



تا شماره	از شماره	تعداد سؤال	مواد امتحانی
۱۵	۱	۱۵	شنیداری
۳۵	۱۶	۲۰	گرامر
۴۵	۳۶	۱۰	واژگان
۷۰	۴۶	۲۵	درک مطلب
بخش E		یک موضوع از دو موضوع داده شده	نوشتاری

نام و نام خانوادگی:

شماره دانشجویی:

رشته/گرایش تحصیلی:

دانشگاه/دانشکده:

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تعداد صفحات سوال: ۱۲ صفحه



زمان پاسخگویی: ۱۱۰ دقیقه

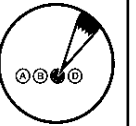
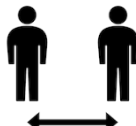


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محل برگزاری: اصفهان، میدان آزادی، دانشگاه اصفهان، سه راه زبان،

ساختمان شهید بهشتی



راهکار قبولی تضمینی در آزمون با فست زبان

منبع تضمینی برای بخش گرامر

کتاب فست گرامر جامع ترین و کم حجم ترین منبع فارسی آموزش گرامر زبان انگلیسی ویژه آزمون های زبان دکتری است. **برای دانلود یک فصل رایگان از فست گرامر کلیک کنید.**

منبع تضمینی برای بخش واژگان

کتاب فست وکب مجموعه ای شگفت انگیز از چندین کتاب مرجع یادگیری لغت است که در مجموع شامل ۲۲۰۰ لغت بسیار مهم انگلیسی است که تطابق بیش از ۹۰ درصدی با تمام آزمون های داخلی و حتی آیلتس و تافل را دارد. **دانلود نمونه کتاب**

منبع تضمینی بخش درک مطلب

برای بخش ریدینگ آزمون نیز می توانید از کتاب بسیار کم حجم فست ریدینگ استفاده نمایید. این کتاب مهارت های لازم برای کسب بهترین نتیجه از سوالات درک مطلب را در تنها ۷۰ صفحه و آن هم به زبان فارسی آموزش می دهد. **دانلود نمونه کتاب**

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) The line is short.
- B) There are not very many people in front of them.
- C) The line in front of them is too long.
- D) Not many people want to get tickets to the concert.

2) What does the man mean?

- A) The woman told him about the ticket.
- B) He wanted the woman to get a ticket.
- C) He was happy to find out about the ticket.
- D) The woman did not tell him about the ticket.

3) What does the woman imply?

- A) She is not working too many hours next week.
- B) She doesn't have enough hours next week.
- C) She is working too many hours next week.
- D) She likes working so much.

4) What does the woman mean?

- A) The department did not change the requirements.
- B) She likes the new requirements.
- C) She changed her apartment just before graduation.
- D) She does not like the changes that the department made.

5) What does the man imply?

- A) He is going to the theater.
- B) He doesn't have enough money.
- C) He isn't afraid to go.
- D) He doesn't want to spend the money.

6) What does the man mean?

- A) Harry did not prepare enough for the exam.
- B) Harry studied hard for the exam.
- C) He has not heard anything about Harry.
- D) He had a bet with Harry.

7) What does the woman imply?

- A) The algebra course that she is taking is not her favorite.
- B) She doesn't need to take the algebra course.
- C) She has a good schedule of courses this semester.
- D) She's good at math, but she's taking the algebra course anyway.

8) What does the man mean?

- A) He was able to find a cheap apartment.
- B) His apartment is too expensive.
- C) He doesn't like the apartment's location.
- D) The apartment is cheap because of its location.

9) What does the man imply?

- A) He arrived early at the auditorium.
- B) He got one of the best seats in the auditorium.
- C) He was not early enough to get a seat at the front.
- D) He prefers sitting at the back.

10) What does the man mean?

- A) He'd like to work on his social skills at the game.
- B) He wishes he could work on his term paper for sociology.
- C) He can't attend the game because of his schoolwork.
- D) Sociology is less important to him than football this weekend.

Section B: Questions 11-15

Lecture

11) What is the main purpose of the lecture?

- A) To explain how geologists identified the minerals present during Earth's formation
- B) To explain why living organisms require certain minerals to survive
- C) To explain the differences between simple and compound minerals
- D) To explain a recent theory about mineral formation

12) What point does the professor make about the minerals present during Earth's formation? ..

