



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

103

دوره آزمون:

تعداد سؤالات: 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: 1403/06/08

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

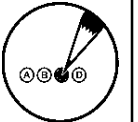
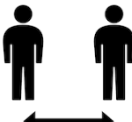
ساختمان شهید بهشتی

نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:



- 1) کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود. پاسخ سؤالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پررنگ در بیضی مربوط علامت گذاری شود.
- 2) لطفاً در دفترچه سؤالات 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 می‌باشد. مدت زمان کل آزمون از زمان شروع بخش نوشتاری 110 دقیقه می‌باشد.
- 4) این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.
- 5) 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.
- 6) نمره کلی آزمون از 100 محاسبه می‌شود: $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$
- 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 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.
- 9) نمرات به صورت کارنامه، حداکثر تا 72 ساعت بعد در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی ulc.ui.ac.ir اعلام خواهد شد.
- 10) 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.
- 11) به عنوان نمونه سؤال، پس از تحویل پاسخنامه، و صرفاً پس از اتمام آزمون، می‌توانید دفترچه سؤالات را به همراه خود ببرید.
- 12) 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.
- 13) 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 سؤالی دارای استانداردهای آزمون سازی نباشد حذف می‌شود و نمره آن به دیگر سؤالات اضافه می‌شود.
- 14) 60 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 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 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 سوالات 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) Carla does not live very far away.
- B) What Carla said was unjust.

- C) He does not fear what anyone says.
- D) Carla is fairly rude to others.

2) What does the woman say about the painting?

- A) She thinks it's an improvement.
- B) The fir trees in it are better.

- C) It resembles the last one.
- D) It is the best the man has ever done.

3) What does the man mean?

- A) He graduated last in his
- B) He is the last person in his family to graduate.

- C) He doesn't believe he can improve gradually.
- D) He has finally finished his studies.

4) What does the man mean?

- A) He thought the dress was so chic.
- B) He would like to know what color dress it was.
- C) He was surprised the dress was not expensive.
- D) The dress was not cheap.

5) What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A) Leave the car somewhere else.
- B) Ignore the parking tickets.

- C) Add more money to the meter.
- D) Pay the parking attendant.

6) What does the man mean?

- A) He doesn't like to hold too many books at one time.
- B) It's not possible to obtain the book yet.
- C) There is no bookstore in his neighborhood.
- D) He needs to talk to someone at the bookstore.

7) What does the man imply about the lecture? It

- A) was incomplete
- B) was about honor
- C) finished on time
- D) was too long

8) What does the woman mean?

- A) She needs to use the man's notes.
- B) She took some very good notes in physics class.
- C) Yesterday's physics class was quite boring.
- D) She would like to lend the man her notes.

9) What does the woman mean?

- A) It's her birthday today.
- B) She's looking for a birthday gift.

- C) She wants to go shopping with her dad.
- D) She wants a new wallet for herself.

10) What does the man mean?

- A) He took a quick trip. C) There was coal in the water.
B) The big boat was towed through the water. D) He didn't go for a swim.

11) What does the woman mean?

- A) She just left her sister's house.
B) Her sister left the sweater behind.
C) She believes her sweater was left at her sister's house.
D) She doesn't know where her sister lives.

Section B: Questions 12-15

Lecture



12) Where does this talk take place?

- A) In a car B) On a hike C) On a tram D) In a lecture hall

13) What does the expression "crying crocodile tears" mean when it used to describe humans? It means they

- A) have big tears B) look like crocodiles C) like to swim D) are pretending to be sad

14) Why do the crocodiles have tears in their eyes? They

- A) are sad B) are getting rid of salt C) are warming themselves D) regret their actions

15) What does the tour guide recommend?

- A) Taking photographs C) Exploring the water's edge
B) Getting closer to the crocodiles D) Getting off the tram

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) Does she ... a good time in this area?

- A) has B) had C) having D) have

17) Police officers arrested two thieves yesterday. They ... by the police at the moment.

- A) are questioned B) have been questioned C) are questioning D) are being questioned

18) I enjoy my life here. I have ... friends and we meet quite often.

- A) few B) little C) a little D) a few

19) He cannot live in that big house

- A) anymore B) already C) since D) no more

20) The kilometer is ... as the mile.

