



# University of Isfahan English Proficiency Test (UIEPT)

## آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان



تا شماره	از شماره	تعداد سؤال	مواد امتحانی
15	1	15	شنیداری
35	16	20	گرامر
45	36	10	واژگان
70	46	25	درک مطلب
بخش E		یک موضوع از دو موضوع داده شده	نوشتاری

**دوره آزمون: 98**

**تعداد سؤالات: 70 سؤال چهار گزینه‌ای + 1 سؤال نوشتاری**

**تعداد صفحات سوال: 11 صفحه**

**زمان پاسخگویی: 110 دقیقه**

**تاریخ برگزاری: 1403/03/24**

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

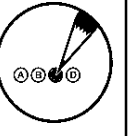
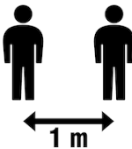
ساختمان شهید بهشتی

نام و نام خانوادگی: .....

شماره دانشجویی: .....

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی: .....

دانشگاه/دانشکده: .....



1) کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود.

2) پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پرتنگ در بیضی مربوط علامت گذاری شود.

3) لطفاً در دفترچه سؤالات و ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.

4) این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.

6) این آزمون شامل 70 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 90 دارد. بخش نوشتاری 10 نمره از 100 نمره دارد.

7) نمره کلی آزمون از 100 محاسبه می‌شود:  $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$

8) در بخش نوشتاری آزمون باید یکی از دو موضوع داده شده را انتخاب کرده و حدود 150 کلمه در مدت زمان 20 دقیقه درباره آن بنویسید.

9) دفترچه سؤالات، بدون احتساب صفحه حاضر، 11 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.

10) نمرات به صورت کارنامه، حداکثر تا 72 ساعت بعد در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی [ulc.ui.ac.ir](http://ulc.ui.ac.ir) اعلام خواهد شد.

11) 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](mailto:ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com) ارسال فرمایید.

12) به عنوان نمونه سؤال، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، و صرفاً پس از اتمام آزمون، می‌توانید دفترچه سؤالات را به همراه خود ببرید.

13) کلید اولیه سؤالات پس از آزمون در کانال ایتری 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.

14) 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.

15) 58 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 10 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/uiiept\\_archive](http://b2n.ir/uiiept_archive) دانلود نمایید.

16) 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.

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 1 تا 15 را در پاسخنامه علامت بزنید. فایل صوتی تنها یک بار پخش خواهد شد.



### Section A: Questions 1-10

### Short Conversations



1) What does the woman mean? ....

- A) She has to wait for some cash. C) The lawn is too dry.  
B) The waiter is bringing a glass of water. D) She needs to watch out for a crash.

2) What does the woman mean? ....

- A) The sweater's the wrong size. C) The sweater makes the man seem fat.  
B) The man's feet aren't sweating. D) The sweet girl doesn't feel right.

3) What does the man say about Walter? He ....

- A) has been regularly using a computer. C) regularly goes to communities around Boston.  
B) communicates with a Boston company. D) has been traveling back and forth to Boston.

4) What does the man say about Bob? ....

- A) He thought the lesson didn't matter. C) He learned a massive number of details.  
B) He couldn't learn the lesson. D) He didn't like most of the lesson.

5) What does the woman mean? ....

- A) Some animals started the first fire. C) In the first frost, animals die.  
B) Animals are killed by forest fires. D) Frost can kill animals.

6) What does the man mean? ....

- A) Twenty pairs of shoes are on sale.  
B) The shoe salesclerk spent twenty dollars on pears.  
C) The shoes cost twenty dollars.  
D) The shoes could be repaired for twenty dollars.

7) What does the man mean? ....

- A) Tom tended to dislike biology lab. C) There was a tendency to require biology lab.  
B) Attendance wasn't necessary at biology lab. D) Tom went to biology lab.

8) Why is the man waiting? ....

- A) The meal will be served at noon. C) He's expecting the ice to melt before noon.  
B) The males should be driven there by noon. D) The letters ought to be delivered at 12:00.

9) What does the man mean? ....

- A) The weather will probably get worse later. C) There was news about a headstrong man.  
B) The newspaper headlines described a bad storm. D) He had a new bed.

10) What does the man ask the woman? ....

- A) If she could do the grocery shopping. C) If she could help prepare the salad.  
B) If she prefers cooked vegetables or salad. D) If she minds shopping for vegetables.

