



# 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

# 102

دوره آزمون: **تعداد سوالات: 70 سؤال چهار گزینه‌ای + 1 سؤال نوشتاری**

تعداد صفحات سوال: **11 صفحه**

زمان پاسخگویی: **110 دقیقه (20 دقیقه نوشتاری و 90 دقیقه بقیه بخش‌ها)**

تاریخ برگزاری: **1403/05/27**

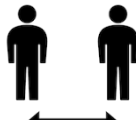
محل برگزاری: **اصفهان، میدان آزادی، دانشگاه اصفهان، سه راه زبان، ساختمان شهید بهشتی**

نام و نام خانوادگی: .....

شماره دانشجویی: .....

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی: .....

دانشگاه/دانشکده: .....



- 1) کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود. پاسخ سوالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پررنگ در بیضی مربوط علامت گذاری شود.
- 2) لطفاً در دفترچه سوالات و ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.
- 3) فرایند برگزاری آزمون به شرح زیر است: در ابتدا بخش نوشتاری به مدت 20 دقیقه انجام خواهد شد. سپس بخش شنیداری و پس از آن بخش‌های دیگر. مدت زمان بخش شنیداری و دیگر بخش‌ها، 90 دقیقه می باشد. مدت زمان کل آزمون از زمان شروع بخش نوشتاری 110 دقیقه می باشد.
- 4) این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.
- 5) این آزمون شامل 70 سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای به علاوه بخش نوشتاری می‌باشد. همه سوالات 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.
- 6) نمره کلی آزمون از 100 محاسبه می شود:  $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$
- 7) 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.
- 8) دفترچه سوالات، بدون احتساب صفحه حاضر، 11 صفحه دارد. یک برگ پاسخنامه برای سوالات چهارگزینه‌ای 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.
- 9) 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.
- 10) 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](mailto:ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com) ارسال فرمایید.
- 11) به عنوان نمونه سؤال، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، و صرفاً پس از اتمام آزمون، می توانید دفترچه سوالات را به همراه خود ببرید.
- 12) کلید اولیه سوالات 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 می توانید نمره خود را محاسبه نمایید و هم اشکالات خود را ملاحظه نمایید. این امر جنبه یادگیری هم دارد.
- 13) 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 سوالات مورد بررسی قرار می‌گیرد و اگر سوالی دارای استانداردهای آزمون سازی نباشد حذف می شود و نمره آن به دیگر سوالات اضافه می شود.
- 14) 60 دوره دفترچه سوالات، فایل صوتی و کلید آزمونهای گذشته به صورت رایگان در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی وجود دارد. برای ایجاد انگیزه جهت مطالعه این آرشیو ارزشمند، در هر دوره آزمون، تعداد 10 سؤال از سوالات 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.
- 15) 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

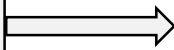


Listen and mark your answers to questions 1-15 in the answer sheet. The audio will be played only once.

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 1-11



### Short Conversations



#### 1) What does the man mean? ....

- A) The coffee is much better this morning  
B) The coffee tastes extremely good.  
C) The coffee isn't very good.  
D) This morning he definitely wants some coffee.

#### 2) What does the man mean? ....

- A) The two classes meet in an hour and a half.  
B) The class meets three hours p  
C) Each half of the class is an hour long.  
D) Two times a week the class meets for an hour.

#### 3) What does the woman mean? ....

- A) A few minutes ago, the flight departed.  
B) They are frightened about the departure.  
C) The fight will start in a while.  
D) The plane is going to take off soon.

#### 4) What does the man mean? ....

- A) He hasn't yet begun his project.  
B) He's supposed to do his science project next week.  
C) He needs to start working on changing the due date.  
D) He's been working steadily on his science project.

#### 5) Where does the conversation probably take place? ....

- A) At the post office  
B) In a florist shop  
C) In a restaurant  
D) In a hospital delivery room

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

- A) The professor drowned the cells in a lab.  
B) The lecture was long and boring.  
C) The professor divided the lecture into parts.  
D) The biologist tried to sell the results of the experiment.

#### 7) What does the woman mean? ....

- A) She needs to get a driver's license.  
B) Two pieces of identification are necessary.  
C) The man should check to see if he needs credit.  
D) A credit card can be used to get a driver's license.

#### 8) What does the man mean? ....

- A) Housing within his budget is hard to locate.  
B) It's hard to find his house in New York.  
C) He can't afford to move his house to New York.  
D) Housing in New York is unavailable.

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

- A) The boss was working on the reports.
- B) He would have to finish the reports before the end of next month.
- C) He was directed to stay late and finish some work.
- D) He could finish the reports at home.

