



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: ۱۴۰۰



تعداد سوالات: 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: ۱۴۰۵/۰۲/۱۷



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



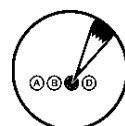
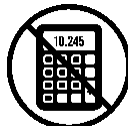
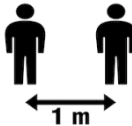
ساختمان شهید بهشتی

نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:



(۱) کلیه پاسخ‌ها باید در پاسخنامه علامت زده شود. پاسخ سوالات باید با مداد مشکی نرم و پرنگ در بیضی مربوط علامت گذاری شود.

(۲) لطفاً در دفترچه سوالات و ذیل پاسخنامه، کلیه مشخصات خواسته شده را درج و امضا نمایید.

(۳) فرایند برگزاری آزمون به شرح زیر است: در ابتدا بخش نوشتاری به مدت ۲۰ دقیقه انجام خواهد شد. سپس بخش شنیداری و پس از آن بخش های دیگر. مدت زمان بخش شنیداری و دیگر بخش ها، ۹۰ دقیقه می باشد. مدت زمان کل آزمون از زمان شروع بخش نوشتاری ۱۱۰ دقیقه می باشد.

(۴) این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.

(۵) این آزمون شامل ۷۰ سؤال چهارگزینه‌ای به علاوه بخش نوشتاری می‌باشد. همه سوالات بخشهای شنیداری، گرامر، واژگان و درک مطلب نمره مساوی دارند. هر

سؤال 1.29 نمره از ۹۰ دارد. بخش نوشتاری ۱۰ نمره از ۱۰۰ نمره دارد. نمره کلی آزمون از ۱۰۰ محاسبه می شود: $70 \times 1.29 = 90 + 10 = 100$

(۶) در بخش نوشتاری آزمون باید یکی از دو موضوع داده شده را انتخاب کرده و حدود ۱۵۰ کلمه در مدت زمان ۲۰ دقیقه درباره آن بنویسید.

(۷) تعداد صفحات سوال (غیر از صفحه حاضر) ۱۳ صفحه می باشد. یک برگ پاسخنامه برای سوالات چهارگزینه ای و یک برگ پاسخنامه بخش نوشتاری نیز داده خواهد شد. پاسخنامه اضافی نوشتاری تحویل نخواهد شد ولی در صورت نیاز می توانید از صفحه پشت پاسخنامه نوشتاری استفاده کنید.

(۸) نمرات به صورت کارنامه، حداکثر تا ۷۲ ساعت بعد در سایت مرکز زبان آموزی به نشانی ulc.ui.ac.ir اعلام خواهد شد.

(۹) هرگونه نظر در خصوص آزمون و یا تذکر اشکال احتمالی را می توانید به ایمیل مرکز زبان آموزی دانشگاه اصفهان به نشانی ulc.ui.ac.ir@gmail.com ارسال فرمایید.

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

(۱۱) 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 می‌توانید نمره خود را محاسبه نمایید و هم اشکالات خود را ملاحظه نمایید. این امر جنبه یادگیری هم دارد.

(۱۲) قبل و بعد از آزمون، همه تلاش برای به حداکثر رساندن میزان روایی و پایایی آزمون انجام می‌شود. پس از آزمون نیز، تک تک سوالات مورد بررسی قرار می‌گیرد و اگر سوالی دارای استانداردهای آزمون سازی نباشد حذف می‌شود و نمره آن به دیگر سوالات اضافه می‌شود.

(۱۳) ۸۰ دوره دفترچه سوالات، 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 ۱۰ سؤال از سوالات 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.

(۱۴) جهت اطمینان از عدم به همراه داشتن هر گونه وسیله الکترونیک، با استفاده از ابزار تشخیص وسایل الکترونیک، در هنگام ورود به جلسه و نیز در هنگام برگزاری آزمون، بررسی‌های لازم انجام می‌شود.

(۱۵) 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 claim that success in life depends mainly on hard work, while others think it depends on luck.* 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) *Many people think that the widespread use of smartphones has brought more benefits than drawbacks.* 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 is the man most likely doing?