## Section B: Questions 11-15

### Lecture



**11) What is the lecture mainly about? ....**

- A) How to predict the rate of tectonic plate movement
- B) A geologist's attempt to determine the position of continents in the past.
- C) Some ideas about future movements of Earth's tectonic plates.
- D) The history of a debate between two plate tectonic theories.

**12) What process is currently taking place in the Atlantic Ocean? ....**

- A) One half of the ocean plate is sinking beneath the other half.
- B) New rock is forming between two sections of the ocean floor.
- C) A subduction zone is forming at the eastern edge of the ocean floor.
- D) The ocean plate is moving away from the continental plates that are under the Americas.

**13) What long-term geoprediction do many geologists make? ....**

- A) Continents will become smaller than they are now.
- B) Subduction will cause one continent to sink under an ocean.
- C) North and South America will move away from each other.
- D) The current continents will eventually join together.

**14) Based on the discussion, what happens when a continental plate and an oceanic plate collide? ....**

- A) The edge of the oceanic plate moves down into the mantle.
- B) Slab pull causes the ocean floor to expand.
- C) New rock material rises to the surface at the subduction zone.
- D) Parts of each plate break off into the ocean.

**15) What is the important difference between the two hypotheses discussed by the professor? ....**

- A) They make different predictions about the direction in which the American continents will move.
- B) They make different predictions about how long it will take for Pangaea Ultima to form.
- C) Only one predicts that Asia will eventually begin to move eastward.
- D) Only one predicts that some tectonic plates will eventually stop moving.

## 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 behavior of many volcanoes ... very difficult to predict.**

- A) are
- B) is
- C) that
- D) being

**17) ... an organism to become a fossil.**

- A) Rarely
- B) It is rare
- C) Rare is
- D) It is rare for

**18) Camels store water ... of fat in their humps.**

- A) with the form
- B) in the form
- C) by the form
- D) form

19) Paprika is ... red pepper, and it has a sweeter taste.

- A) least biting      B) less biting than      C) least biting than      D) less as

20) Artists have painted nature ... centuries.

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

21) When ... the conference?

- A) the doctor attended      C) did the doctor attend  
B) the doctor will attend      D) the doctor's attendance

22) To qualify as a language, a communication system must have the features of meaningfulness, ... , and productivity.

- A) displacement      B) to displace      C) displacing      D) to be displaced

23) ... the development of radio telescope, distant regions of the Universe can be observed.

- A) The reason      B) Because of      C) Because      D) It is because

24) Nitrogen gas, ... up about 78 percent of our atmosphere, is constantly being used by plants and animals.

- A) which it makes      B) it makes      C) makes      D) which makes

25) Where ... is the commonest form of color-blindness.

- A) are the red and green not easily distinguished  
B) they are not easily distinguished red and green  
C) are not easily distinguished red and green  
D) red and green are not easily distinguished



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) Electrical impulses may also picked up by the optic nerve.

- A      B      C      D

27) Most of the outer planets has large swarms of satellites surrounding them.

- A      B      C      D

28) Melons most probably originated in Persia and were introduced the North American

- A      B      C  
continent during the sixteenth century.  
D

29) In 1964, GATT established the International Trade Centre in order to assist developing

- A      B  
countries in the promotion of its exports.  
C      D

30) The Spanish introduced not only horses and also cattle to the North American

- A      B      C  
continent.  
D

31) In the cold climate of the far north, mosquito eggs may remains dormant from autumn

- A      B      C      D  
until late June.



## Part D: Reading Comprehension



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



### Reading 1

Scan to read the full text

The European Green Party has suffered major losses in the European Parliament elections, while far-right parties have made big gains, according to provisional results. Meanwhile, the centre-right European People's Party (EPP) held ground as the largest party in parliament. The outcome of last week's vote highlights how climate change is less of a priority for voters across the bloc amid the cost-of-living crisis and Russia's invasion of Ukraine. But the new parliament is unlikely to dismantle key climate goals, say researchers.



“I don't think that there is going to be appetite to completely ditch the Green Deal,” says Richard Klein at the Stockholm Environment Institute in Bonn, Germany. The European Green deal, first proposed by the European Commission in 2019, is a set of policies that aims to cut greenhouse gas emissions in the European Union by 55% from 1990 levels by 2030 and reach net-zero emissions by 2050.

