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 دقـت گوش دهید و پاسخ سؤالات ۱ تا ۱۵ را در پاسخنامه علامت بزنید. ایل صوتی *تنـها یک بار* پخش خواهد شد.

Section A: Questions 1-10



آزمون۲۲ آذر ماه ۲۳۰۳ 🛛 🔗 🖋

1) What does the woman imply?

- A) She thinks the man is forgetful and always leaves things behind.
- B) She recommends finding a fellow cast member.
- C) She insists on leaving the leather goods at home.
- D) She suggests that the man should have been better prepared by checking the weather forecast.

2) What does the woman imply?

- A) She thinks the man should order everything in the menu.
- B) She believes the man should order a dish that isn't usually popular.
- C) She suggests the man experience the restaurant's renowned specialty.
- D) She thinks the man should go to a different restaurant.

3) What will the man probably do next?

A) Attend the meeting with a coffee- stained shirt.

B) Look for a clean shirt in his office drawer.

4) Where will the man probably go?

- A) To the office cafeteria to ask around for his phone.
- B) To his car to search for his phone.
- C) To his previous location to retrace his steps.
- D) To a friend's house to borrow a phone.

5) Why won't David join the book club?

- A) He doesn't have time.
- B) He's not interested in reading.

C) He's already a member.

D) He prefers watching movies.

6) What is the woman's opinion of the new museum?

- A) She hasn't visited it yet.
- B) She thinks it's not worth visiting.
- D) She prefers other museums.

7) Why is the man not interested in the cooking class?

- A) He doesn't like cooking.
- B) He's too busy with the painting workshop.
- 8) What does Lisa say about her trip to the coast?
- A) She enjoyed the beaches and sea.
- B) She didn't have a good time.

9) What is the man asking about?

- A) He's asking about a museum.
- B) He's looking for a bookstore.

C) He's not good at cooking.

C) She is impressed by it.

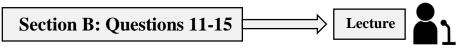
- D) He's already taken the cooking class.
- C) She was busy working the whole time.
- D) She didn't like the weather.
- C) He's seeking a direction to the subway station.D) He's searching for a park.

D) Go home to change his shirt

C) Cancel the meeting.

10) What does the woman imply?

- A) She suggests the man confront his neighbors about the noise
- B) She believes the man should join the neighbors in the loud music.
- C) She thinks the man should move out of his apartment.
- D) She thinks the man should ignore the noise and sleep.



11) What is the primary focus of the lecture?

- A) The history of computer science
- B) The development of new hardware technologies
- C) An introduction to machine learning concepts applications
- D) The structure of programming languages

12) What is supervised learning?

- A) Training a model on a labeled dataset to map inputs to desired outputs
- B) type of learning where the model finds hidden patterns in unlabeled data
- C) A method where an agent learns by interacting with an environment
- D) The process of creating new features from existing data

13) What can be inferred about overfitting from the lecture?

- A) It leads to a model performing well on both training and new data.
- B) It results from a model being too simple to capture data patterns.
- C) It occurs when a model learns the training data too well, including noise.
- D) It is a desirable outcome in machine learning.

14) How is the lecture organized?

- A) By discussing the historical evolution of machine learning
- B) By explaining different types of machine learning and key concepts
- C) By focusing solely on the applications of machine learning
- D) By comparing machine learning with traditional Programming

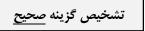
15) Why does the professor discuss feature selection and feature engineering in the lecture?

- A) To highlight the importance of hardware in machine learning
- B) To explain how new features can be created from existing data
- C) To detail the history of feature selection techniques
- D) To show how these processes improve model performance

Part B: Grammar	
ection 1 Read each test item ca	refully and answer

- -

<u>Section 1.</u> 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.



