



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

دوره آزمون: ۱۴۲



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: ۱۴۰۵/۰۲/۳۱



محل برگزاری: اصفهان، میدان آزادی، دانشگاه اصفهان، سه راه زبان،



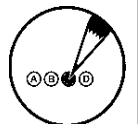
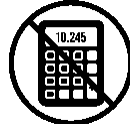
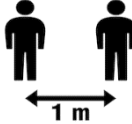
ساختمان شهید بهشتی

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 پررنگ 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.
- تعداد صفحات سوال (غیر از صفحه حاضر) ۱۳ صفحه می‌باشد. 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 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 می‌شود. برای دسترسی به این آرشیو، به سایت مرکز مراجعه نمایید یا از طریق لینک مستقیم b2n.ir/uiiept_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: 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 people think that students should be allowed to choose all the subjects they study at school, while others believe some subjects should be compulsory.* 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 people think that governments should ban unhealthy foods, while others believe people should be free to choose what they eat.* 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) Car repairs should be done at a garage. C) The garage took advantage of the woman.
B) The price was not too high. D) The car had serious problems.

2) What will the woman probably do?

- A) Have a party. C) Go to work.
B) Attend the International Students' Association. D) Get some rest.

3) What will the speakers probably do?

- A) Leave immediately. C) Start to play.
B) Watch the game on TV. D) Eat a sandwich.

4) What did the man do after he lost his passport?

- A) He went to see the foreign student advisor. C) He wrote to the Passport Office.
B) He went to Washington. D) He reported it to the Passport Office.

5) What does the woman mean?

- A) It is the policy of the bank. C) Her account at the bank is in order.
B) The man was not helpful at all. D) The check should be cashed.

6) What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A) Ask Dr. Tyler to clarify the assignment
B) Show a preliminary version to Dr. Tyler.
C) Let her see the first draft before Dr. Tyler sees it.
D) Talk to some of the other students in Dr. Tyler's class.

7) What does the woman mean?

- A) Dr. Clark is a good teacher.
- B) Statistics is a boring class.
- C) Two semesters of statistics are required.
- D) The students do not like Dr. Clark.

8) What does the woman say about the shirts?

- A) He cannot do them.
- B) It will be a difficult job.
- C) They are finished.
- D) They will be ready Saturday afternoon.

9) What kind of place are the speakers probably talking about?

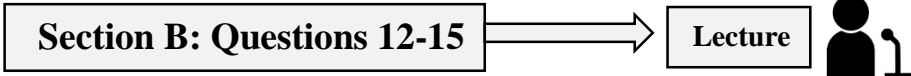
- A) A concert.
- B) An art museum.
- C) A flower shop.
- D) A restaurant.

10) What do we know about Fred?

- A) He is at lunch.
- B) He is at the office.
- C) He is in class.
- D) He is at home.

11) What will the man probably do?

- A) Take the ten o'clock bus.
- B) Come back in five minutes.
- C) Go to New York another day.
- D) Call the airport.



12) What is the instructor defining?

- A) The term "essay"
- B) Prose writing
- C) Personal viewpoint
- D) Brainstorming

13) What is the main point of the talk?

- A) The work of Alexander Pope.
- B) The difference between prose and poetry.
- C) The general characteristics of essays.
- D) The reason that the phrase "personal essay" is redundant.

14) According to the talk, what if the characteristics are NOT true of an essay?

- A) It is usually short.
- B) It can be either prose or poetry.
- C) It expresses a personal point of view.
- D) It discusses one topic.

15) What will the students probably do as an assignment?

- A) They will prepare for a quiz.
- B) They will write their first essay.
- C) They will read works by Pope.
- D) They will review their notes.

 **Note-taking Box for the Listening Part**

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

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Part C: 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) Some of the milk turned sour before reaching the market and ... thrown away.

- A) should be B) had to be C) should have been D) would have been

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) The religion attempts to clarify mankind's relationship with a supreme power.