- A) There were comparatively few of them.
- B) They were more complex than minerals formed on other planets.
- C) Most were not affected by temperature and pressure changes on early Earth.
- D) Some of them are no longer being formed naturally on Earth.

13) What does the professor think about using evidence of minerals on another planet to determine whether life has existed there?

- A) He believes it is the most promising way to search for life on another planet.
- B) He doubts that complex minerals will ever be found on another planet.
- C) He is cautious about assuming that certain minerals indicate the presence of life.
- D) He is surprised that the technique was not suggested until recently.

14) What are stromatolites?

- A) Fossil remains of microbial mats
- B) Layered deposits of iron-based minerals
- C) Layers of rock that indicate changes in Earth's pressure and temperature
- D) Rock formations created when oxygen interacts with certain metals

15) Why does the professor talk about microbial mats?

- A) To explain why organisms tend to colonize near certain minerals
- B) To describe how minerals can be created by living organisms
- C) To illustrate the effects of geological processes on living organisms
- D) To emphasize that evolving life depended on the presence of oxygen

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.

تشخيص گزینه صحیح

16) Reflexes ... very valuable in protecting the body against harm.

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

17) He said he did not need the job because he ... offered a better one before.

- A) has
- B) had
- C) has been
- D) had been

18) Do you know ... ?

- A) where John lives
- B) where lives John
- C) John lives where
- D) where does John live?

19) If it ... more humid in the desert of the Southwest, the hot temperatures would be unbearable.

- A) be B) is C) was D) were

20) Aspirin is used ... a constriction of the blood vessels.

- A) to counteract B) counteract C) counteracting D) the counteraction

21) My father advised me and my brother ... a used car.

- A) do not buy B) not to buy C) we don't buy D) to not buying

22) Radioactivity is a technique ... to compute the age of the earth.

- A) to use B) using C) used D) which used

23) I won't sleep ... I know he is safe.

- A) despite B) until C) as if D) so far

24) The report would have been accepted ... in checking its accuracy.

- A) if more care C) more care had been taken
B) had taken more time D) had more care been taken

25) Still a novelty in the late nineteenth century, ... limited to the rich.

- A) was B) was photography C) it was photography D) photography was



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

تشخیص گزینه غلط

26) The books that I read was interesting.

- A B C D

27) The journal Psychology Today is interesting, informative, and it is easy to read.

- A B C D

28) Helium has the most low boiling point of all substances.

- A B C D

29) Energy exists in different forms, such as light, heat, and chemical, mechanic, and

- A B C
electrical energy.
D

30) Psychology did not develop into a science based of careful observation and

- A B C

experimentation until the late 1800s.

- D

31) Warm and moisture help microbes grow and thus assist the decay process.

- A B C D

32) Parrots are noisy, sociable birds that live mainly chiefly in frosted areas in lowlands

- A B C D

and mountains.

44) Children are susceptible to flue at this time of the year.

A) get shots for

B) dress warmly to prevent

C) are healthy enough to avoid

D) are likely to get

45) If we do not actively try to preserve our heritage, we risk losing the common experience that makes each of us who we are.

A) scope

B) future

C) satisfaction

D) inheritance

Part D: Reading Comprehension



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



Reading 1



A strain of highly pathogenic avian influenza has been silently spreading in US cattle for months, according to preliminary analysis of genomic data. The outbreak is likely to have begun when the virus jumped from an infected bird into a cow, probably around late December or early January.

This implies a protracted, undetected

spread of the virus — suggesting that more cattle across the United States, and even in neighbouring regions, could have been infected with avian influenza than currently reported. These conclusions are based on swift and summary analyses by researchers, following a dump of genomic data by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) into a public repository earlier this week. But to scientists' dismay, the publicly released data do not include critical information that would shed light on the outbreak's origins and evolution. Researchers also express concern that the genomic data wasn't released until almost four weeks after the outbreak was announced.

Speed is especially important for fast-spreading respiratory pathogens that have the potential to spark pandemics, says Tulio de Oliveira, a bioinformatician at Stellenbosch University in South Africa. The cattle outbreak is not expected to allow the virus to gain the ability to spread between people, but researchers say it is important to be vigilant. "In an outbreak response, the faster you get data, the sooner you can act," says Martha Nelson, a genomic epidemiologist at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) in Bethesda, Maryland. Nelson adds that with every week that goes

by, the window for controlling the outbreak narrows. “Whether we’re not too late, to me, that’s kind of the million dollar question.”