- A) Watching a movie B) Hunting C) Buying film D) Taking photos

2) What does the man mean?

- A) It's a good idea to be thrifty. C) He'd like something to drink.
B) He's feeling a little dir D) Stopping for thirty minutes is a good idea.

3) What does the woman mean?

- A) The flight is departing in the near future. C) The man needs to make plans soon.
B) The plane is taking off early. D) The plane is taking up space.

4) What does the man mean?

- A) He has never gone to any games. C) It is rare for the football team to win.
B) He doesn't go to games often. D) It is rare for the university team to have a game.

5) What does the man mean?

- A) They should call out to their neighbors. C) They should phone their neighbors.
B) They should visit their neighbors. D) They should look over their neighbors.

6) What does the man imply about the report?

- A) It is not done yet. C) It was not done carelessly.
B) It does not seem to have been done by the accountant. D) It contains a lot of errors.

7) What can be inferred about the man?

- A) He will be far from the conference tonight.
B) He's not quite sure who the speaker will be.
C) He knows Dr. Burton well.
D) He knows that Dr. Burton will be speaking.

8) What does the man want to do?

- A) Take a short nap.
- B) Go out now.
- C) Enjoy the rest of the evening.
- D) Have a little snack before going out.

9) What does the man mean?

- A) He's going to say something in the theater.
- B) What the woman said was magnified out of proportion.
- C) The size of the theater was magnificent.
- D) He shares the woman's opinion.

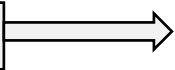
10) What does the man say about the results?

- A) They are unconfirmed.
- B) They are dependent on future research
- C) They are most probably correct.
- D) They are independent of the researchers' ideas.

11) How did Anna feel about the situation?

- A) She was less than delighted.
- B) She was unable to accept it.
- C) She was quite pleased.
- D) She wished she could have been more delighted.

Section B: Questions 12-15



Lecture



12) What is the primary topic of the talk?

- A) How to get a professor's signature.
- B) The procedure for dropping courses.
- C) When to come and see the advisor.
- D) The effect of officially dropping a course.

13) When can a student officially drop a course?

- A) Only on the day of the talk.
- B) Any time, if the professor is willing to sign.
- C) During the first three weeks of the semester.
- D) Up to three weeks before the end of the semester.

14) How many signatures are necessary to drop a course?

- A) None
- B) One
- C) Two
- D) Three

15) What happens if a student stops attending the course without officially dropping it?

- A) The student fails the course.
- B) The course is removed from the student's schedule.
- C) The student needs to get the advisor's signature.
- D) The student receives a warning.



Note-taking Box for the Listening Part

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



Part C: Grammar

- **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) ... of the three boys got a prize.
A) Both B) A few C) Each D) Every
- 17) He spoke so confidently ... I felt sure we could believe him.
A) as B) that C) so that D) than
- 18) There has been a decrease ... the number of students entering the Technical College this year.
A) on B) in C) over D) of
- 19) By far, ... of Saudi Arabia is oil.
A) it is the most important export C) that is the most important export
B) the most important export is D) the most important export
- 20) Not until about a century after Julius Caesar landed in Britain ... actually conquer the island.
A) the Romans did B) did the Romans C) the Romans D) Romans that
- 21) ... was made of minute particles called corpuscles was believed by scientists.
A) Light B) That light C) As light D) whereas light
- 22) When ... the conference?
A) the doctor attended C) did the doctor attend
B) the doctor will attend D) the doctor's attendance
- 23) A baby's development is influenced by both heredity and
A) by environmental factors C) environmentally
B) the influence of the environment D) environment
- 24) Researchers have long debated ... Saturn's moon Titan contains hydrocarbon oceans and lakes.
A) over it B) whether the C) whether over D) whether
- 25) ... appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion
A) The moon C) That the moon
B) When the moon D) The moon which