- 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 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) Sound engineers ... a range of techniques to increase the quality of recordings.
A) revolt B) stimulate C) release D) utilize
- 37) Tickets are limited and will be ... to those who apply first.
A) isolated B) generated C) attached D) allocated
- 38) Serious diseases can be ... by scientific tests.
A) detected B) vanished C) violated D) deprived
- 39) Try to ... every ounce of juice you can from these oranges.
A) plead B) rate C) acknowledge D) extract

40) What made Ann a fine counselor was her ... __ her ability to put herself in her clients' place and feel their emotions as if they were her own.

- A) empathy B) impartiality C) integrity D) devotion

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) Car thefts are **commonplace** in this city.

- A) not usual B) found everywhere C) preventable D) with hard punishment

42) Everyone knew the commander was a **ruthless** person who would do anything to gain power.

- A) powerful B) ambitious C) kind but firm D) having no pity

43) **Drastic** measures were taken by the government to control the rate of inflation.

- A) Extreme B) Fundamental C) Illogical D) Slow

44) The work was **singled out** to receive an award at the exhibition.

- A) impressed B) subscribed C) cautioned D) marked

45) He **reciprocated** by sending the general a silver tray.

- A) received B) gave C) responded D) opened



Part E: Reading Comprehension

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



Reading 1

Younis Mahmoud Khalaf is an Iraqi former professional footballer who played as a forward for the Iraq national football team and is currently the second vice-president of the Iraq Football Association. One of the country's greatest ever players, Mahmoud captained the team for ten



consecutive years and became an icon of Asian football. He also played for a number of clubs in Iraq, UAE, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, winning three Golden Boots in Qatar and breaking numerous records.

Mahmoud's first official international goal was an equaliser in the 89th minute of the final of the 2002 WAFF Championship, which Iraq then went on to win in extra-time. Three years later, Mahmoud scored in the final of the 2005 West Asian Games to lead his team to another tournament win, before becoming the national team captain a year later. In 2007, Mahmoud achieved the best honour of his career, leading his country to win the 2007 AFC Asian Cup, their first such success, scoring the winning goal in the final and also winning the Golden Boot and Most Valuable Player awards at the tournament. In the 2007 Ballon d'Or, Mahmoud finished in 29th place, becoming the only Iraqi player ever to be nominated for the Ballon d'Or. In that year, he was the only outfield player who did not play in European clubs among players of the list, and was the only Asian player to get points. Kaká won the Ballon d'Or that year, while Mahmoud earned two points, finishing ahead of 21 world-renowned players including the likes of Samuel Eto'o, David Beckham and Robin van Persie.

Mahmoud played in all three of Iraq's 2009 FIFA Confederations Cup matches and scored in the final of the Arabian Gulf Cup in 2013, before retiring in 2016 as the most-capped player in Iraq's history and their third-highest goalscorer ever. He is also the only player in history to score in four different (and consecutive) AFC Asian Cup tournaments, with one goal in 2004, four in 2007, one in 2011 and two in 2015. Mahmoud started out as a basketball player, playing as a shooting guard for the Kahrabaa Al-Dibis basketball team. The team's football coach, Muwafaq Nouraddin, persuaded him to switch to football as there was more money involved in football in Iraq, so Mahmoud joined Shaabiya Al-Dibis and then began playing for Kahrabaa Al-Dibis football team in the fourth division of Iraqi football. He became a regular player for the side.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۲ نوامبر ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۷ نوامبر ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

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

46) What major tournament did Mahmoud help Iraq win in 2007?

A) FIFA World Cup B) AFC Asian Cup C) Arabian Gulf Cup D) WAFF Championship

47) Which award did Mahmoud NOT win in 2007?

- A) Golden Boot
B) Most Valuable Player
C) Best Young Player
D) AFC Asian Cup

48) What was unique about Mahmoud's nomination for the Ballon d'Or in 2007?