Federal officials announced on 25 March that a highly pathogenic bird-flu strain had been detected in dairy cows. The USDA has since confirmed infections with the strain, named H5N1, in 34 dairy herds in nine states. In late March and early April, the USDA posted a handful of viral sequences from cows sampled in Texas and a sequence from a human case, on the widely used repository GISAID.

On 21 April, the USDA posted more sequencing data on the Sequence Read Archive (SRA), a repository maintained by the NCBI. The latest upload included some 10 gigabytes of sequencing information from 239 animals, including cows, chickens and cats, says Karthik Gangavarapu, a computational biologist at Scripps Research in La Jolla, who processed the raw data.



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

✓ این مقاله در تاریخ 27 آوریل ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ 2 می ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می شود.

✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-01256-5>

46) According to the text, what is the main concern about the outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza in US cattle?

- A) The virus has the potential to spread between people and spark a pandemic.
- B) The virus has already spread to neighboring regions beyond the US.
- C) The virus has been silently spreading for months, with undetected spread.
- D) The virus is a highly pathogenic strain that has never been seen before.

47) What did the preliminary analysis of the genomic data suggest about the origin of the outbreak?

- A) The virus was likely introduced into the cattle population through infected feed.
- B) The virus jumped from an infected bird to a cow around late December or early January.
- C) The virus originated from a mutation in a previous strain of avian influenza.
- D) The virus was accidentally released from a research laboratory.

48) What is the main concern expressed by researchers regarding the publicly released data on the outbreak?

- A) The data does not include information on the number of infected animals.
- B) The data does not include critical information about the outbreak's origins and evolution.
- C) The data was not released until almost four weeks after the outbreak was announced.
- D) The data was not comprehensive enough to draw definitive conclusions.

49) What did the USDA confirm about the infections in dairy herds in the US?

- A) The virus has been detected in only a few isolated dairy herds.
- B) The virus has been detected in both dairy and beef cattle herds.
- C) The virus has been detected in poultry farms as well as dairy herds.
- D) The virus has been detected in 34 dairy herds in nine states.

50) According to the text, what is the "million dollar question" regarding the outbreak?..

- A) Whether the virus has gained the ability to spread between people.
- B) Whether the virus will mutate and become more virulent.
- C) Whether the outbreak can be controlled before it becomes unmanageable.
- D) Whether the outbreak is limited to the US or has spread to neighboring regions.

51) According to the text, what is the potential impact of the cattle outbreak on the ability of the virus to spread between people?

- A) The outbreak is not expected to allow the virus to gain the ability to spread between people.
- B) The outbreak is expected to allow the virus to gain the ability to spread between people.
- C) The outbreak is expected to increase the risk of the virus mutating and becoming more transmissible.
- D) The impact on the virus's ability to spread between people is still unknown.

52) What is the main recommendation made by the researchers regarding the response to the outbreak?

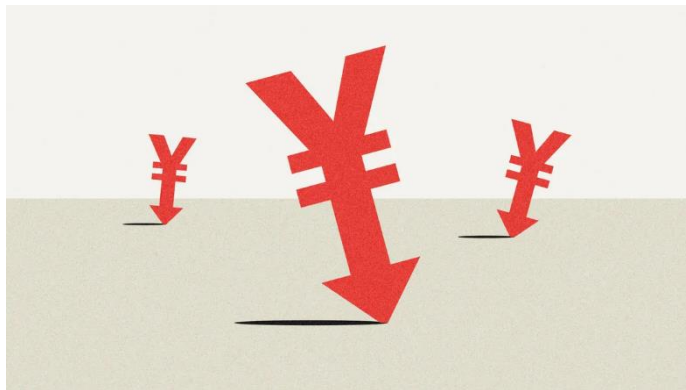
- A) Increase funding for research on avian influenza in livestock.
- B) Implement stricter biosecurity measures on dairy farms.
- C) Develop a vaccine specifically targeting the H5N1 strain.
- D) Prioritize the timely release of comprehensive genomic data.

53) According to the text, what is the main concern expressed by researchers about the cattle outbreak?

- A) The virus could be difficult to contain and control.
- B) The virus could mutate and become more virulent.
- C) The virus could spread to neighboring regions beyond the US.
- D) The virus could gain the ability to spread between people.



