



تعداد سؤال: ۳۰ تکمیلی — تشریحی ۵
 زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۵۰ دقیقه تشریحی ۵۰ دقیقه
 تعداد کل صفحات: ۶

نام درس: قرائت متون تاریخی به زبان خارجی
 رشته تحصیلی: گرایش تاریخ
 کد درس: ۴۵۱۱۲۴

Part one: Vocabulary

Instruction: Complete the following items by choosing the best choice.

- There is some that shows the economy is getting better.
 a. evidence b. artifact c. interpretation d. creativity
- As man's knowledge increased, science was divided into many other
 a. overviews b. disciplines c. documents d. prerequisites
- Many archeologists are interested in the ancient of Mesopotamia and Egypt.
 a. interpretations b. investigations c. disseminations d. civilizations
- In the past, powerful rulers became rich by collecting from weaker countries.
 a. document b. livelihood c. tribute d. territory
- Julius Caesar established his government in 27 BC, and rebuilt the city of Rome. During his the Roman Empire was very powerful at its height.
 a. conquest b. institution c. reign d. identity
- The President said that any decision to start a war should be in with the Parliament.
 a. dissemination b. consultation c. investigation d. interpretation
- Research studies show that defective genes with normal body processes.
 a. stimulate b. occupy c. tolerate d. interfere
- Industrial Revolution gave to the engineering profession as it is known today.
 a. rise b. origin c. influx d. reign
- The Medes together with the Persians ruled over the Iranian in the 7th century BC.
 a. script b. plateau c. major d. overview
- The Ottoman Empire, which until 1918, could reign not only the Near East but also North Africa and Southeastern Europe.
 a. survived b. occupied c. overturned d. subjugated
- The of the Medes was unknown until some findings at Nush-i Jan in northwest central Iran uncovered several buildings, including an interesting fire temple.
 a. architecture b. interpretation c. consequence d. generation

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12. The mixture of copper and tin under intense heat producedtools for cultivation and weapons for defense.
a. durable b. dominant c. prosperous d. contemporary
13. During the 16th century the various states on the Italianfell prey to armies from the more centralized countries of the north.
a. conspiracy b. cuneiform c. currency d. peninsula
14. In May 1991 Rocard resigned, and MitterrandEdith Cresson, also a Socialist, as France's first woman prime minister.
a. adopted b. assumed c. appointed d. aroused
15. Since ancient times, armies' roles andhave included defense of territory, patrol and guarding of frontiers, conquest, invasion, and so on.
a. missions b. origins c. sacrifices d. territories
16. As he had some serious physical problem, he got medical from military service.
a. generation b. mission c. incursion d. exemption
17. Throughout the Islamic world, from Spain to India, the structure of the mosque wasby local materials and architectural traditions.
a. sacrificed b. overlooked c. captured d. influenced
18. Another "Post-Modern" period of English may havein 1876 or 1877 with Alexander Graham Bell's invention of the telephone.
a. revolted b. originated c. embraced d. overlooked
19. In recent decades, American and British English are clearly beginning toand become more and more similar.
a. originate b. converge c. embrace d. situate
20. It is believed that the Prime Minister does not fullythe complexity of the problem.
a. purchase b. appreciate c. stimulate d. contribute
21. Until the 20th century all of the raw materials available for use were based on animal hair, plant or seed fibers, or the product of the silkworm.
a. worldly b. native c. textile



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22. Aristotelian cosmology was based on theof an enclosed cosmos, a concept which was somehow new.
a. policy b. origin c. notion d. portion
23. After the fall of the Berlin wall and other emigration, there was an influx of more than 200,000 East Germans into West Germany.
a. regions b. overviews c. records d. barriers
24. In the course of the 19th century the development of largeships made it possible and safe for millions to leave for the Americas.
a. steam b. wheel c. fleet d. surplus
25. William was a hard ruler, punishing England, especially the north, when ithis authority.
a. disputed b. competed c. confirmed d. demanded

Part two: Reading Comprehension

Instruction: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it by choosing the best choice.