- A) He was the first Iraqi player nominated.
B) He won the award.
C) He played for a top European club.
D) He was the only non-European outfield player.

49) What does the word "consecutive" mean in the first paragraph?

- A) Successive
B) Occasional
C) Non-sequential
D) Random

50) What can be inferred about Mahmoud's impact on Iraqi football?

- A) He was a mediocre player.
B) He had a significant and lasting influence.
C) He only played for a short time.
D) He did not achieve much success.

51) Which achievement did Mahmoud accomplish in the 2005 West Asian Games?

- A) He captained the team.
B) He scored the winning goal in the final.
C) He was awarded the Golden Boot.
D) He played in all matches.

52) What might be the reason Mahmoud is considered one of Iraq's greatest players?

- A) His lengthy career in basketball.
B) His involvement in youth training programs.
C) His role as a coach.
D) His numerous records and achievements.

53) Based on Mahmoud's achievements, how might he be viewed by future generations in Iraq?

- A) As a role model and inspiration
B) As a controversial figure
C) As a forgotten player
D) As a player with limited success

Reading 2

A major concern among public-health officials is whether the virus will spread to more countries, says MacIntyre. Countries that share borders with the DRC are considered at high risk for further spread, says the WHO, which has advised neighbouring countries to start



active surveillance for the virus. An outbreak of Ebola in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has almost certainly been spreading undetected for weeks or even months, say infectious-disease researchers. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak a public health emergency of international concern on 17 May. At least 10 people have tested positive for Ebola virus, but more than 330 people have suspected infections, according to the US

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. So far, more than 80 people are thought to have died from the disease.

Infections have also been reported in neighbouring Uganda, after two people with confirmed infections entered the country from the DRC. Both countries declared outbreaks last week, according to a statement from the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention in Addis Ababa. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, director-general of the WHO, said infections have been reported among people with no connection to each other. At least four health-care workers in the same hospital have died, suggesting that the virus might be spreading in clinical settings. The true number of cases is potentially much larger than what has been reported, and it is unclear how people with confirmed or suspected infections have been exposed to the virus, Tedros said in a statement.

When health-care workers are affected, the health system itself becomes **vulnerable** and that can accelerate an outbreak, says Vinod Balasubramaniam, a molecular virologist at Monash University in Subang Jaya, Malaysia. On 15 May, a national laboratory in the DRC confirmed that the outbreak was caused by the Bundibugyo species of Ebola virus, which has a reported fatality rate of between 25% and 50%. As with the other Ebola viruses that infect people, Bundibugyo is spread through contact with an infected person's blood or other bodily fluids. There have been only two previous documented outbreaks caused by the Bundibugyo species, says Siouxsie Wiles, a microbiologist at the University of Auckland in New Zealand. The first was reported in 2007 in the Bundibugyo district of Uganda; the second was in 2012 in the DRC.

There are no approved vaccines or treatments for this species, and most rapid diagnostics tests used in the field are designed to detect the more common Ebola Zaire. Kirsten Spann, a virologist at Queensland University of Technology in Brisbane, Australia, says the most important action required at this stage is getting more diagnostic tests and more places that can perform that testing in the DRC, Uganda and the surrounding African nations. This will enable infections to be identified in people with mild symptoms and help to reduce spread. The outbreak

was first reported in Ituri province in the east of the DRC. A health-care worker who reported fever, vomiting and bleeding on 24 April, and later died, is thought to have been the first person to be infected.

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله نیچر (Nature) است.
✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۸ مه ۲۰۲۶ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۲۱ مه ۲۰۲۶ برگزار می‌شود.
✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-026-01597-3>

54) What is the main focus of the entire passage?

- A) Historical Ebola outbreaks C) Political responses to public health crises
B) The spread and risks of a current Ebola outbreak D) Vaccine development challenges

55) What can be inferred about the true number of Ebola cases?