Reading 2



It is easy for investors to lose a fortune in the financial markets—and even easier for governments. In 2022 Japan spent more than \$60bn of its foreign-exchange reserves defending the yen, its first intervention to strengthen the

currency in nearly a quarter of a century, after the exchange rate fell to nearly ¥146 to the dollar. And for what? Today the yen is weaker still. Yet instead of learning that fighting the market is futile, policymakers are repeating the mistake. After the currency fell to ¥160 to the dollar on April 29th, its lowest in 34 years, it suddenly moved sharply upward, convincing many traders that the government is buying again.

The yen has been falling primarily because of simple economic logic. The gap in interest rates between Japan and America is yawning. Although the Bank of Japan

raised rates in February, it did so by only a smidgen: they increased from between minus 0.1% and zero to between zero and 0.1%. Rates in booming America, by contrast, are more than five percentage points higher. Investors expect some compression of the gap over time, but not much. As a result, a ten-year Japanese government bond yields just 0.9%, compared with 4.6% for an American Treasury of the same maturity.

The gulf exists because of differences in the outlook for inflation. It is still unclear just how emphatically Japan has broken out of the low-inflation—and at times deflationary—trap in which it has been stuck since asset prices collapsed in the 1990s. Although headline annual inflation has been above the central bank's 2% target for nearly two years, there are signs that price rises have been slowing. Rightly, rate-setters at the Bank of Japan seem more concerned with hitting their inflation target than with using monetary policy to support the yen. All told, therefore, the country's interest-rate outlook is diverging from America's, where there are growing worries that inflation is not falling as it should and so the Federal Reserve will not cut interest rates any time soon.

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✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://www.economist.com/leaders/2024/04/30/japan-is-wrong-to-try-to-prop-up-the-yen>



54) What is the main focus of the text?

- A) The difficulties governments face in the financial markets
- B) The diverging interest rate policies between Japan and the US
- C) Japan's efforts to defend the yen against the US dollar
- D) The futility of fighting the market forces

55) What was the result of Japan's intervention to strengthen the yen in 2022?

- A) The yen became stronger against the US dollar
- B) The yen became weaker against the US dollar
- C) The yen remained at the same level against the US dollar
- D) The yen initially strengthened but then weakened again

56) What is the main reason given for the yen's falling value against the US dollar?

- A) The collapse of asset prices in Japan in the 1990s
- B) The Bank of Japan's reluctance to raise interest rates
- C) The global economic conditions and market forces
- D) The difference in interest rates between Japan and the US

57) What is the main concern regarding Japan's inflation situation?

- A) Inflation has been below the central bank's target for nearly two years
- B) Inflation has been above the central bank's target for nearly two years
- C) Inflation has been volatile, with both high and low periods
- D) Inflation has been consistently at the central bank's target

58) What is the Bank of Japan's primary focus in its monetary policy decisions?

- A) Supporting the value of the yen
- B) Aligning with the Federal Reserve's policies
- C) Hitting its 2% inflation target
- D) Stimulating economic growth

59) What is the key difference in the inflation outlook between Japan and the US?

- A) Japan is struggling to break out of a low-inflation trap, while the US is experiencing high inflation
- B) Japan is experiencing high inflation, while the US is struggling to control inflation
- C) Both Japan and the US are experiencing high inflation, but for different reasons
- D) Both Japan and the US are struggling to maintain stable inflation levels

60) What did the recent sharp upward move in the yen suggest to many traders?

- A) The government is selling the yen to weaken it
- B) The government is buying the yen to strengthen it
- C) The market is overreacting to the interest rate differential
- D) The central bank is intervening to stabilize the exchange rate

61) What is the main reason given for the widening gap in interest rates between Japan and the US?

- A) The global economic conditions and market forces
- B) Differences in the inflation outlook between the two countries
- C) Diverging policies of the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve
- D) The impact of the 1990s asset price collapse on Japan's economy

62) What is the main implication of the diverging interest rate policies between Japan and the US?