**10) What does the woman mean? ....**

- A) The boisterous students made the teacher mad.
- B) The teacher angered the students with the exam results.
- C) The students were angry that the teacher was around.
- D) The angered students complained to the teacher.

**11) What does the man mean? ....**

- A) The prices are reasonable.
- B) The store is too far out of town.
- C) He would like the woman to repeat what she said.
- D) He agrees with the woman.

**Section B: Questions 12-15**

**Lecture**



**12) What is the main objective of the Sierra Club? ....**

- A) To protect its members
- B) To save the natural environment
- C) To honor the memory of John Muir
- D) To improve San Francisco's natural beauty

**13) Approximately how long has the Sierra Club been in existence? ....**

- A) For less than a year
- B) Only for a decade
- C) For more than a century
- D) For at least two centuries

**14) What area was John Muir especially interested in saving? ....**

- A) San Francisc
- B) All fifty
- C) The Sierra Nevadas
- D) The eastern United States

**15) Where does the Sierra Club have members? ....**

- A) All over the world
- B) In the entire United States
- C) Only in California
- D) Only in the Sierra Nevadas

**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) I am going to take ... medicine.**

- A) a
- B) an
- C) some
- D) many

**17) It was the impact of the railroad ... agriculture in the West.**

- A) it expanded
- B) expanded
- C) that it had expanded
- D) that expanded

**18) The man ... I wanted to see was away on vacation.**

- A) who
- B) whom
- C) whose
- D) which

19) The police ... for the thief since nine o'clock.

- A) were searching    B) have been searching    C) had searched    D) searched

20) He asked me if the car ... the following Monday.

- A) would be fixed    B) would fix    C) had fixed    D) had been fixed

21) ... with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountains do not seem high at all.

- A) A comparison    B) Compare them    C) If you compare    D) When compared

22) Water vapor changing to liquid ... heat.

- A) release    B) releases    C) releasing    D) is released

23) You ... the paper by the time Professor Smith gets back.

- A) will have finished    B) finish    C) will be finished    D) have finished

24) Since the beginning of the twentieth century, there ... many political and social changes in Africa.

- A) were being    B) are being    C) are    D) have been

25) John can't drive a car, and Richard can't ....

- A) either    B) neither    C) too    D) Also



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

تشخیص گزینہ غلط

26) He had to type the letter again because he had made so much mistakes.

- A                      B                      C                      D

27) The teacher give him the encouragement that he needed to learning the material.

- A                      B                      C                      D

28) Will you like to come over to our house tonight and have something to eat with us?

- A                      B                      C                      D

29) I strongly recommend that you consider the matter carefully before to make a decision.

- A                      B                      C                      D

30) The cost of travelling with train has increased considerably over the last five years.

- A                      B                      C                      D

31) Young people like feel that they are enough sensible to make their own decisions.

- A                      B                      C                      D

32) They climbed higher even if they could get a better view.

- A                      B                      C                      D

33) She was concentrating so hardly on her book that she didn't hear me come into the

- A                      B                      C                      D

room.

34) We haven't never thought of going abroad for a holiday because my husband is afraid

- A                      B                      C                      D

of flying.

35) They met him two or three months before they decided to open their import-export

- A                      B                      C                      D

business last summer.

## 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) Malnutrition in the region is quite ..., affecting up to 78% of the children.  
A) conflicting                      B) widespread                      C) inconsistent                      D) obligatory
- 37) Many experts ... rewarding children for good behavior.  
A) amend                              B) acquire                              C) attribute                              D) advocate
- 38) The bibliography gives only a rare ... of his life before he became famous.  
A) concept                              B) glimpse                              C) paradigm                              D) procedure
- 39) It is ... to think that we could solve all those problems quickly.  
A) naive                              B) instant                              C) intricate                              D) wholesome
- 40) Many businesses provide a kind of ... which is paid until the death of a retired employee.  
A) wage                              B) share                              C) pension                              D) administration

### Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

- 41) The intricate mechanism of the engine seemed awesome to the mechanic.  
A) simple                              B) complex                              C) interesting                              D) reinforced
- 42) He reciprocated by sending a bunch of flower.  
A) began                              B) gave up                              C) finished                              D) responded
- 43) By her clothes, one could see that she was quite prosperous.  
A) poor                              B) calm                              C) peaceful                              D) well-to-do
- 44) The initial offer was rejected.  
A) first                              B) final                              C) largest                              D) abbreviated
- 45) The old age of the equipment is a definite liability to the factory.  
A) aid                              B) disapproval                              C) capacity                              D) disadvantage

