraid of forgetting people's names. Afraid of forgetting deadlines. Afraid of not looking forward to the next step in my career path.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۲۷ فوریه ۲۰۲۰ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱ ژوئیه ۲۰۲۶ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.science.org/content/article/what-my-epilepsy-diagnosis-taught-me-about-pursuing-career-science>

63) What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Epilepsy is a debilitating disease that makes academic research impossible.
- B) The transition from a linear career path to one disrupted by illness is a profound challenge.
- C) Academia is a rigid system that does not accommodate people with disabilities.
- D) Medication is the most important factor in managing life after a diagnosis.

64) What is the author's attitude toward their trainees in paragraph 4?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A) Appreciative and trusting | C) Relieved and indifferent |
| B) Concerned and protective | D) Suspicious and cautious |

65) Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about the author's career expectations?

- A) The author expected health issues to arise after reaching tenure.
- B) The author was more interested in research than in achieving tenure.
- C) The author expected their career to follow a predictable, step-by-step progression.
- D) The author believed that a postdoc position was the most difficult stage.

66) According to paragraph 3, how did the increased dosage of medication affect the author's professional life?

- A) It helped them write grants more efficiently.
- B) It improved their ability to lead meetings with trainees.
- C) It eliminated the anxiety associated with seizures.
- D) It caused side effects that hindered their ability to focus.

67) According to paragraph 1, what happened immediately after the author lost consciousness?

- A) The author was diagnosed with epilepsy.
- B) The author completed their Ph.D. and postdoc.
- C) The author hit their head on a lab bench.
- D) The author began a tenure-track position.

68) The word "bewildered" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- A) Terrified
- B) Confused
- C) Exhausted
- D) Disoriented

69) Which of the following best describes the overall structure of the passage?

- A) A scientific explanation of epilepsy followed by a personal anecdote.
- B) A comparison between the academic career of a healthy person and a sick person.
- C) A list of advice for professors dealing with chronic health conditions.
- D) A chronological narrative of a personal crisis and its ongoing impact.

70) According to paragraph 2, why did the author initially decide not to read much about epilepsy?

- A) Because they did not want to distract themselves from their research.
- B) Because they felt the information was too frightening.
- C) Because they believed they could manage it without any knowledge.
- D) Because they wanted to avoid showing weakness to their trainees.

قابل توجه شرکت کنندگان گرامی:

۲) جهت اطلاع از آخرین اخبار، در کانال رسمی مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان در ایتا عضو شوید.



3) دو بسته آموزشی آفلاین ۹۰ ساعته و ۱۰۰ ساعته منابع کمک آموزشی مفیدی برای آموزش و تمرین بخشهای مختلف آزمون بسندگی می باشند.