- A) The Bank of Japan will be forced to raise rates further
- B) The Federal Reserve will be compelled to cut rates soon
- C) The global financial markets will become more volatile
- D) The yen will continue to weaken against the US dollar

Reading 3

Tesla has gutted its charging team in a new round of layoffs, despite recently winning over major automakers like Ford and General Motors and making its connector the defacto standard in North America. Tesla's Supercharger network has long been seen as one



of its greatest competitive advantages. It's widely available, has far better uptime than other charging networks, and the connector technology — known as the North

American Charging Standard, or NACS — is now being adopted by essentially every major automaker with a presence in North America.

CEO Elon Musk announced the new layoffs in an overnight email to executives, first reported by The Information, in which he said he wants leaders to be “absolutely hard core about headcount and cost reduction,” as he ordered them to cut more employees who “don’t obviously pass the excellent, necessary and trustworthy test” or resign. Senior director of EV charging Rebecca Tinucci and head of new vehicles Daniel Ho are out, according to The Information. TechCrunch confirmed with sources that the entire global charging organization was let go. The move was unexpected and “clearly surprising to everyone,” one source at a major automaker told TechCrunch. Will Jameson, one of the charging team leads let go in the cuts, said in a [post](#) on Musk’s social media platform X that he “has let our entire charging org co.”

“What this means for the charging network, NACS, and all the exciting work we were doing across the industry, I don’t yet know. What a wild ride it has been,” he wrote.

The cuts are so complete that Musk even suggested in the email that the company will slow its expansion of the Supercharger network, writing that Tesla “will continue to build out some new Supercharger locations, where critical, and finish those currently under construction.”



[/layoffs-cuts](#)

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✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <https://techcrunch.com/2024/04/30/elon-musk-tesla-charging-policy/>

63) What is the main focus of the text?

- A) The global impact of microplastics pollution
- B) The health risks associated with nanoplastics ingestion
- C) Tesla's layoffs in its charging team
- D) The environmental effects of plastics in oceans

64) According to the text, what is one of Tesla's greatest competitive advantages?

- A) Its Supercharger network
- B) Its adoption of the NACS connector
- C) Its partnerships with major automakers
- D) Its cost reduction efforts

65) According to the text, which major automakers have recently been won over by Tesla?

- A) Ford and General Motors
- B) Volkswagen and Toyota
- C) Honda and Nissan
- D) BMW and Mercedes-Benz

66) What did the text say the layoffs were to the entire global charging organization?

- A) Anticipated
- B) Necessary
- C) Surprising
- D) Inevitable

67) According to the text, how does Musk want Tesla to approach the expansion of the Supercharger network going forward?

- A) Accelerate the expansion C) Slow down the expansion
B) Maintain the current pace of expansion D) Halt the expansion entirely

68) What does the text suggest about the significance of the NACS connector being adopted by major automakers?

- A) It is a new technology that Tesla has developed
B) It is a proprietary technology that Tesla is trying to promote
C) It is becoming the de facto standard in North America
D) It is a technology that is facing opposition from other standards

69) What is the main message conveyed by the text about Tesla's approach to cost reduction and headcount reduction?

- A) It is necessary to maintain profitability
B) It is a strategic decision to focus on other priorities
C) It is a short-sighted approach that may harm the company
D) It is an expected response to market conditions

70) What does the text imply about the level of surprise and uncertainty surrounding the layoffs in Tesla's charging team? The layoffs were

- A) expected and their impact is well understood C) unexpected and their impact is uncertain
B) necessary and their impact is manageable D) strategic and their impact is positive

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) Some people say that to prevent illness and disease, governments should focus more on reducing environmental pollution and housing 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) Some people think that social networking sites have a huge negative impact on both individuals and society. 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.





نام خانوادگی :

نام :

شماره دانشجویی:

کد ملی :

روشنه

دانشکده

دانشگاه :

شماره داوطلبی :



از زمان آموزی

لیڈا، لہجہ آ، جون سنگی دورہ ۹۵ (۱۳ اردیبهشت ۱۴۰۳)

بر این پاسخنامه متعلق به شما نیست مسئول جلسه را آگاه سازید.

اسخ سوالات باید با عنوان سیاه قلم و پررنگ در پیش مربوطه مطابق نمونه صحیح علامت گذاری شود.



The image displays 15 assay cards arranged in a 3x5 grid. Each card is a microplate reader assay card with a 4x10 grid of wells. The columns are labeled A, B, C, and D. The rows are numbered 1 to 10. Each well contains a small volume of liquid, and the cards show varying patterns of dark and light wells, indicating different assay results.