



نام درس: زبان تخصصی (۳)	تعداد سؤالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: —
رشته تحصیلی و کد درس: الهیات (تاریخ فرهنگ)	زمان آزمون: تستی: ۶۰ تشریحی: — دقیقه
۱۲۲۰۰۴۳	آزمون نمره منفی دارد ○ ندارد ⊗
کد سری سؤال: یک (۱)	استفاده از: — مجاز است.

امام علی^(ع): برتری مردم به یکدیگر، به دانش‌ها و خردهاست؛ نه به ثروت‌ها و تبارها.

Part one: Vocabulary

Choose the best word to complete the sentences.

- Large cities such as New York have a ----- atmosphere because people from different countries and cultures live there.
 - cosmopolitan
 - chronology
 - discrimination
 - parochial
- We now face an uncomfortable -----: should we stay or go? In this situation, it is very hard to make a decision.
 - discipline
 - ascendancy
 - archive
 - dilemma
- Medical evidence for the benefits of the procedure has been ----- . It has been gathered over a long period of time.
 - discriminated
 - accumulated
 - germinated
 - evolved
- Smallpox is a highly ----- disease because it can easily spread from one sick person to others.
 - horrendous
 - hostile
 - mortal
 - infectious
- It is sometimes very difficult to see the difference between ----- and true history.
 - narrative
 - myth
 - truism
 - synthesis
- Some types of plants ----- only in cool conditions and my die in warm weather.
 - thrive
 - sustain
 - repress
 - polarize



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7. Throughout the trial he was ----- by the support of his family. He could not have enough hope and energy without them.

- a. thrived
- b. stigmatized
- c. segregated
- d. sustained

8. The ----- between the two armies did not last long. They started to fight after a few hours.

- a. fragment
- b. armistice
- c. opposition
- d. nobility

9. He is a ----- and belongs to Bakhtiari tribe that move from place to place in different seasons.

- a. treaty
- b. nobility
- c. nomad
- d. magnate

10. The ----- that consisted of 10 men successfully reached the top of Mt. Everest.

- a. contradistinction
- b. expedition
- c. disposal
- d. capitulation

11. Our forces used heavy ----- before advancing toward the enemy lines. They used very large and new guns.

- a. campaign
- b. crown
- c. artillery
- d. aristocracy

12. People who suffer from serious ----- are never satisfied with what they have and they always want more.

- a. avarice
- b. dynasty
- c. arena
- d. fable

13. The new government has promised to ----- a number of new ministries.

- a. thrive
- b. repress
- c. polarize
- d. constitute



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14. The new ruler has ----- many of those who owned large areas of land. Their lands were taken away from them.

- a. dispossessed
- b. intertwined
- c. narrated
- d. revealed

15. We should ----- our natural resources conservatively so that next generations might benefit from them too.

- a. eliminate
- b. foster
- c. hone
- d. exploit

16. The ----- dispute among the members of the Democratic Party has been going on for some time.

- a. internecine
- b. patriotic
- c. martial
- d. provisional

17. People who do not have thoughtful planning in life face a ----- future. Their life can change without warning.

- a. precarious
- b. patriotic
- c. internecine
- d. impoverished

18. The reports are preserved in the official -----, where all official documents are stored.

- a. archive
- b. dilemma
- c. discipline
- d. arena

19. The first Sino-Japanese war happened around 1894 to 1895 and victorious Japan established ----- over the independent Korea.

- a. hostility
- b. genealogy
- c. hegemony
- d. immunity

20. The instrumental trade fair displays the latest technological ----- in different fields. There you can see new ideas, methods, and equipment.

- a. polarizations
- b. eliminations
- c. germinations
- d. innovations



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Part Two: Farsi Equivalents

Choose the best Farsi equivalent for the underlined word.

21. He has not decided yet what academic discipline to study at the university.

الف. مقطع

ب. دوره

ج. تخصص

د. رشته

22. Vaccines are used to develop immunity to many illnesses.

الف. درماندگی

ب. مصونیت

ج. مانع

د. غلبه

23. It is a truism that the earth goes around the sun and it does not need to proved again.

الف. توضیح واضحات

ب. خیال و وهم

ج. امری طبیعی

د. موضوع لاینحل

24. The idea of owning vast areas of land is accepted among the nobility but not among the peasants.

الف. روشنفکران

ب. دانشمندان

ج. اشراف

د. مسکینان



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25. Martial law was declared after the army took control of the whole country in a deadly coup.

الف. وضعیت فوق العاده

ب. حکومت نظامی

ج. شرایط بحرانی

د. قانون زمان جنگ

Part Three: Reading comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing the best choice.46

The history of Persia is marked by a number of breaks in political continuity. The most significant is perhaps, the Islamic conquest, which brought Persia's existence as an independent state to a temporary end. She did not become an independent political unit again until Safavid times. During the intervening period she formed part of the Umayyad and then the 'Abbasid caliphate, and when that fragmented, after the period of the minor dynasties, she became the centre of successively the Great Saldjuk, Ilkhan, and Timurid Empires, the frontiers of which extended beyond the geographical frontiers of Persia.

The Arab conquest swept away the political framework of the Sasanian Empire. The ruling family, the territorial princes and feudal magnates disappeared, and the power of the Zoroastrian clergy, which had been closely associated with the Sasanian Empire, was broken. Nevertheless, the new civilization which grew up in the eastern provinces of the caliphate owed much to Sasanian Persia and the Persians played an important part in its development.

26. Which of the following marks the history of Persia?

- a. a number of breaks in political continuity
- b. the Islamic conquest
- c. Persia's existence as an independent state
- d. the Safavid times



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27. In the sentence below what does "she" refer to?

She did not become an independent political unit again until Safavid times.

- a. unit
- b. Persia
- c. state
- d. history

28. In the sentence below what does "that" refer to?

...and when that fragmented, after the period of the minor dynasties...

- a. Persia
- b. the Umayyad
- c. Abbasid Caliphate
- d. the Safavids

29. Which of the following destroyed the political framework of the Sasanian Empire?

- a. weak rulers
- b. Zoroastrian clergy
- c. Arab conquest
- d. feudal magnates

30. Which of the following was part of the ruling family during the Sasanian Empire?

- a. the clergy
- b. the caliphate
- c. the territorial princes
- d. the Zoroaster