“When you look at polling data, there's not much climate scepticism left in Europe,” says Aurélien Saussay, an environmental economist at the London School of Economics and Political Science in London. But people disagree on how to deal with climate change, he adds. “That's when the difficulty starts – when measures impact people's standard of living, livelihood and day-to-day habits, that impacts acceptability of climate policies.”

From 6—9 June, hundreds of millions of Europeans voted to elect 720 Members of the European Parliament, which shapes EU laws and policies. Over the past five years, the parliament has been governed by a majority comprised of the centre-right EPP, centre-left Socialists and Democrats, and the liberal party Renew Europe. They have led Europe's response to climate change and plans for research and innovation.

In this year's elections, the Greens, which called for stronger climate action, are projected to have lost 18 seats overall and performed particularly badly in France and Germany — both major economic powers in the bloc — where far-right parties made gains. The Greens' losses follow months of widespread farmers' protests against environmental policies that planned to cut fuel subsidies and curb the use of pesticides and fertilisers. Before the election, the protests already led the European Union to roll back on such policies, including a plan to

halve the use of pesticides in the agricultural sector by 2030. Despite a poor performance overall, the Greens held or gained seats in Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands.

A weak presence of Greens in the European Parliament could affect negotiations over a goal proposed by the European commission to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by 2040, compared to 1990 levels. "It would be easier, and we would probably get a more ambitious goal, if parties explicitly supporting strong climate objectives had a stronger showing in the election," says Saussay. But Klein does not think the 2040 goal will be scrapped altogether. "Maybe the budgets that will be devoted to these kinds of measures will go down, but I don't see there being a complete overhaul of climate policy," says Klein. Still, it is unlikely that more-ambitious climate goals will be agreed upon in future, he says.

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در نشریه معتبر نیچر است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 10 ژوئن ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 13 ژوئن ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-01742-w>



Volume 630, Issue 8016, June 2024

**46) What is the main focus of the text? The ....**

- A) impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy
- B) ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine
- C) role of renewable energy in the European Union
- D) results of the European Parliament elections and their implications for EU climate policies

**47) According to the text, what was the outcome of the recent European Parliament elections? ....**

- A) The European Green Party gained significant seats.
- B) The far-right parties made major gains across the EU.
- C) The centre-right European People's Party (EPP) lost ground as the largest party.
- D) The centre-left Socialists and Democrats party emerged victorious.

**48) What is the key policy proposed by the European Green Deal mentioned in the text? ...**

- A) Cutting greenhouse gas emissions in the EU by 30% by 2030.
- B) Reaching net-zero emissions in the EU by 2040.
- C) Cutting greenhouse gas emissions in the EU by 55% by 2030.
- D) Achieving carbon neutrality in the EU by 2050.

**49) What does the text suggest about the future of the European Union's climate policies following the election results? ....**

- A) The EU is likely to abandon its key climate goals and targets.
- B) The EU is expected to adopt more ambitious climate policies in the future.
- C) The EU's climate policies are unlikely to be significantly weakened, despite the Greens' losses.
- D) The EU will face major challenges in achieving its existing climate targets.

**50) What does the text suggest about the European Parliament's role in shaping EU climate policies? ....**

- A) The Parliament has limited influence over climate policy decisions.
- B) The Parliament has been a driving force behind Europe's response to climate change.
- C) The Parliament's composition is not a significant factor in determining EU climate policies.
- D) The Parliament's role in climate policy has diminished in recent years.

**51) What does the text suggest about the public's views on climate change in Europe? ...**

- A) There is widespread climate skepticism and opposition to climate policies.
- B) Climate change is no longer a priority issue for most European voters.
- C) There is strong public support for climate action, but disagreement on how to implement it.
- D) The public is increasingly disengaged from the climate debate in Europe.

**52) According to the text, which parties have historically governed the European Parliament with a majority? ....**

- A) The centre-right EPP, centre-left Socialists and Democrats, and the liberal Renew Europe.
- B) The Greens, the far-right parties, and the conservative ECR group.
- C) The EPP, the Socialists and Democrats, and the far-right ID group.
- D) The Greens, the liberal Renew Europe, and the progressive left GUE/NGL.