## 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!

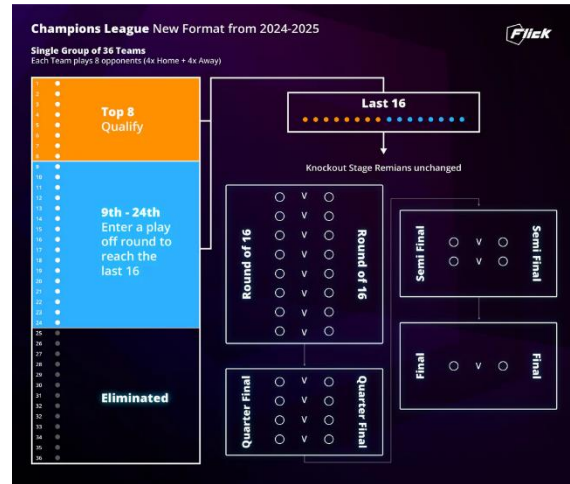


After six years in the making, the new Champions League format comes into play this season. Here

Lizzie Coan gets to grips with the maths and method behind the reboot of the beautiful game. “We would have needed 1,000 balls!” Stéphane Anselmo, head of competitions strategic development, the department which

supported the conception of the new Champions League format, is explaining why things won't be quite the same when teams gather in Monte Carlo on 29 August to learn their fate at the new league phase draw. With more matches, more teams and more permutations, more science will be needed to figure out who plays who, where and when.

The draw is the first landmark of each Champions League season; a ritual, a date circled in the calendar and not to be missed. There is something reassuringly old-school about the release of balls into a bowl, the swish as they are shuffled around, then the names being held up to the camera for all to see after being selected. That will still happen to an extent says Anselmo, but then the computer takes over. “Step one of the draw is still physical; someone will still draw a ball from a bowl. However, we now have 36 teams who each need eight opponents drawn. We would have had to prepare balls for every possible eligible opponent – it would have taken far too long. So we will draw each team's name with a ball, and their opponents will then be randomly selected by the computer. The computer will calculate all future options simultaneously so that we never find ourselves at a deadlock.”





It is a fitting introduction to this new world, our first point of contact with the new format before it all kicks off on 17 September. Together with the head of club competitions, Tobias Hedtstück, and many other colleagues, Anselmo has spent the past six years helping develop UEFA's new club competition structure and is now preparing for his brainchild to be released into the world. Working in conjunction with clubs, leagues and national associations, the key aims were to

improve competitive balance and sporting interest and in the process increase the number of **meaningful matches** – matches with something at stake for both sides – throughout the competition. UEFA's football division have put in thousands of hours to come up with the new format, using complex mathematical models and algorithms to develop and refine it along the way. The Champions League group stage has been replaced with one league of 36 teams – four more than the current 32 – and each side will now play eight matches (up from six) against eight different opponents to determine who qualifies for the knockout phase.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله معتبر چمپیونز (مجله رسمی لیگ قهرمانان اروپا) است.  
 ✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 13 آگوست ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 17 آگوست ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.  
 ✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.champions-journal.com/500/step-forward>

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

- A) The historical significance of the Champions League
- B) The financial implications of the Champions League
- C) The impact of technology on sports management
- D) The details of the new Champions League format

**47) What does the text suggest about the traditional draw process for the Champions League? ....**

- A) It will be completely automated
- B) It will remain unchanged
- C) It will still involve a physical component
- D) It will be held in a different location

**48) What role do algorithms play in the new Champions League format? ....**

- A) They determine ticket pricing
- B) They predict match outcomes
- C) They facilitate the random selection of opponents
- D) They analyze player statistics

**49) How many teams will participate in the new Champions League format? ....**

- A) 32
- B) 36
- C) 40
- D) 28

**50) What was one of the key aims of the new Champions League format? ....**

- A) To improve competitive balance and sporting interest
- B) To reduce the number of teams
- C) To increase the number of meaningless matches
- D) To make the tournament more exclusive

**51) What does the term “meaningful matches” in line 31 imply in the context of the new format? ....**

- A) Matches without any stakes
- B) Matches that have significant implications for the teams
- C) Matches played only by top-ranked teams
- D) Matches that are televised

**52) What change has been made regarding the number of matches each team will play?**

- A) From 4 to 6
- B) From 8 to 10
- C) From 2 to 4
- D) From 6 to 8

**53) How does the text characterize the new Champions League format in relation to previous formats? ....**

- A) It is a significant overhaul
- B) It is less complex
- C) It is merely an extension of the old format
- D) It is more traditional

**54) What aspect of the draw process remains unchanged? ....**

- A) The number of teams involved
- B) The selection of teams from a physical bowl
- C) The number of matches played
- D) The location of the draw



## Reading 2



A concerning strain of the monkeypox virus has spread rapidly across Central Africa in the



Scan to read the full text!

past few months. The outbreak prompted the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) to declare its first-ever

public-health emergency on 13 August, and the World Health Organization (WHO) is meeting on 14 August to consider a global declaration.