16) At last, I de	cided to go		
A) to swim	B) swim	C) to swimming	D) swimming
<i>11)</i> to swill	D) Swiin	C) to swinning	D) swinning
17) The Sun car	not go round neithe	er the Earth the Moon.	
A) or	B) also	C) but	D) nor
11,01	D) u 100	0,000	

com			فشت ربان	ارمونهای ربان دختری
	18) How does it (A) time	take to arrive in Isfa B) far	han? C) much	D) long
	19) All toys in this b A) similar to	B) the same as	C) the same like	D) alike
	20) She has lived in A) yet	Isfahan for many ye B) anymore	ears and she lives here. C) already	D) still
	21) The woman A) I spoke to her	was old and bent. B) whom I spoke	C) whom I spoke to her	D) I spoke to
	22) If she come s A) didn't	oon, they'll have to g B) won't	go without her. C) wouldn't	D) doesn't
	23) The longer the SA) the more warmlyB) the warmer the Ea	the Earth is	C) it makes the Ea D) the Earth is wa	
	24) The first system A) published B) w		e of an ocean current by would be published D	Benjamin Franklin.) had been published
	A) In 1798, Eli Whit B) In 1798, when Eli C) Since 1798, Eli W D) Until 1798, when	ney came up with a n i Whitney came up wi /hitney had been worl Eli Whitney came up	th a new idea, king on a new idea, with a new idea, words or phrases that need	to be corrected.
	26) Penicillium <u>is</u> on A disease.		تشخیص گزینه that produces the antibiotics B	<u>used</u> <u>to control</u> C D
	27) Although the Ind for daily use.	lians <u>lacking</u> animals, A	, they <u>had</u> the ability <u>to culti</u> B C	vate plants <u>suitable</u> D
	28) All <u>but</u> seven pa	ssengers, three <u>crewn</u> B	nen and a small dog <u>was</u> lost C	t when the ship <u>sank</u> . D
	29) Asbestos <u>was on</u> A modern build	Ē	o a useful material that it <u>was</u> 3	s used in almost all C D
	30) <u>The galaxy</u> And A hemisphere.	ormeda is the most <u>di</u>	stance object <u>visible</u> to <u>obse</u> B C I	

31) His parents moved out of their old house sometimes last year after they had celebrated their fiftieth anniversary there. 32) A deficient if folic acid is rarely found in humans because the vitamin is contained in a D wide variety of foods. 33) He was at the bus-stop well on time to catch the 7.30 bus, but had to miss his breakfast В C D Α to do it. 34) The library she worked in borrowed books, magazines, audio cassettes, and maps to its В patrons, **<u>who</u>** could keep them for four weeks. 35) The **body structure** that developed in birds **over** millions of years is **well designed** for flight, being both **lightly** in weight and remarkably strong. **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) This, they argue, offers the most ... way to provide some services for the parents of newly-born children. A) figurative B) suggestive C) relative D) effective 37) A large number of possible diseases can occur ... or in combination. No matter which way, we have to prepare fully to fight against them. A) singly B) exactly C) calmly D) nearly 38) There is also the problem that the researcher's observations are difficult to record in a/an ... way. B) immediate C) unexpected A) systematic D) changeable **39)** If they know the cause of the problem, they might be able to ... how to prevent it from happening. A) keep on B) give up C) turn around D) figure out 40) There is only one country on the northern ... of the Persian Gulf, while on the opposite side, there are some Arabian countries. B) distance C) margin D) column A) vacuum

	Vocabulary Part	2: Synonym	
41) One needs to w succeeding.	•	uch as possible to <u>boost</u> hi	s/her chance of
A) update	B) increase	C) diminish	D) suppress
•	vas <u>simultaneously</u> inven stus Liebig in 1830.	ted by the American Samu	el Guthrie and the
A) now and then	B) in earlier times	C) at the same time	D) little by little
43) Rubber can be A) product	e made from latex, the <u>sar</u> B) oil	<u>o</u> of a rubber tree. C) aroma	D) juice
44) Art, as a <u>reflec</u> of the 1960s		ory, is clearly illustrated in	n the Pop Art style
A) imagination	B) contemplation	C) representation	D) absorption
45) Ancient people A) removed	e often built cities on top o B) ruined	of older <u>decayed</u> ones. C) newly built	D) built

Part D: Reading Comprehension

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

Reading 1



If you had told most

Premier League followers

before a ball was kicked this season that Chelsea would be second in the table when December rolled around, they probably would



have laughed in your face. But four months into the 2024-25 campaign, that is the unlikely reality. Under new head coach Enzo Maresca, the Blues have gone quietly about their work, developing as a team and building momentum by only suffering defeat in two league games against big-hitters Manchester City and Liverpool.