Naser al-din Shah's son and successor, Muzaffar al-din Shah (1896-1907), was a weak and inefficient ruler. Royal extravagance and the absence of incoming revenues made Iran's financial problems worse. The Shah quickly spent two large loans from Russia, partly on trips to Europe. Public anger fed on the Shah's tendency for giving concessions to Europeans in return for large payments to him and his officials. People began to demand a curb on royal authority and the establishment of the rule of law as their concern over foreign, and especially Russian, influence grew.

The Shah's failure to respond to protests by the religious establishment, the merchants, and other classes led the merchants and religious leaders in January 1906 to take sanctuary from probable arrest in mosques in Tehran and outside the capital. When the Shah did not keep his promise to permit the establishment of a "house of justice," or consultative assembly, 10,000 people, led by the merchants, took sanctuary in June in the compound of the British embassy in Tehran. In August, the Shah was forced to issue an order promising a constitution. In October an elected assembly drew up a constitution that provided for strict limitations on

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parliament, or *Majlis*, with wide powers to represent the people, and a government with a cabinet subject to confirmation by the *Majlis*. The Shah signed the constitution on December 30, 1906. He died five days later. The Supplementary Fundamental Laws approved in 1907 provided, within limits, for freedom of press, speech, and association, and for security of life and property. According to scholar Ann K.S. Lambton, the Constitutional Revolution marked the end of the medieval period in Iran. The hopes for constitutional rule were not realized, however.'

26. Which of the following was one of the main reasons for public anger?

- a. Shah had a tendency to give concessions to Europeans.
- b. Shah was the son of Naser al-din Shah.
- c. Shah decided to put a curb on royal authority.
- d. Shah borrowed large amounts of money from Russia.

27. Which of the following was a main reason for making Iran's financial problems worse?

- a. A curb on royal authority
- b. The establishment of the rule of law
- c. The absence of incoming revenue
- d. Shah's trips to Europe

28. Why did merchants and religious leaders take sanctuary in mosques in Tehran and outside the capital?

- a. Fear of probable arrests
- b. protests to Shah's decisions
- c. Shah's trips to Europe
- d. lack of elections

29. Why did 10000 people take sanctuary in the compound of the British Embassy in Tehran?

- a. The laws did not approved freedom of press, speech, and association.
- b. An elected assembly drew up a constitution that limited royal power.
- c. A Constitutional Revolution did not occur as had been promised to people.
- d. Shah did not keep his promise to permit the establishment of a consultative assembly.



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30. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **FALSE**?

- The Shah's failed to respond to protests by the religious establishment, the merchants, and other classes.
- The Shah kept his promise to permit the establishment of a "house of justice".
- The Shah was forced to issue an order promising a constitution.
- The Shah signed the constitution a few days before his death.

Part Three: Translation

Instruction: Translate the following passage into Persian.

- The Elamites were one of peoples of Persia. While some inhabited the mountainous areas of south-west Persia, others settled in the plains of what is now Khuzistan. They were skilled craftsmen who created a pictographic script, which was later replaced by the cuneiform system, which they bouowed from the Assyrians.
- Knowing the ambitions of the Persians, Croesus, the famous Lydian king, determined to start a preventive war to preserve his own nation from conquest. He formed alliances with Egypt and Sparta and attacked Persia but his forces were completely overwhelmed, and his kingdom was annexed as a province of the Persian state.
- Much of Western civilization comes from a common source, i.e., the world of ancient Greece and Rome. From this world came principles of law and government, fundamental concepts in science and mathematics, standards of art and architecture, and so on. Indeed, so much of Greco-Roman civilization serves as a standard that is called classical.
- An important aspect of the Renaissance was the revival of classical learning. It was logical that this movement should start in Italy, a region where many traces of Greco- Roman civilization still remained. Italy had another advantage in being close to Constantinople, which had preserved the Greek language and much of Greek learning.



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5. In spite of the importance of the causes already mentioned, the Industrial Revolution would undoubtedly have been delayed if there had not been a need for fundamental mechanical improvements in certain fields of production. By 1700 the demand for charcoal for smelting iron had so depleted the resources of timber that several of the nations of western Europe were threatened with deforestation.