- A) It is smaller than reported C) It is limited to hospitals
B) It is exactly known D) It is likely higher than reported

56) All of the following are true about the Bundibugyo Ebola virus EXCEPT

-
A) There are approved vaccines for it C) It has caused outbreaks before
B) It spreads through bodily fluids D) It can be fatal

57) The word “*vulnerable*” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- A) resistant B) exposed C) well-prepared D) isolated

58) What evidence suggests that Ebola may be spreading in clinical settings?

- A) Reports from neighbouring countries C) Mild symptoms among infected people
B) Lack of diagnostic tests D) Deaths of health-care workers in the same hospital

59) Why does Kirsten Spann emphasize diagnostic testing?

- A) To confirm vaccine effectiveness C) To replace clinical treatment
B) To identify mild cases and reduce spread D) To collect research data

60) Why does the author mention previous Bundibugyo outbreaks?

- A) To show the virus is newly discovered C) To criticize public-health responses
B) To compare fatality rates D) To emphasize its rarity

61) According to the passage, why are countries bordering the DRC considered at high risk?

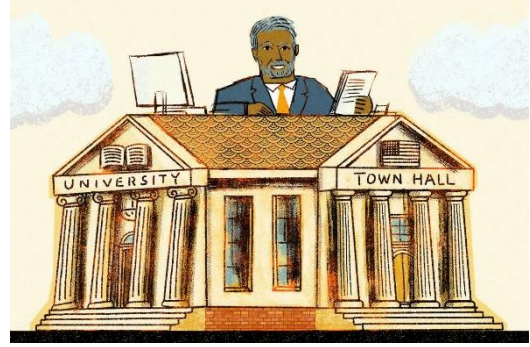
- A) The virus may spread across borders
B) They lack medical infrastructure
C) People frequently migrate illegally
D) They have experienced Ebola outbreaks before

62) Where was the outbreak first reported?

- A) Uganda B) Addis Ababa C) Ituri province D) Bundibugyo district

Reading 3

“Have you considered running for elected office?” My friend’s question didn’t come out of nowhere. I was active in my community as a volunteer, especially in environmental and social justice causes, and I regularly met elected officials and **advocated** for issues I



I cared about. But the question still took me by surprise. As a tenured professor and dean, my academic identity was firmly established. Was politics even something that academics did? By the usual measures, I was successful. I had good funding, a solid publication record, and I had been promoted to serve as dean of engineering at the liberal arts college where I work in New York state. I enjoyed my leadership role and my research. But I did have reason to think about moving in another direction.

My most cited paper was a nice article with some juicy math—3D vector calculus in non-Cartesian coordinates! —but the work had little relevance to everyday issues. That always bothered me. So did academics’ reluctance to speak out about policy. I had noticed that even when scientific papers did have findings worth sharing with the public or government officials, they tended to bury phrases like “We recommend that policymakers do X” near the end. There was an unstated assumption that a scientist’s role is to inform policy, not help enact it. That stuff was done by other people.

When I turned 50, I also started to ask myself uncomfortable questions about my own future, such as, “What can I do with the time that is left to me?” I wondered whether I would have regrets if I did not serve my community more directly. After fulfilling my dean duties, I only had so much time left in the day. I realized I could not be an active researcher and engage in public service. To make **it** work, I would have to give up research. I had just completed work on a major federal grant. So, I began to think the time might be right to consider

running for a town council position. When the idea was only a nascent possibility, I broached it with my boss, our college’s vice president of academic affairs, and was pleased to discover that she was supportive. Our institution encourages community service and outside-the-box thinking, and administrators are generally happy for faculty to branch out. The idea is to help model lifelong learning—a value we work to instill in our students.