تشخیص گزینه غلط

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

- 26) There was four group of twenty rats each involved in the test.
A B C D

- 27) The firing of bricks and tiles for use in the build industry requires large amounts of fuel.
 A B C D
- 28) Realistic, there seems to be no way of setting the issue of water rights for fishermen to to the satisfaction of all.
 A B C D
- 29) A one hundred-horsepower tractor can make the work of a large number of horses.
 A B C D
- 30) With his father's guidance, Mozart begun playing the clavier and composing at the age of five.
 A B C D
- 31) Many people who live near the ocean depend on it as a source of food, recreation, and to have economic opportunities.
 A B C D
- 32) Because the highway system linking roads across the country was built about forty-five years ago, most of the roads in the system now repaired.
 A B C D
- 33) When the weather becomes colder, we know that the air must originated in the Arctic rather than the Gulf of Mexico.
 A B C D
- 34) National forests including land for animal gazing, as well as wilderness areas with Scenic mountains and lakes.
 A B C D
- 35) A pheromone is a chemical substance released by many kinds of animals to communicate with another members of their species.
 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) Those explosions must have been ... to our departure because we didn't hear anything.
 A) conclusive B) subsequent C) exceeding D) intermediate

37) Now that English is used as the main language, the country's native language has been

- A) contradicted B) violated C) marginalized D) reformation

38) A new treatment causes the disease to enter a(n) ... phase, but the sufferer will never be fully cured.

- A) latent B) focal C) erosive D) underlying

39) Many sailboats are ... with small engines for times when there is not enough wind.

- A) involved B) integrated C) transported D) equipped

40) The man has got so many speeding ... that he is in danger of losing his driver's license.

- A) bills B) tickets C) accounts D) fees

Vocabulary Part 2: Synonym

41) It had been raining hard through the night so the ground was saturated.

- A) renewable B) completely wet C) flat D) transparent

42) His lucid lectures, along with his clearly presented explanations, made him a popular professor.

- A) boring B) difficult C) clear D) irrelevant

43) The aim of the psychiatrist is to mitigate the suffering of the patient.

- A) make milder B) endanger C) increase D) damage

44) Such are the vicissitudes of history. Nothing remains the same.

- A) changes B) mistakes C) harms D) advantages

45) The people at the workshop were divided into small, manageable groups.

- A) done by managers B) tangible C) managerial D) possible to do



Part E: Reading Comprehension

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



➤ Reading 1



Real Madrid are in trouble. And when Real Madrid are in trouble, Florentino Perez always asks those around him, "Is there anything to be said for bringing back Jose Mourinho?" Why?

Because hiring Mourinho worked once before. Kind of. Back in 2010, Madrid had been put in an unbearable position by Barcelona. They weren't just being beaten by their most hated rivals, they were being embarrassed by them. So, Perez turned to Mourinho, the self-anointed 'Special One' who had just upset Pep Guardiola's pass-masters - in every sense - on his way to winning a European Cup with Inter. His first Clasico ended in abject humiliation, but Mourinho subsequently managed to get under Guardiola's skin by somehow increasing the toxicity surrounding one of the most politically-charged and passionately-felt fixtures in world football - and to such an extent that it actually caused divisions within the Spain squad.

The atmosphere of animosity suited Mourinho's cynical style of play down to the ground, and he ended Madrid's painful three-year trophy drought by defeating arguably the finest team in football history in the 2011 Copa del Rey final, before ending the Catalans' three-year reign as La Liga champions the following year. By the summer of 2013, though, Mourinho was gone - and nobody was especially sad to see him go. Except for Perez. During an increasingly turbulent tenure, Mourinho had fallen out with pretty much everyone connected to the club - from players to the press - but Perez thought about reappointing the Portuguese as coach in 2015, 2016, 2018, 2023 and now, according to The Athletic, he's seriously considering it again.

Perez clearly feels that there are parallels between now and 2010 - and there are a couple, in fairness. Madrid are once again set to end a second consecutive season without a major trophy - utterly unacceptable at the Bernabeu - and have been **eclipsed** by a brilliant Barcelona team led by a little, left-footed forward. However, Mourinho is no longer the man with the Midas touch. He continues to court controversy, but now without collecting trophies. He hasn't won a league title for 11 years, and his last piece of silverware of any variety was the 2022 Conference League - which is rather indicative of the two-time Champions League winner's current level.