**53) According to the text, which countries saw the Greens hold or gain seats in the European Parliament elections? ....**

- A) France and Germany
- B) Italy and Spain
- C) Denmark, Sweden, and the Netherlands
- D) Poland and Hungary

**54) What does the text suggest about the potential impact of the far-right parties' gains in the European Parliament elections? ....**

- A) It will lead to a complete dismantling of the EU's climate policies.
- B) It will have no significant impact on the EU's approach to climate change.
- C) It will make it more difficult to implement and strengthen climate measures.
- D) It will result in a shift towards more market-based solutions to climate change.

## Reading 2



A new report by Diabetes UK, published in May, 2024, showed an almost 40% increase in 5



Scan to read the full text

years in the number of people diagnosed with type 2 diabetes in the UK who were younger than 40 years (between 2016–17 and 2022–23). On a global level, according to data from

the 10th edition of the Diabetes Atlas, prevalence estimates of diabetes among people aged 20–39 years increased from 2.9% (63 million people) in 2013 to 3.8% (260 million) in 2021. It is indisputable that type 2 diabetes, typically a condition predominantly affecting middle-aged and older adults, has become increasingly prevalent in young populations.

Type 2 diabetes disproportionately impacts people from socially deprived areas and minority ethnic groups, with these inequalities being more pronounced at younger ages. In England and Wales in 2021–22, people from Asian and Black ethnic groups were over-

represented among younger age groups with type 2 diabetes. Specifically, 32.0% of individuals aged 26–39 years with type 2 diabetes were from Asian ethnic groups and 7.4% were from Black ethnic groups, compared with their respective national totals of 11.9% and 4.3%. Young-onset type 2 diabetes is associated with greater insulin resistance, a faster decline in  $\beta$  cell function, and earlier and more severe complications, leading to increased morbidity and mortality, than late-onset type 2 diabetes. A recent Article in *The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology* showed that, in the USA, at age 50 years, individuals with type 2 diabetes diagnosed at age 30 years died, on average, 14 years earlier than those without diabetes. By contrast, less than 2 years of life are lost on average when type 2 diabetes presents after 70 years of age.

This situation is even more concerning given the rising prevalence of obesity. In fact, globally, obesity is now the most common cause of malnutrition. Obesity rates in children and adults have more than doubled over the past three decades in many parts of the world, including the UK. Overweight and obesity in people younger than 40 years are the main risk factors for type 2 diabetes, and there is an inverse relationship between BMI and the age of onset. The message is clear: there is an ongoing metabolic health crisis that poses disastrous consequences not only for the current generations and the ones to come but also for the planet. This crisis is a setback to the advancements achieved by modern medicine and undermines efforts towards health Sustainable Developmental Goals.

Political inaction lies at the core of this crisis. There is an urgent need to repair a broken food system which relies excessively on the consumption of highly palatable ultra-processed foods high in sugar, salt, and fats. Reversing the growing trend in obesity is essential for preventing and reducing type 2 diabetes, especially among younger populations. Yet, measures to tackle obesity continue to be deprioritised by governments. For instance, in the UK, bans on online advertisements, restrictions on unhealthy food deals, and a 2100 h watershed for junk food advertising have been postponed until October, 2025.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در نشریه معتبر لنست است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 6 ژوئن ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 13 ژوئن ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/landia/article/PIIS2213-](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/landia/article/PIIS2213-8587(24)00161-X/fulltext)

[8587\(24\)00161-X/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/landia/article/PIIS2213-8587(24)00161-X/fulltext)

**55) What could be the best title for the text? ....**

- A) The Global Epidemic of Childhood Obesity
- B) Diabetes in the Young: A Growing Public Health Challenge
- C) The Socioeconomic Disparities in Type 2 Diabetes Diagnosis
- D) The Alarming Rise of Young-Onset Type 2 Diabetes and its Implications

**56) According to the text, what is the reported increase in the number of people diagnosed with type 2 diabetes under 40 years old in the UK? ....**

- A) 20% increase in 5 years
- B) 30% increase in 5 years
- C) 35% increase in 5 years
- D) 40% increase in 5 years

**57) According to the text, which ethnic groups are overrepresented among younger age groups with type 2 diabetes in England and Wales? ....**

- A) Asian and White    B) Asian and Black    C) Black and Hispanic    D) White and Hispanic

**58) What key difference does the text highlight between young-onset and late-onset type 2 diabetes? ....**

- A) Young-onset is associated with less severe complications.  
B) Late-onset has a faster decline in  $\beta$  cell function.  
C) Young-onset leads to increased morbidity and mortality.  
D) Late-onset results in an average of 14 years less life expectancy.