- A) as shorter B) not as long C) much shorter D) the less length

21) Many ... items are turned into railroad officials every week.

- A) lose B) loss C) losing D) lost

- 22) It is ... to hear that he was not able to finish the work before he died.
 A) most upsetting B) the most upset C) what most upsetting D) that upset
- 23) I would have gotten there on time if I ... early enough.
 A) left B) would leave C) had left D) will leave
- 24) I believe that the exam is hard. I wish it ... easy.
 A) would been B) had been C) is D) were
- 25) He went up the mountains with a group of people, few of ... were correctly equipped for such a climb.
 A) them B) those C) whom D) which



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

- 26) Uranus is the seventh planets from the Sun.
 A B C D
- 27) The store opened with a sale fantastic.
 A B C D
- 28) To determine an object's force, the mass and speed of the object must be measure.
 A B C D
- 29) She was more happier this morning than she had been yesterday.
 A B C D
- 30) She would like neither to see a movie or to go bowling.
 A B C D
- 31) Even if you had come over, I couldn't be able to spend much time with you.
 A B C D
- 32) He was very upset because no one of his friends wished him a happy birthday.
 A B C D
- 33) The cat was very frightened that it ran under the bed to hide.
 A B C D
- 34) Most of the things he said about the school turned out to be wrongly.
 A B C D
- 35) Technological changes of materials takes the form of new methods of producing existing products and new techniques of organization, marketing and management.
 A B
 C D

Part C: Vocabulary



Read each test item carefully and answer the questions by choosing the answer (a), (b), (c) or (d). Then mark the correct choice on your answer sheet.

Vocabulary Part 1: Gap-Filling

- 36) There's been a definite ... in your English since I saw you two years ago.
 A) ability B) explanation C) improvement D) exclamation

37) When the rain began to pour, the crowd at the football match quickly

- A) dispersed B) uncovered C) pacified D) annihilated

38) The ... researcher made sure to check her measurements multiple times.

- A) initial B) vague C) diligent D) opposite

39) ... such as hair color are inherited genetically from one's parents.

- A) Aspects B) Dimensions C) paradigms D) Traits

40) He is being kept in jail until the trial so that he can't ... any of the witnesses.

- A) intimidate B) vanish C) discard D) represent

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) She estimated that a lot of people would attend the international fair.

- A) denied B) calculated C) asserted D) hoped

42) The conductor of the bus seemed very furious.

- A) kind B) violent C) excited D) controlled

43) The mechanic was astounded at his employer's news.

- A) amazed at B) bothered by C) happy about D) satisfied with

44) The reporter described the scene as one of total chaos.

- A) joy B) wonder C) disorder D) intensity

45) He conceded the fact that they were wrong.

- A) covered up B) held to C) stood against D) went along with

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!



More than 47,000 Europeans died from heat-related causes last year,

the warmest on record globally, a study published this month found.

The number was surpassed only by the 60,000 Europeans who died of



heat-related causes in 2022. Another study this month found that the toll in Europe could triple by the end of the century if Earth continues to warm to 3°C

or 4°C degrees above preindustrial levels. The numbers, though shocking, almost certainly understate the toll of hot weather, worsened by global warming. But scientists aren't sure how to do better. Some argue the best way to understand the impact of heat is to track how death rates vary with fluctuations in temperature, as the European studies did. But others say a truer measure is to rely on officially declared heat waves and count excess deaths—those above the expected number—each day.

The two kinds of studies “provide answers to different questions, looking at different exposure metrics,” says environmental epidemiologist Jaime Madrigano of Johns Hopkins University. Seeing how deaths vary with temperature captures the health effects of gradual warming, whereas focusing on heat waves highlights the consequences of extreme cases. The dispute isn't just academic. Heat waves grab headlines and the attention of policymakers, spurring them to adopt heat warning systems that urge people to stay indoors or take other precautions. But some scientists note that just examining heat waves omits the deaths that occur beyond what's considered extreme. “We shouldn't look at them as two efforts in parallel,” says occupational epidemiologist Barrak Alahmad of Harvard University. **Deaths from heat are increasing “anywhere you put your eye.”**

Heat stroke is the most extreme and direct effect of too much time exposed to high temperatures. But it only accounts for a minority of the toll. Deaths from many other causes also rise, for example when heat tips someone with an underlying heart condition into a fatal heart attack. Proponents of using heat waves to measure how temperature increases those risks say these events are the deadliest, worst-case scenarios, so understanding them is paramount for preparedness. One study found that 48 people—most certainly an undercount—died during a 2018 heat wave in South Korea and its severity prompted changes in Seoul's heat plan, such as opening more cooling centers. Counting deaths

during heat waves also captures the cumulative health impact of multiple hot days in a row, a nuance that studies focused on daily temperatures can miss.

✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله معتبر ساینس است.
✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 23 آگوست ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 29 آگوست ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.
✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.science.org/content/article/hot-days-or-heat-waves-researchers-debate-how-count-deaths-heat>



46) What prediction is made about the potential future toll of heat-related deaths in Europe?

- A) It will decrease significantly by 2100
- B) It could remain stable over the next decades
- C) It might triple if global temperatures rise significantly
- D) It will only affect southern Europe

47) What did the study regarding the 2018 heat wave in South Korea reveal?

- A) It led to improvements in the city's heat response plan
- B) It had no significant impact on public health
- C) It resulted in a precise count of heat-related deaths
- D) It was the deadliest heat wave in history

48) Why do some scientists believe that the current death toll may be underestimated?..

- A) The data collection methods are outdated
- B) There are other contributing factors not accounted for
- C) The definitions of heat-related deaths vary
- D) The studies focus only on extreme weather events

49) Why is it important for policymakers to pay attention to heat waves? They

- A) are the only cause of heat-related deaths
- B) provide accurate data for climate models
- C) are easily predictable
- D) attract media attention and public concern

50) What is the implication of the phrase “deaths from heat are increasing anywhere you put your eye” in line 27 of the text?

- A) Heat-related deaths are localized
- B) The issue is widespread and growing
- C) It suggests a lack of data collection
- D) It implies that heat is not a significant threat

51) How do the two different approaches to studying heat-related deaths differ?

- A) They focus on different geographical areas
- B) They utilize various methods of data analysis
- C) They measure different types of health outcomes
- D) They look at different time frames of exposure

52) What does the text suggest about the relationship between temperature fluctuations and death rates?

- A) They have a direct correlation
- B) They are unrelated
- C) They only apply to certain regions
- D) They fluctuate seasonally

53) What is one advantage of counting deaths during heat waves, as mentioned in the text? It

- A) simplifies data collection
- B) focuses solely on urban areas
- C) eliminates the need for temperature tracking
- D) shows the cumulative effects of consecutive hot days

54) Which of the following is a challenge mentioned in understanding heat-related mortality?

- A) Inconsistencies in public health data C) Disagreement on the definition of heat waves
B) Difficulty in tracking long-term temperature changes D) Lack of funding for research

Reading 2



The 24th season of the Iran Persian Gulf Pro League (PGPL) has kicked off amid a new controversy: the inconsistent and often questionable use of the Video Assistant Referee (VAR) system. Despite the introduction of VAR in five out of the first 16 matches, officiating controversies have persisted, casting a shadow over the league.



Scan to read the full text

While the Football Federation of Iran has prioritized the use of VAR in high-profile matches involving Tehran rivals Esteghlal and Persepolis, as well as one other fixture, Aluminum against Nassaji, the technology has failed to live up to the expectations. Many teams have complained about the uneven application of VAR, arguing that it creates an unfair advantage for those matches where it is used. Even the teams who had VAR in their games are complaining. The Persepolis fans, for instance, have voiced their discontent over a denied penalty in their match against Zob Ahan and the red card shown to Soroush Rafiei in their second game against Tractor. Even Esteghlal, despite benefiting from several VAR decisions, including two penalties in their 2-2 draw against Malavan, has expressed concerns and issued statements about the officiating problems.

These controversies are compounded by the significant shortcomings of the VAR system currently employed in the Iranian league. It seems that the VAR system used in these matches merely rebroadcasts footage from existing television cameras, without any additional cameras. These cameras, unlike FIFA-recommended super-slow-motion cameras, lack the capability to provide high-quality slow-motion replays and are not equipped with offside-line technology.