Perez will doubtless argue that Mourinho is precisely the kind of coach that Madrid need, a charismatic character capable of commanding the respect of a squad full of superstars and, for all the doubts about his archaic footballing philosophy, Kylian Mbappe & Co. could clearly do with a strong leader on the sidelines. As Sergio Ramos once said, "At Real, managing the dressing room is more important than the coach's tactical knowledge." However, Mourinho is nothing like Madrid's past two Champions League-winning coaches: Carlo Ancelotti and Zinedine Zidane. He's far more aggressive and confrontational - and his incessant intensity ultimately brought a premature end to his first spell at the Bernabeu.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در تارنمای ورزشی گل (Goal) است.
 ✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۲۹ آوریل ۲۰۲۶ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۷ مه ۲۰۲۶ برگزار می‌شود.
 ✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.goal.com/en/lists/real-madrid-mad-reappoint-jose-mourinho-bernabeu-return-damning-indictment-florentino-perez-desperation/bltdf98a96469643522>

- 46) How did most people at Real Madrid feel when Mourinho left in 2013?**
 A) They were shocked and disappointed C) They were angry with Perez
 B) They were mostly relieved D) They begged him to stay
- 47) How did Mourinho initially perform in his first Clasico against Barcelona?**
 A) He won comfortably C) He lost in a humiliating way
 B) He drew the match D) The game was postponed
- 48) The word “eclipsed” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to**
 A) Surpassed B) Equaled C) Defended D) Ignored
- 49) What can be inferred about Mourinho’s coaching style compared to that of Ancelotti and Zidane? Mourinho**
 A) Mourinho is calmer and more diplomatic
 B) Mourinho relies more on developing youth players
 C) Mourinho is less involved with the media
 D) Mourinho’s approach is more intense and conflict-prone
- 50) What similarity between the current situation and 2010 does Perez reportedly see?**
 A) Real Madrid are winning too many trophies
 B) Barcelona are in financial crisis
 C) Mourinho has just won the Champions League
 D) Real Madrid are again struggling while Barcelona thrive
- 51) What can be inferred about the author’s attitude toward bringing Mourinho back to Real Madrid? The author**
 A) strongly supports the idea C) doubts it is a good idea now
 B) believes it will guarantee trophies D) is completely neutral
- 52) Why does Florentino Perez think about bringing back Jose Mourinho whenever Real Madrid are in trouble?**
 A) Because Mourinho is popular with the Spanish media

- B) Because Mourinho has always succeeded at Real Madrid
- C) Because hiring Mourinho seemed to work for the club in the past
- D) Because Mourinho is the only coach willing to manage Real Madrid

53) What does the author suggest about Mourinho's current coaching level?

- A) His results now indicate a decline from his former peak
- B) He is still at the very top of world football
- C) He is improving and winning more trophies
- D) He has retired from professional coaching

Reading 2

Ryan Kelly is in awe of what floats invisibly in the air. “It is completely mind-blowing,” says Kelly, who studies environmental DNA (eDNA) at the University of Washington in Seattle. “We are absolutely surrounded by information in the form of DNA and RNA, at all times.”



Scientists have long pulled DNA from water and soil, but they have only just started to see the air as a source of genetic information. Over the past decade or so, researchers have been learning how to measure airborne DNA, study its abundance and use it to put together a picture of an ecosystem's inhabitants and health. Airborne DNA is being used to monitor individual species, and being trialled as a way to detect invasive species or attacks with biological weapons. It is also being tested as a way to judge the success of conservation efforts.

The technique promises to link “the whole [of] biodiversity, the whole world together with a single assay that's really rapid and that can even be done in the field and analysed in the cloud”, says David Duffy, a researcher who specializes in wildlife disease genomics at the University of Florida in St Augustine. But there is still a lot to pin down, such as how fast DNA decays in the air and how far **it** travels. Some genetic material pulled from the air comes from humans, and several scientists are concerned that when using the technique for conservation

research, it could inadvertently reveal people’s ethnicity or whether a person has a genetic disorder — and even be used to identify individuals.