The moves reflect scientists’ deep worry that the outbreak of mpox, the disease caused by the monkeypox virus, could evolve into an epidemic that spreads across the continent — and possibly beyond. They note that the virus is making an alarming appearance not just in rural regions, but also in densely populated areas. During the past month, mpox infections have surged in Central Africa, affecting locations including Bukavu, a city in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) that has more than 1 million residents, and four countries in the region have reported mpox infections for the first time. These infections are probably connected to an outbreak that began in late

2023 in South Kivu province, a region of the DRC that has been ravaged by violent conflict.

Evidence from past outbreaks indicates that the viral strain spreading in Central Africa is more lethal than the strain that sparked the 2022 global mpox outbreak, which has since infected more than 95,000 people and killed more than 180. “I hope that we’ve long gotten over the idea that something that is happening somewhere far away can’t affect us,” says Anne Rimoin, an epidemiologist at the University of California, Los Angeles, who has worked on mpox outbreaks in the DRC since 2002. “An infection anywhere is potentially an infection everywhere, and we’ve seen this idea come to bear many times.”

African countries have already reported more confirmed and suspected mpox infections in 2024 than in all of 2023: 17,500 this year, compared with about 15,000 in 2023. Children are particularly vulnerable: around two-thirds of infections in the DRC are in people under the age of 15. Some of these infections have been traced to a strain called clade II, which caused the 2022 outbreak. But over the past few months, an increasing proportion of reported infections have been attributed to a strain called clade I. Clade I has for decades caused small outbreaks in Central Africa, often limited to a few households or communities.

In April, researchers who analysed samples collected in South Kivu in late 2023 and early 2024 revealed that they had identified a clade I variant, called clade Ib, that seems to spread effectively between people through means including sexual contact. Since then, the virus has spread to densely populated areas, presumably carried by highly mobile populations. South Kivu is also confronting a humanitarian crisis that makes it harder to track and treat infected people, and the DRC is grappling with the aggressive spread of other diseases, such as cholera.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 13 آگوست ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 17 آگوست ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-02607-y>

**55) What significant action did the Africa CDC take on 13 August in response to the monkeypox outbreak? ....**

- A) They issued a travel advisory
- B) They declared a public-health emergency
- C) They launched a vaccination campaign
- D) They closed borders to prevent spread

**56) What is the main concern regarding the current strain of the monkeypox virus? ...**

- A) Its resistance to treatment
- B) Its potential to evolve into an epidemic
- C) Its limited geographical spread
- D) Its low mortality rate

**57) What demographic appears to be particularly affected by mpox infections in the DRC? ....**

- A) Elderly individuals
- B) Pregnant women
- C) Children under 15
- D) Healthcare workers

**58) How has the perception of the monkeypox virus changed since the 2022 outbreak?...**

- A) It is now considered less serious
- B) It is seen as a localized issue
- C) There is increased awareness of its global implications
- D) It is no longer a public health concern

**59) What is the difference between clade I and clade II strains of the monkeypox virus?**

- A) Clade II has caused more widespread outbreaks
- B) Clade I is more lethal than clade II
- C) Clade I is primarily found in urban areas
- D) Clade II is responsible for the current outbreak

**60) What complicates efforts to track and treat infected individuals in South Kivu? ....**

- A) Lack of medical facilities
- B) Limited public awareness
- C) Government inaction
- D) A humanitarian crisis

**61) What was the total number of mpox infections reported in Africa in 2023? ....**

- A) 10,000
- B) 17,500
- C) 20,000
- D) 15,000

**62) What is the role of the Africa CDC in the context of the monkeypox outbreak? To ...**

- A) provide funding for vaccine development
- B) monitor and respond to public health emergencies
- C) implement travel restrictions
- D) conduct research on the virus



### Reading 3



Scan to read the full text!

Many governments live in fear of bond-market “vigilantes”, investors who

punish errant policies by aggressively selling the sovereign’s debt, driving down its price and thereby pushing up its yield.

Financial regulators also worry about bond-market malfunctions, such as unsettled trades, when one party to a transaction fails to honour its promises. These mishaps can send ripples of anxiety through an entire financial system.