It is clear that, thus far, VAR has done little to reduce controversies in Iranian football. The system's shortcomings, coupled with a lack of adequate resources on the part of the Iran Football Federation, have contributed to widespread dissatisfaction. As the season progresses, it remains to be seen whether the Iranian federation can address these issues and ensure a more fair and transparent implementation of VAR or not.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در نشریه تهران تایمز است.

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 25 آگوست ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 29 آگوست ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.tehrantimes.com/news/502899/VAR-implementation-in-PGPL-faces-significant-challenges>

55) Which teams were specifically mentioned as having VAR prioritized in their matches?

- A) Esteghlal, Persepolis, and Aluminum C) Nassaji, Esteghlal, and Tractor
B) Zob Ahan, Tractor, and Malavan D) Persepolis, Malavan, and Aluminum

56) What specific incident caused dissatisfaction among Persepolis fans?

- A) A missed goal opportunity C) A controversial red card
B) A denied penalty decision D) A late match cancellation

57) Despite benefiting from VAR decisions, which team has also raised concerns about officiating?

- A) Malavan B) Aluminum C) Esteghlal D) Zob Ahan

58) How many matches had VAR technology implemented in the initial phase of the season?

- A) 10 B) 16 C) 5 D) 24

59) What is a major limitation of the VAR system used in the Iranian league?

- A) It is not available for all matches C) It requires additional personnel to operate
B) It relies on standard television footage D) It is too expensive to implement

60) How does the VAR system in the Iranian league compare to FIFA's recommendations?....

- A) It meets all FIFA standards
B) It uses advanced technology as recommended
C) It lacks high-quality replays and offside technology
D) It is more efficient than FIFA's system

61) What do the current VAR practices in the Iranian league suggest about resource allocation?

- A) There is ample funding for advanced technology
B) Resources are insufficient for effective implementation
C) The federation is investing heavily in VAR
D) All matches are equally equipped with technology

62) What has been the reaction of the Iranian Football Federation to the VAR issues?

- A) They have publicly defended the system
B) They have promised immediate improvements
C) They have acknowledged the shortcomings
D) They have decided to abandon VAR altogether

63) What does the text imply about the future of VAR in the Iranian league?

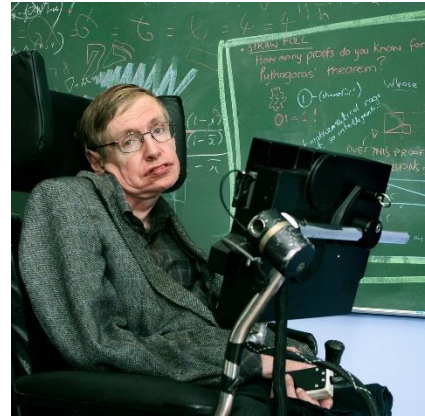
- A) It will likely be phased out entirely C) It will remain unchanged throughout the season
B) It may improve with better resources D) It will be expanded to lower divisions

Reading 3

Scan to read the full text!



Stephen Hawking was a British scientist, professor and author who performed groundbreaking work in physics and cosmology, and whose books helped to make science accessible to everyone. At age 21, while studying cosmology at the University of Cambridge, he was diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).



Part of his life story was depicted in the 2014 film *The Theory of Everything*. Hawking was born on January 8, 1942, in Oxford, England. His birthday was also the 300th anniversary of the death of Galileo — long a source of pride for the noted physicist. The eldest of Frank and Isobel Hawking's four children, Hawking was born into a family of thinkers. His Scottish mother earned her way into Oxford University in the 1930s — a time when few women were able to go to college. His father, another Oxford graduate, was a respected medical researcher with a specialty in tropical diseases.

Hawking's birth came at an inopportune time for his parents, who didn't have much money. The political climate was also tense, as England was dealing with World War II and the onslaught of German bombs in London, where the couple was living as Frank Hawking undertook research in medicine. In an effort to seek a safer place, Isobel returned to Oxford to have the couple's first child. The Hawkings would go on to have two other children, Mary and Philippa. And their second son, Edward, was adopted in 1956. The Hawkings, as one close family friend described them, were an "eccentric" bunch. Dinner was often eaten in silence, each of the Hawkings intently reading a book. The family car was an old London taxi, and their home in St. Albans was a three-story fixer-upper that never quite got fixed.