Scratch your head and you’ll release DNA-rich cellular material into the air. There, it will mingle with DNA from **myriad** other sources: your own and others’ exhalations and exfoliations, fragments of hair, feathers, excrement, pollen and spores, and microorganisms such as viruses and microalgae. This DNA, which can include segments that are tens of thousands of base pairs long, will then wander the air for perhaps a few days, often clinging to dust particles. It can travel distances that range from a few metres to several thousand. Although eDNA is already collected routinely from water, snow and soil, to gather information about biodiversity or to track contaminants or viruses, scientists have not typically monitored sources of DNA in air other than pollen and spores — robust packages designed to travel on the breeze. But, in the early 2010s, various ecologists began to wonder whether air might contain useful DNA traces beyond those wrapped in such windborne bundles. In 2013, biologists Matt Clark at the Natural History Museum in London and Richard Leggett at the Earlham Institute in Norwich, UK, took air samples in a greenhouse and outside it. “We were just wondering whether we would get anything,” says Clark. “Actually, we got dozens — hundreds — of things turning up.”

Meanwhile, at Texas Tech University in Lubbock, ecologist Matthew Barnes analysed air samples using techniques developed for collecting waterborne eDNA, and discovered they were teeming with DNA from leaves and flowers, as well as types of pollen not designed to be windborne. He realized then the potential for understanding whole plant communities using air.



✓ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله نیچر (Nature) است.
✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۱۴ آوریل ۲۰۲۶ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۷ مه ۲۰۲۶ برگزار می‌شود.
✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-026-01099-2>

54) According to the text, where had scientists traditionally obtained environmental DNA before studying air?

- A) From animals
- B) From water and soil
- C) From windborne plant spores only
- D) From humans

55) What can be inferred about the discovery by Barnes and colleagues?

- A) It confirmed air held far more genetic diversity than previously assumed
- B) It contradicted earlier greenhouse studies
- C) It proved pollen carries the majority of DNA in air
- D) It showed air sampling is unreliable

56) In Paragraph 3, the pronoun “it” refers to

- A) The assay method
- B) The conservation technique
- C) The airborne DNA
- D) Human genetic material

57) What ethical concern is raised about using airborne DNA for conservation research?

- A) It may damage ecosystems
- B) It can only detect animal DNA
- C) It might contaminate water samples
- D) It could expose sensitive human genetic information

58) What did Clark and Leggett discover from their greenhouse air samples?

- A) Only windborne spores
- B) Hundreds of different DNA traces
- C) A lack of genetic material in air
- D) That water sampling was more effective

59) Before the early 2010s, what sources of DNA did scientists normally monitor in the air?

- A) None
- B) Mainly pollen and spores
- C) Viruses and bacteria
- D) Dust particles

60) The word “myriad” (Paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to

- A) Limited number
- B) Countless
- C) Ancient
- D) Invisible

61) What does David Duffy say the technique could potentially achieve?

- A) Connect global biodiversity rapidly via one assay
- B) Prove that airborne DNA never decays
- C) Replace conventional DNA tests
- D) Remove genetic material from the air

62) What scientific uncertainties still exist about airborne DNA?

- A) Where it originates in the human body
- B) Its chemical composition
- C) Its influence on temperature changes
- D) How quickly it breaks down and how far it travels

Reading 3

After more than 40 years in academia, I felt optimistic about the path ahead when I retired in 2012. I intended to continue working, focusing on research and writing now that I no longer had administrative and teaching responsibilities. But as I downsized



my office and changed my email signature to Emeritus Professor, I was unprepared for the reality of retirement. I found it difficult to adjust to no longer holding decision-making roles. Colleagues were less likely to seek my opinions than before, which ate at my sense of self-worth and left me feeling that my ideas

were no longer valued. Regaining my equilibrium and appreciating the positive aspects of retirement took months.