**59) What does the text state about the relationship between BMI and age of onset for type 2 diabetes? ....**

- A) There is a direct relationship, with higher BMI leading to later onset.  
B) There is an inverse relationship, with higher BMI leading to earlier onset.  
C) There is no clear relationship between BMI and age of onset.  
D) BMI only impacts the severity of type 2 diabetes, not the age of onset.

**60) According to the text, what does the rise in young-onset type 2 diabetes represent in the context of modern medical advancements? ....**

- A) It is a sign of continued progress in treating the condition.  
B) It is a setback to the advancements achieved by modern medicine.  
C) It has no impact on the advancements of modern medicine.  
D) It challenges the notion that type 2 diabetes is a disease of old age.

**61) What does the text suggest are the key drivers behind the rise in young-onset type 2 diabetes? ....**

- A) Sedentary lifestyles and lack of physical activity  
B) Increased access to healthcare and improved diagnosis  
C) Genetic factors and family history of the condition  
D) The rise in obesity and unhealthy dietary patterns

**62) What does the text state about the relationship between age of type 2 diabetes onset and life expectancy? ....**

- A) Earlier onset is associated with a longer life expectancy.  
B) Later onset is associated with a longer life expectancy.  
C) Earlier onset is associated with a shorter life expectancy.  
D) There is no clear relationship between age of onset and life expectancy.

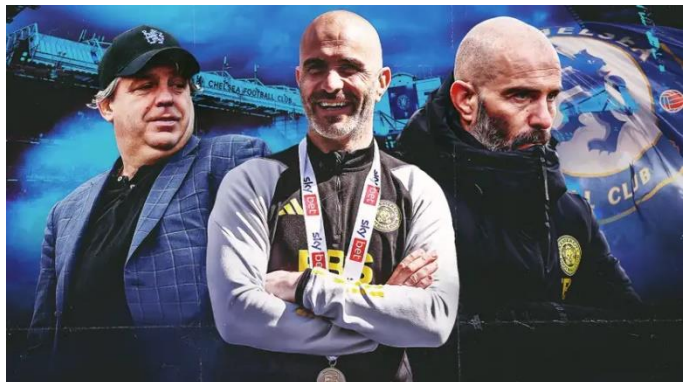
## Reading 3

Scan to read the full text!



A little under two weeks removed from Mauricio Pochettino's shock sacking,

Chelsea have announced the Argentine's replacement. Over the course of a chaotic few days, Blues fans - many of whom never wanted Pochettino binned in the



first place - have been kept on tenterhooks as a string of rather underwhelming names were

linked with the top job at Stamford Bridge. For a while, Ipswich Town boss Kieran McKenna looked like being the chosen one. But earlier this week, he received a personal phone call from the board informing him that they have opted to go in another direction. Specifically, one place up in the Championship table.

Leicester City manager Enzo Maresca is now set to take over in west London, with the Italian signing a five-year contract after leading the Foxes to the second-tier title last season. The appointment has garnered a decidedly mixed reaction, but while there are some doubts over whether Maresca will actually be successful, Chelsea's much-maligned owners and sporting directors have at least stayed true to their plan by targeting the former Parma boss.

Once the decision to sever ties with Pochettino was made public, details soon emerged regarding the profile of head coach that Chelsea wanted to replace him with. As reported at the time, Todd Boehly, Beghad Eghbali and Co favoured someone young who plays a possession-based brand of football. Under Pochettino, although the Blues often saw a lot of the ball, it was hard to place your finger on exactly what Chelsea's style of play was. There were some green shoots to this end towards the climax of the campaign, but for much of the season, disorganisation reigned. Chelsea's next manager will also be a required to accept the club's current structure. One of the principle tensions of Pochettino's tenure was the Argentine's desire for more power over decision-making at the expense of sporting directors Laurence Stewart and Paul Winstanley.