Unbeaten in the league since visiting Anfield in October, a run of threestraight victories has seen the west Londoners soar to second place ahead of a date with London rivals Tottenham on Sunday. Their form has led to one question

repeatedly being asked of Maresca in his press conferences and post-match interviews: are Chelsea in the title race? Unexpected as it may be, the positivity around Chelsea right now is **palpable**. The full-time whistle in Wednesday night's thumping victory over the 10-men of Southampton at St Mary's was greeted with chants of 'We've got our Chelsea back' from the away end - perhaps the biggest endorsement yet of Maresca's work as the club finally pulls clear of the darkest period in its modern history. "It was a very good feeling [hearing the chants] especially because you can see **they** are happy," the Italian said afterwards. "It's our target. We work every day to keep them happy. Tonight, it was a very good feeling, especially the one where they say 'Chelsea is back'. This is important. "The results help a lot, and calm down the noise around the club. It's a good feeling to see the fans happy after the last two years when many things happened. You can see now the feeling from them is good."

The five strikes they rattled in against their sorry opponents on the south coast quietly propelled the Blues into second in the Premier League, ahead of London rivals Arsenal - the side widely considered to be best placed to challenge Liverpool for the title - on goal difference. Indeed, Chelsea's free-scoring attack has been the backbone of their unexpected success this season; their current goals-per-game ratio of 2.6 (57 goals in 22 games) is the highest in the club's entire history, while they set a record at St Mary's with their xG (expected goals) total of 5.29 - the highest of any away side since records began in 2008-09.

Of course, this should arguably come as little surprise given an attacking arsenal that includes the likes of Cole Palmer, Nicolas Jackson, Christopher Nkunku and Joao Felix, as well as plenty more, but no-one could have predicted that things would go so well and gel so swiftly under Maresca. The Blues could even afford to leave their second-highest league scorer, Jackson, on the bench throughout at Southampton, in a testament to their overall firepower. As Maresca says, there is a growing sense that 'Chelsea are back', emerging as an attacking force, playing an attractive brand of football and challenging right at the top of the table. But are they in the title race?

قبولی در آزمونهای زبان دکتری

است.	ن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در نشریه گل (Goal)	√ متر
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46) What can be inferred about Chels	ea's recent performance?	
	C) They are focusing only on c	lefense.
B) They are likely to be relegated.		
_ /	_ / , F	j ···
47) Why might Chelsea's attacking ar	senal be considered a strength?	
A) They have many talented players.	8	
B) They have no injuries.	D) They lack experience.	
, , ,		
48) What does the passage suggest ab	out the future of Chelsea under M	aresca?
A) They will likely decline	C) They have the potential to su	
B) They will remain average.	D) They will focus on youth dev	
	· · ·	
49) What does the word "palpable" m	ean as used in paragraph 2 of the	text?
A) Unnoticeable B) Tangib	le C) Uncertain	D) Weak
50) What is the significance of Chelses	a's goals-per-game ratio mentione	d in the
passage?		
A) It is the lowest in the league.	C) It is the highest in the club's h	istory.
B) It has no relevance to their success.	D) It indicates a defensive strateg	y.
51) How does the passage describe the	-	iccess?
A) Thrilling and exciting	C) Unpredictable and chaotic	
B) Dark and challenging	D) Stable and consistent	
52) What does the pronoun <i>"they"</i> ref		
A) The players B) The coaching st	aff C) The management	D) The fans
53) How does the passage characterize	-	a and the fans?
A) Supportive and positive	C) Indifferent and distant	
B) Tense and conflicted	D) Critical and harsh	
54) What can be inferred about Chels		
A) They are unlikely to compete serious		
B) They have no chance at all.	D) They are focused on	n rebuilding.
E Reading 2		



On the first day of her class, Annika Martin asks the assembled researchers at the



University of Zurich in Switzerland to roll out their yoga mats and stand with their feet spread wide apart. They place their hands on their hips before swinging their torsos down towards the mat and back up again. The pose, called 'wild goose drinking water' is from Lu Jong, a foundational practice in Tantrayana Buddhism.

Martin, a health psychologist, can sense that some students are sceptical. They are academics at heart, many of whom have never tried yoga, and registered for Martin's course to learn how to deal with the stress associated with academic research. Over the course of a semester, she teaches her students about stress and its impact on the body before giving them the tools to help cope with it — from yoga, meditation and progressive muscle relaxation to journalling.