After much thought, I decided to take the leap. I closed down my lab space and liquidated all my research assets, turning them over to more junior faculty members, and began to spend my nondean hours going door to door and talking with voters. It was a new world, and I had to learn a lot of new things quickly. My experience dabbling in research fields outside my own was helpful as I tackled activities that were new to me like fundraising, campaign finance reporting, and social media outreach. But I also leaned heavily into my favorite philosophy: “Fake it till you make it.”

I was pleased to find that voters in my community appreciated my candidacy. Being a scientist and an academic helped me stand out as a unique and qualified individual. And after I won my election and was appointed to the town council in January, I have tried to use skills I gained as a scientist to help my community.

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله معتبر ساینس (Science) است.
✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۲ آوریل ۲۰۲۶ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۲۱ مه ۲۰۲۶ برگزار می‌شود.
✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.science.org/content/article/i-worried-my-science-wasn-t-making-impact-so-i-ran-elected-office>



63) What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To explain the differences between scientific research and politics
- B) To criticize academics for avoiding public policy discussions
- C) To describe how the author decided to move from academia into politics
- D) To explain how to run an effective political campaign

64) The word “advocated” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- A) supported
- B) ignored
- C) organized
- D) prevented

65) According to the passage, why did being a scientist help the author during the election?

- A) Scientists are required in local government
- B) It guaranteed political support
- C) It made the author appear distinctive and qualified
- D) It provided financial resources

66) Which of the following best describes the author's academic career before considering politics?

- A) Unsuccessful and unstable
- B) Recently started
- C) Focused mainly on teaching
- D) Well- established and productive

67) What can be inferred about the author's college?

- A) It discourages faculty involvement in public affairs
- B) It supports community service and new ideas
- C) It requires professors to hold public office
- D) It focuses only on research

68) How did the author's boss respond to the idea of running for office?

- A) She supported it
- B) She ignored the idea
- C) She discouraged it
- D) She required the author to resign

69) The word "it" in paragraph 3 refers to

- A) continuing academic research
- B) writing scientific papers
- C) balancing research and public service
- D) finishing the federal grant

70) What did the author do after deciding to run for office?

- A) Published a new research paper
- B) Started campaigning and meeting voters
- C) Moved to another state
- D) Began teaching more classes

قابل توجه شرکت کنندگان گرامی:

(۱) در صورت مساعد بودن شرایط، آزمون دوره ۱۴۳ روز پنجشنبه، مورخ ۱۴۰۵/۰۳/۰۷ ساعت ۱۰ صبح به صورت حضوری برگزار خواهد شد.

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان برگزار می کند

برگزاری ۵ دوره آزمون بسندگی بهار ۱۴۰۵

ردیف	تاریخ	دوره آزمون
۱	پنجشنبه ۲۴ اردیبهشت	۱۴۱
۲	پنجشنبه ۳۱ اردیبهشت	۱۴۲
۳	پنجشنبه ۷ خرداد	۱۴۳
۴	پنجشنبه ۲۱ خرداد	۱۴۴
۵	پنجشنبه ۲۸ خرداد	۱۴۵

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

پیام رسان ایتا



مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان
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(۳) برای راهنمایی و مشاوره رایگان زبانی می توانید روزهای یکشنبه، سه شنبه، پنجشنبه و جمعه از ساعت ۹ صبح تا ۱۲ از طریق شماره موبایل ۰۹۳۷۶۹۳۷۶+ تماس بگیرید.

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- به صورت تلفنی و رایگان
- یکشنبه، سه شنبه، پنجشنبه و جمعه ها
- ساعت ۹ تا ۱۲ قبل از ظهر

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- دوره های مکالمه، ترجمه، بحث، دوره های ترمیم کودک، نوجوان و بزرگسال، کلاس ها و آزمون بسندگی دانشجویان دکتری، زبان عمومی، مقاله نویسی و ...

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

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ویژه دانشجویان دکتری

- حل تست درک مطلب و واژگان
- حل تست گرامر
- حل تست آزمون های ادوار گذشته بسندگی مرکز زبان

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