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در نشریه معتبر گل است.  
✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 3 ژوئن ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 13 ژوئن ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.  
✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.goal.com/en/lists/enzo-maresca-pep-guardiola-football-chelsea-todd-boehly-gamble-leicester-promotion/blt302ec6d06abdc441#cs8f3db33b976211ff>



**63) What is the main focus of the text? ....**

- A) Chelsea's search for a new manager after Mauricio Pochettino's sacking
- B) The impact of Leicester City's Championship-winning season
- C) The possession-based playing style preferred by Chelsea's owners
- D) The tensions between Pochettino and Chelsea's sporting directors

**64) How long after Mauricio Pochettino's sacking was Chelsea's new manager announcement made? ....**

- A) 1 week
- B) 2 weeks
- C) 3 weeks
- D) 4 weeks

**65) What was the main reason Chelsea's owners decided to appoint Enzo Maresca? ...**

- A) His experience managing in the Premier League
- B) His success leading Leicester City to the Championship title
- C) His possession-based playing style
- D) His willingness to accept Chelsea's current structure

66) What was one of the main tensions during Mauricio Pochettino's tenure as Chelsea manager? ....

- A) His desire for more power over decision-making
- B) His disorganized tactics
- C) His inability to get the team playing attractive football
- D) His lack of Premier League experience

67) What was the reaction to Enzo Maresca's appointment as Chelsea's new manager? ..

- A) Overwhelmingly positive
- B) Decidedly mixed
- C) Mostly negative
- D) Indifferent

68) What style of football did Chelsea's owners want their next manager to play? ....

- A) Counterattacking
- B) Possession-based
- C) Defensive
- D) High-pressing

69) How did Chelsea's style of play change towards the end of Pochettino's tenure? ....

- A) It became more organized and coherent
- B) It remained disorganized and lacking identity
- C) It became more possession-oriented
- D) It became more direct and counter-attacking

70) What was the initial reaction of Chelsea fans to Pochettino's sacking? ....

- A) They were pleased with the decision
- B) Many of them never wanted Pochettino to be sacked
- C) They were divided on the decision
- D) They were indifferent



## 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) It is better to save your money for the future than to enjoy it now. 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) In some countries, it is believed that people who have committed minor crimes should be given community service rather than being sent to prison. 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.

جهت مشاهده نتیجه آزمون تصویر زیر را با دوربین گوشی خود اسکن نمایید. نتیجه آزمون حداکثر تا 72 ساعت پس برگزاری اعلام می شود.



# دوره‌ها و آزمون‌های بسندگی دانشجویان دکتری

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان

تابستان 1403



**برگزاری ۶ دوره آزمون بسندگی در تابستان ۱۴۰۳**

ردیف	تاریخ	شماره دوره آزمون
۱	شنبه ۹ تیر	۹۹
۲	شنبه ۲۳ تیر	۱۰۰
۳	شنبه ۶ مرداد	۱۰۱
۴	شنبه ۲۰ مرداد	۱۰۲
۵	شنبه ۱۰ شهریور	۱۰۳
۶	پنجشنبه ۲۹ شهریور	۱۰۴

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**برگزاری آزمون بسندگی دانشجویان دکتری**

دوره ۹۸

شعبه ۹ تیر ۱۴۰۳

ثبت نام آغاز شد

محل برگزاری آزمون: دانشگاه اصفهان، دانشکده زبانهای خارجی، مرکز زبان آموزی، ساختمان شهید بهشتی

جزئیات بیشتر در بخش اخبار و اطلاعیه‌های سایت

۰۲۱۳۷۹۳۲۱۲۲-۲۳  
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**برگزاری کنه**

**دوره آنلاین توانمندسازی ۱۰۰ ساعته بسندگی زبان انگلیسی**

ویژه دانشجویان دکتری

اعطای گواهی پایان دوره به استناد مصوبه جلسه ۹۵۴ شورای عالی برنامه ریزی آموزشی وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری

- برنامه‌های کاربردی**
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  - معرفی رزومه‌نویسی
  - مهارت‌های زبان جهت تقویت
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- مهارت‌ها**
  - خواندن و درک مطلب
  - نوشتاری
  - شنیداری و گفتاری
  - گرامر
  - روش‌های تقویت واژگان
- نگارش و ترجمه مقالات**
  - نگارش و ویرایش مقالات علمی و متون آکادمیک
  - اصول و روش ترجمه مقالات علمی و متون آکادمیک

جهت مشاهده آیین‌نامه و شیوه‌نامه اجرایی آزمون بسندگی زبان خارجی اسکن کنید.

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**دوره آفلاین حل تست بسندگی (۹۰ ساعت)**

ویژه دانشجویان دکتری

**حل تست**

- درک مطلب و واژگان
- گرامر
- آزمون‌های ادوار گذشته بسندگی مرکز زبان

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