It is one of many initiatives designed to combat the mental-health crisis that is gripping science and academia more broadly. The problems are particularly acute for students and early-career researchers, who are often paid **meagre** wages, have to uproot their lives every few years and have few long-term job prospects. But senior researchers face immense pressure as well. Many academics also experience harassment, discrimination, bullying and even sexual assault. The end result is that students and academics are much more likely to experience depression and anxiety than is the general population.

But some universities and institutions are starting to fight back in creative ways. The University of Zurich now offers academics several popular courses on mental health. Beyond Martin's class, called 'Mindfulness and Meditation', one helps students learn how to build resilience and another provides senior researchers with the tools they need to supervise PhD candidates.

The courses are in high demand. "We have way more registrations than we have actual course spots," says Eric Alms, a programme manager who is responsible for many of the mental-health courses at the University of Zurich. "I'm happy that my courses are so successful. On the other hand, it's a sign of troubling times when these are the most popular courses."

Several studies over the past few years have collectively surveyed tens of thousands of researchers and have documented the scope and consequences of science's mental-health crisis.

In 2020, the biomedical research funder Wellcome in London, surveyed more than 4,000 researchers (mostly in the United Kingdom) and found that 70%

felt stressed on the average work day. Specifically, survey respondents said that they felt intense pressure to publish — so much so that they work 50–60 hours per week, or more. And they do so for little pay, without a sense of a secure future. Only 41% of mid-career

and 31% of early-career researchers said that they were satisfied with their career prospects in research.

√ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله **نیچر (Nature)** است.

✓ مجله نیچر از سال ۱۸۶۹ میلادی تاکنون منتشر میشود. این نشریه ارجاع داده شدهترین مجله علمی جهان است.
✓ این مقاله در تاریخ ۹ جولای ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۲ دسامبر۲۰۲۴ برگزار میشود.
✓ لینک دسترسی به مقاله: <u>https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-024-0225-8</u>

55) What is the primary focus of Martin's course?

A) Teaching academic research methods

B) Coping with stress

C) Learning yoga techniques D) Conducting scientific studies

56) Which group is mentioned as being particularly affected by mental health issues in academia?

A) Senior researchers

B) Undergraduate students

C) Early-career researchers D) All researchers equally

57) According to Eric Alms, what does the high demand for mental health courses indicate?

A) Increased funding for research	C) Troubling times in academia
B) A positive trend in academia	D) A lack of interest in research

58) What does the word "meagre" mean as used in paragraph 2 of the text?

A) GenerousB) InsufficientC) AverageD) Abundant

59) What can be inferred about the relationship between academic pressure and mental health?

A) Increased academic pressure may lead to mental health issues.

B) Academic pressure has no effect on mental health.

C) Mental health issues are unrelated to academic performance.

D) Only students experience mental health issues.

60) How many hours per week do many researchers reportedly work?

A) 30–40 hours B) 40–50 hours C) 60–70 hours D) 50–60 hour
--

61) What overall message does the passage convey about the academic environment?

- A) It is fraught with challenges affecting mental health.
- B) It is a safe and supportive space.
- C) It is primarily focused on financial success.

D) It is irrelevant to personal well-being.

62) What can be inferred about the impact of mental health courses at the University of Zurich?



- A) They are not well-received.
- B) They have no effect on students' stress levels.
- C) They are only for senior researchers.
- D) They indicate a growing awareness of mental health issues.





Lending from China posed a dilemma to leaders in cash-strapped poor countries. In the 2010s, as the



Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) got going, China began to invest vast sums in overseas

infrastructure. All told, throughout the initiative's first decade, officials disbursed hundreds of billions of dollars to 150-odd countries. They helped build pipelines, ports, railways and much else, aiming to expand the country's influence over trade. But emerging-market officials and Western foreign-policy hawks feared something darker was going on: that the initiative was deliberately saddling poor countries with too much debt. Once they inevitably defaulted, China would seize assets and enjoy not just influence over trade, but a chokehold.

Fortunately, such fears now seem overblown. China's loan book has grown to doorstopper-size, and the country has become low- and middle-income countries' largest bilateral creditor. Many of their governments have had difficulty with repayments over the years. Yet no wave of land grabs has followed. Instead, Chinese lenders have almost always given them longer to cough up. As a consequence, cash-strapped governments might feel much more tempted than they once would have been to turn to China as their lender of last resort.