Such fears do not seem to apply to China’s financial authorities. On August 9th regulators in the southern province of Jiangxi ordered several rural banks not to settle their recent purchases of government bonds, according to Bloomberg, a news service. Similar lenders elsewhere have also been reported to the People’s Bank of China (PBoC), the country’s central bank, for using their own accounts to buy bonds on behalf



of others. Rural banks have been instructed to stick to their main business of lending to local enterprises, rather than to the central government.

The measures are part of an attempt by the central bank to stem a relentless rally in the government's bonds. Earlier this month yields dropped below 2.1% on ten-year securities, down from almost 2.6% at the start of the year. The causes are clear: China's economy has slowed, borrowers have retreated and inflation has vanished. Nonetheless, officials have been warning since April that yields would not stay low forever. In July the PBoC unveiled plans to sell government securities borrowed from other financial institutions if required. The central bank was, in other words, "preparing to short its own government's bonds", as Adam Wolfe of Absolute Strategy Research, a consultancy, put it. In the end, it left the vigilantism to other members of its posse. On August 5th state-owned banks sold bonds heavily, driving the price down and the yield back up a notch.



Most analysts assume they were acting at the instigation of the PBoC. Pan Gongsheng, its governor, has portrayed the buying and selling of government bonds as one of several necessary reforms to its monetary-policy apparatus. Even by the standards of a **hands-on government**, that apparatus has an extravagant number of knobs and dials (see diagram).

The central bank sets a seven-day interest rate via reverse repos (buying securities from financial institutions that need cash with an agreement to sell them back seven days later). But it also provides a "medium-term lending facility" that offers one-year loans to banks each month. This heavily influences banks' "loan-prime rates", which are supposed to be the interest rate they charge their best customers.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 14 آگوست ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 17 آگوست ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.economist.com/finance-and-economics/2024/08/14/what-is-behind-chinas-perplexing-bond-market-intervention>

**63) What is the primary concern of governments regarding bond-market vigilantes? ....**

- A) They may increase government spending
- B) They can destabilize the financial system
- C) They promote higher interest rates
- D) They encourage foreign investment

**64) What is one of the risks associated with bond-market malfunctions? ....**

- A) Increased foreign investment
- B) Enhanced government credibility
- C) Anxiety throughout the financial system
- D) Decreased interest rates

- 65) What does the term “*hands-on government*” in line 30 suggest about China's approach to its financial system? ....
- A) A passive approach to regulation                      C) Reliance on foreign investment  
B) Direct intervention in financial markets              D) Minimal government involvement
- 66) What was the yield on ten-year securities as mentioned in the text? ....
- A) 2.6%    B) 2.1%    C) 1.5%    D) 3.0%
- 67) What does the central bank use reverse repos for? ....
- A) To stabilize the stock market                              C) To purchase foreign securities  
B) To set a seven-day interest rate                              D) To lend money to foreign governments
- 68) How does the PBoC influence banks' loan-prime rates? ....
- A) By controlling the stock market                              C) By setting fixed interest rates for all loans  
B) Through a medium-term lending facility                      D) By regulating foreign exchange rates
- 69) What does the term “*vigilantes*” in line 2 refer to in the context of the bond market?
- A) Investors who support government policies  
B) Investors who punish errant policies by selling debt  
C) Regulators who monitor financial transactions  
D) Foreign investors in government bonds
- 70) What is the main function of rural banks as instructed by the PBoC? ....
- A) To invest in government bonds                              C) To engage in international trade  
B) To lend primarily to local enterprises                              D) To facilitate foreign investments



## 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) Doing an enjoyable activity with a child is better for their overall skills development and creativity than reading. 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) Nowadays, distance-learning programs have gained in popularity, but some people argue that online courses can never be taken as good as those taken at a college or university in person. 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**

**اصلاحیه**

ردیف	تاریخ	شماره دوره آزمون
۱	شنبه ۹ تیر	۹۹
۲	شنبه ۲۳ تیر	۱۰۰
۳	شنبه ۱۳ مرداد	۱۰۱
۴	شنبه ۲۷ مرداد	۱۰۲
۵	شنبه ۱۰ شهریور	۱۰۳
۶	پنجشنبه ۲۹ شهریور	۱۰۴

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**برگزاری آزمون بسندگی دانشجویان دکتری**

دوره ۱۰۳

۰۲۱۳۷۹۳۲۱۲۲-۲۳

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**شنبه ۱۰ شهریور ۱۴۰۳**

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

جهت دریافت آدرس از نشان اسکن کنید

جزئیات بیشتر در بخش اخبار و اطلاعیه های سایت



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

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

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