I had leadership roles throughout my career. After spending 27 years at a U.S. university, I pivoted to working as the deputy director of a natural history museum for 2 years followed by 15 years as a faculty member at a European university. In these positions, I had a range of decision-making responsibilities—departmental chair, botanical garden director, journal editor, secretary-general for an international scientific organization. As I reached 68, I was ready to let those roles go. After so many cycles of dealing with administrative hurdles and other challenges, I had lost some of my drive. It seemed appropriate for more junior faculty to step into those shoes. But I hadn't fully processed what that might mean for me.

I was excited to have workdays free of the meetings and classes that broke up my days as a professor. I expected to have more time to finish manuscripts, start collaborative projects, and dive into book writing. That turned out to be true. But it was hard to ignore that meetings were being scheduled to which I was not invited. I was no longer an essential cog in the system. As time wore on, I also had a nagging sense of being left behind scientifically, standing beside the track after the train had left the station. I continued to attend national and international conferences, but fewer than before. I didn't always hear about new developments, and I drifted away from old friends from other universities.

On my own campus, where I had a small office, the lack of daily chats in the laboratory with students and colleagues and discussions in the classroom left me feeling isolated. Retirement is a haven for the solitary worker, and working alone has never been a problem for me. But I did find that when bad news struck—such as learning that a paper had been rejected—I had no class later that day where a successful lecture could recharge my self-confidence.

Slowly, though, I began to ease into my new rhythm. Structure helped. I gave myself deadlines for completing manuscripts, and I set a schedule to get to the office by 10 a.m. each morning, which stimulated me to get out of bed and keep

going. I also learned to see my isolation as a privilege rather than a penalty. In addition to being able to complete shorter manuscripts, I could focus on larger projects, such as review papers and books, which have proved very satisfying. Although retirement means I have lost influence with university decision-making, having the time to step back and take a broad, synthetic view of my field more than makes up for it.

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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۳۰ اکتبر ۲۰۲۵ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۷ مه ۲۰۲۶ برگزار می‌شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.science.org/content/article/transitioning-emeritus-professor-wasn-t-always-easy-here-s-how-i-adjusted>



63) How did the author adapt to life after retirement?

- A) He ignored all schedules and worked only when inspired.
- B) He created structure and deadlines to maintain motivation.
- C) He replaced research with hobbies outside science.
- D) He moved to another campus.

64) What can be inferred about the author's adjustment process?

- A) It required both time and deliberate planning.
- B) It happened instantly after leaving teaching.
- C) It relied on external support from colleagues.
- D) It caused him to abandon scientific work.

65) Which position did NOT appear among those the author held?

- A) Journal editor
- B) Deputy director of a museum
- C) Secretary-general of a scientific organization
- D) President of a university

66) What new reality about research meetings did the author discover?

- A) They were mandatory for retirees.
- B) They became more frequent.
- C) He was often excluded from them.
- D) They were replaced by online discussions.

67) What used to restore the author's confidence when research disappointments happened?

- A) Writing in solitude
- B) Meeting with editors
- C) Delivering successful lectures
- D) Talking with family

68) What emotion best describes the author's initial outlook upon retiring?

- A) Fearful
- B) Optimistic
- C) Indifferent
- D) Angry

69) What broader insight does the author's experience convey about retirement from academia? It

- A) often involves redefining purpose beyond formal authority.
- B) prevents continued research activity.
- C) guarantees social engagement.
- D) primarily leads to complete isolation.

70) What happened after the author became an Emeritus Professor?

- A) He was immediately flooded with new research offers.
- B) He found colleagues valued his ideas as much as before.
- C) He decided to change his career entirely.
- D) He struggled to adjust to losing influence and recognition.

قابل توجه شرکت کنندگان گرامی:

۱) در صورت مساعد بودن شرایط، آزمون دوره ۱۴۱ روز پنجشنبه، مورخ ۱۴۰۵/۰۲/۲۴ ساعت ۱۰ صبح به صورت حضوری برگزار خواهد شد.

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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



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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 ۰۹۳۷۶۰۹۳۹۵۸۰ تماس بگیرید.

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