Two things should give them pause for thought. The first is the amount by which their debts have ballooned since the BRI began. Nominal interest payments by the 78 countries eligible for the World Bank's cheapest development loans quadrupled between 2012 and 2022, to an all-time high of \$24bn. The second is a new paper by Qi Liu and Layna Mosley of Harvard and Princeton universities, respectively. Having analysed 139 announcements of loans from China to emerging-market countries, which were made between 2007 and 2022,

they conclude that borrowing from China is not just costly in itself. It also makes borrowing from others more expensive. If that seems unsurprising, consider the ways in which new borrowing could lower the cost of other debt. As Bob Hope, a comedian, once quipped, a bank is a place that will lend you money if you can prove you do not need it. The sovereign-bond market might function similarly, and a new loan could be just the proof a government needs. It can clearly still get access to credit, making it less likely to run out of cash and default. A new lender—China rather than, say, the bond market or a multilateral outfit—also shows that the borrower has several sources of funding, making it safer still. What is more, loans used to fund profitable infrastructure projects, for instance, might make a country more productive and therefore better able to repay all its debt.

As it turns out, only some of this logic prevails when countries borrow from China. Ms Liu and Ms Mosley discovered this by studying the yields on individual emerging markets' government bonds before and Slowbalisation after announcements of Chinese loans to those governments. Compared with an index of 56 similar countries, the average borrower saw its bond yield rise by 0.05 percentage points following the announcement.

√ متن فوق از جدیدترین مقالات منتشر شده در مجله **اکونومیست (Economist**) است. √ این مقاله در تاریخ ۵ دسامبر ۲۰۲۴ منتشر شده است. آزمون حاضر در تاریخ ۱۲ دسامبر ۲۰۲۴ برگزار می شود. https://www.economist.com/finance-and-economics/2024/12/05/the-hidden-cost-of- لينک دسترسي به مقاله: √ chinese-loans

63) What was the primary goal of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)?

A) To reduce global debt

C) To provide aid to poor countries B) To expand China's influence over trade D) To build military bases

64) What concern did emerging-market officials have regarding Chinese loans?

A) They were too generous.

C) They could lead to asset seizures.

B) They were too small.

D) They were interest-free.

65) How have Chinese lenders responded to the repayment difficulties of cash-strapped governments?

- A) They have demanded immediate repayment.
- B) They have canceled all loans.
- C) They have seized assets.
- D) They have offered longer repayment periods.

66) What can be inferred about the long-term effects of Chinese loans on borrowing from other sources?

- A) They may increase overall borrowing costs. C) They have no impact on borrowing.
- B) They will always lower costs.
- D) They guarantee financial stability.

67) Why might cash-strapped governments consider turning to China as a lender of last resort?

- A) They have no other options.
- B) Chinese lenders are more forgiving with repayments.
- C) They prefer Chinese products.
- D) They want to build infrastructure.

68) How much did nominal interest payments rise to for the 78 countries mentioned?

A) \$10bn B) \$20bn C) \$24bn	D) \$30bn
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69) What is one possible benefit of loans used for profitable infrastructure projects?

- A) They make repayment of all debt more feasible.
- B) They decrease a country's productivity.
- C) They are always interest-free.
- D) They lead to immediate asset seizures.

70) What overall message does the passage convey about the nature of Chinese lending?

- A) It is entirely beneficial for poor countries.
- B) It is a straightforward solution to debt.
- C) It has no significant impact on global finance.
- D) It presents both opportunities and risks for borrowers.

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 think that children should be taught how to manage money at a young age. 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 believe that the government should invest more in public transportation systems rather than building new roads. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge.



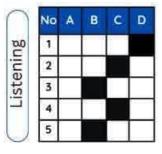


پاسخنامه آزمون بسندگی زبان انگلیسی دانشگاه اصفهان (UIEPT)



تاریخ آزمون: ۲۲ آذر ۱۴۰۳

دوره آزمون: ۱۱۰







Grammar

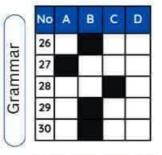
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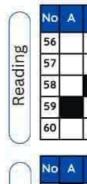
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Reading







💉 FastZaban