

نام درس: متون سیاسی به زبان خارجه (۲)

تعداد سؤال: نسی ۳۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی ۵

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۵۰ دقیقه تشریحی ۵۰ دقیقه

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: علوم سیاسی

تعداد کل صفحات: ۴

کد درس: ۱۲۱۲۰۳۹

* استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.**Instruction: Answer the following questions by choosing the best choice (a, b, c, or d).**

1. The activities of courts are special because the principle of operation is different from that of..... .
a. rules b. situations c. bureaucracies d. laws
2. Winning that election was..... to the future of his political life.
a. consultative b. contemporary c. controversial d. crucial
3. The norms of the political system affect all aspects of the ruleprocess.
a. adjudication b. authoritarian c. courts d. making
4. A people's religious beliefs also are reflected in..... .
a. government b. nation c. politics d. economy
5. The..... structure of a country is also reflected' in the political system.
a. traditional b. social c. economical d. religious
6. One of the basic..... of our Islamic Republic is that the state should be based on the principles of Islam.
a. tenets b. politics c. tickets d. tariffs
7. The goal of the political party is to acquire power through..... .
a. individuals b. parties c. groups d. elections
8.groups generally have a more selective membership.
a. Government b. Interest c. Goal d. Political
9. The purpose of a..... is to nominate and elect its candidates And perpetuate itself in power.
a. group b. party c. team d. society
10. The most obvious function of parties is getting people to..... .
a. select b. choose c. vote d. participate
11. The socialist party candidates will..... their constituencies to get ready for the next elections.
a. converse b. compromise c. canvass d. countercoup

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12. A state lacking a..... service can hardly protect the interests of its nationals abroad do.
a. popular b. internal. c. external d. consular
13. What the police chief said does not.....with the facts of the incidence.
a. aggregate b. accord c. assemble d. assault
14. The president's car was..... by twenty police motorcyclists.
a. escorted b. entrusted c. enacted d. enfranchised
15.may be defined as the practice of conducting relations between states through official representatives.
a. Policy b. Economy c. Diplomacy d. Society
16. The work of diplomacy can be broken down into six broad areas ,the first and most important of these areas is
a. representation b. negotiation c. relation d. implication
17. In assessing the..... policy a country ,it is normally possible to construct a profile based on its core and secondary interest.
a. domestic b. paradox c. foreign d. social
18. The principal theoretical tool for analyzing..... is the Theory of games.
a. communications b. decision-making
c. interactions d. negotiations
19. A major..... of foreign policy is the contrast between the smooth inter-connectedness of declared objectives and the disjointedness of routine problem-solving.
a. tendency b. paradox c. process d. concept
20. A(n)..... involves two or more parties who can make and accept offers, who can compromise with each other, and who can achieve mutual gains.
a. bargaining situation b. bargaining set
c. bridge burning d. individual rationality
21. In negotiations for one or more of the parties may seek objectives not directly related to reaching agreement.
a. innovative b. normalization
c. side-effects d. extension

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22. The intensity and the scope of these conflict **fundamentally** Influence the character of international politics. The word "fundamentally" means.....
- a. basically b. primary c. consistency d. temporary
23.is a means for achieving influence over other actors who are competing for outcomes favorable to their objectives.
- a. Politics b. Self-interest c. Relationship d. Power
24. In international relations there is a wide continuum of choices available to the political contestants at one extreme end of which lies
- a. antagonism b. persuasion c. withdrawal d. aberration
25. One of the most important natural sources of power is.....
- a. environment b. policies c. economic d. geography
26. The government income is less than its expenditure, so the budget is going to have a..... this year.
- a. devotee b. dissent c. deficit d. deadline
27. In recent years monetary and credit policies in most 'Third World' countries have been geared to reducing.....
- a. investment b. inflation c. expenses d. deficits
28. In most national systems, courts are bound by the rule of, meaning that what the courts has previously decided is the law and is precedent binding on courts.
- a. stare decisis b. international law
c. subsidiary sources d. complex legal
29. The international system is not so well ordered, because only the nation-state is
- a. sovereign b. independence c. authoritative d. democracy
30. **Break-throughs** in information technology now permit these systems to act .as a major component in the reporting and shaping of world events. The word "**break through**" means.....
- a. failures b. advances c. deficits d. decreases

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«سؤالات تشریحی»

Directions: Translate the following five passages into Persian.

1. The norms of the political system affect all aspects of the rule-adjudication process. First, they affect the extend to which the institutions are autonomous from the government and from the bureaucracy not merely formally, but in fact.
2. A state may refuse to permit a foreign state to establish an embassy or consulate on its territory, but if it permits it to do so, it is bound by a rule of international law to grant the requisite amount of immunity from the operation of its law.
3. The view that international conflict is fundamentally, rooted in economics especially in the needs of advanced capitalism, has been extremely influential in the twentieth century and was a major aspect of Marxist-Leninist thought.
4. What is power in international relations? We may define it broadly as the ability of an actor on the international stage to use tangible and intangible resources and assets in such a way as to influence the outcomes of international events to its own satisfaction.
5. General principle of international law are less defined, partly because it is difficult to demonstrate widespread acceptance and partly because the distinction between a firm principle and a customary rule is an obscure one.