In 1950, Hawking's father took work to manage the Division of Parasitology at the National Institute of Medical Research, and spent the winter

months in Africa doing research. He wanted his eldest child to go into medicine, but at an early age, Hawking showed a passion for science and the sky. That was evident to his mother, who, along with her children, often stretched out in the backyard on summer evenings to stare up at the stars. “Stephen always had a strong sense of wonder,” she remembered. “And I could see that the stars would draw him.”

Early in his academic life, Hawking, while recognized as bright, was not an exceptional student. During his first year at St. Albans School, he was third from the bottom of his class. But Hawking focused on pursuits outside of school; he loved board games, and he and a few close friends created new games of their own. During his teens, Hawking, along with several friends, constructed a computer out of recycled parts for solving rudimentary mathematical equations. Hawking entered University College at the University of Oxford at the age of 17. Although he expressed a desire to study mathematics, Oxford didn't offer a degree in that specialty, so Hawking gravitated toward physics and, more specifically, cosmology. By his own account, Hawking didn't put much time into his studies. He would later calculate that he averaged about an hour a day focusing on school. And yet he didn't really have to do much more than that. In 1962, he graduated with honors in natural science and went on to attend Trinity Hall at the University of Cambridge for a Ph.D. in cosmology.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در نشریه معتبر بیوگرافی است.
✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 17 جولای ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 29 آگوست ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می‌شود.
✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.biography.com/scientists/stephen-hawking>

64) What early interest did Hawking demonstrate as a child?

- A) Astronomy B) Writing stories C) Playing sports D) Painting

65) What was the outcome of Hawking's studies at the University of Oxford?

- A) He dropped out C) He failed several courses
B) He graduated with honors D) He completed a double major

66) What was the financial situation of Hawking's family at the time of his birth?

- A) They were wealthy C) They were middle class
B) They struggled financially D) They received government assistance

67) What unique characteristic did the Hawking family have during meals?

- A) They always discussed scientific topics C) They invited friends to join them
B) They played games at the dinner table D) They ate in silence while reading

68) How did Hawking perform academically in his early school years?

- A) He was always at the top of his class C) He was consistently average
B) He excelled in all subjects D) He struggled and ranked low

69) Why did Hawking choose to study physics instead of mathematics?

- A) He was advised to do so by his parents
B) He found physics more interesting
C) Oxford did not offer a mathematics degree
D) He wanted to follow in his father's footsteps

70) Which film portrays a part of Stephen Hawking's life?

- A) A Beautiful Mind C) The Theory of Everything
B) The Imitation Game D) Interstellar



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) Living in a country where you have to speak a foreign language can cause serious social problems as well as practical problems. 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) Computers are often argued to be the most important invention of the last hundred years. 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

اصلاحیه

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان

آزمون‌های بسندگی

شهریور ۱۴۰۳

دوره ۱۰۳

پنجشنبه ۸ شهریور

دوره ۱۰۴

پنجشنبه ۲۹ شهریور

ulc.ui.ac.ir

برگزاری آزمون بسندگی

دانشجویان دکتری

دوره ۱۴۰۳

۰۲۱۳۷۹۳۲۱۲۲-۲۳

ulc.ui.ac.ir

پنجشنبه

۲۹ شهریور 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

جهت مشاهده
آزمون‌های بسندگی

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان

برگزاری آزمون

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

- معرفی برنامه‌های
- آموزش زبان جهت تقویت
- تمام مهارت‌ها
- معرفی رزومه‌ها
- منوع جهت تقویت
- مهارت‌های زبان
- معرفی برنامه‌ها و
- وسایط‌های آزمون جهت
- پایش سطح یادگیری

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
اجرائی آزمون بسندگی
زبان خارجی اسکن کنید.

031-37932122-23

ulc.ui.ac.ir

eitaa.com/ulc_official

ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com

مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان

دوره آفلاین حل تست بسندگی

(۹۰ ساعت)

ویژه دانشجویان دکتری

حل تست

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

ulc.ui.ac.ir

031-37932122-23

ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com

eitaa.com/ulc_official