

نام درس: قرائت متون تاریخی به زبان خارجی (۲)

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: تاریخ

کد درس: ۱۲۲۹۰۳۹

تعداد سؤالات: نسی ۳۰ تکمیلی — تشریحی ۳

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۵۰ دقیقه تشریحی ۴۵ دقیقه

تعداد کل صفحات: ۶

* استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

بخش اول: معادل فارسی

با توجه به معنی جمله مناسبترین معادل فارسی را برای واژه مشخص شده انتخاب کنید.

1. Historians have known for hundreds of years about the near- simultaneous rise of great empires around the world in the sixteenth century.

الف. امپراطوریه‌ها ب. حکومت‌ها

ج. دولتها د. اتحادها

2. The connected logic of world history has also led historians of slavery to examine the place of African societies in the worldwide system of slavery and its consequences.

الف. علل ب. فواید ج. پیامدها د. دلایل

3. The rule of the later Sasanian monarchs was marked by anarchy and the persecution of Christian, Jewish, and Sabeian minorities.

الف. گروه‌ها ب. جوامع ج. اقلیتها د. تشکله‌ها

4. The Caspian provinces with their forests and mountain valleys and difficult communications proved hard to conquer.

الف. فتح کردن ب. اشغال کردن

ج. شکست دادن د. محاصره کردن

5. Nasir al-Din Shah, who came to the throne in 1848, and whose long reign was ended only by his assassination in 1896, was a more able man than either of his two immediate predecessors.

الف. اخراج ب. خلع ج. برکناری د. ترور

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6. In Britain the agitation for women's rights took the drastic form of public demonstrations after 1906.

ب. درگیریها

الف. زدوخوردها

د. تظاهرات

ج. شورشها

7. When Western influence in China was threatened by the so-called Boxer rising in 1900, the West acted with a show of solidarity.

د. اختلاف

ج. ائتلاف

ب. همبستگی

الف. وابستگی

8. For spiritual leaders to think of the fate of all humans, as compared to the gods and the cosmos governing their lives, may raise questions and suggest answers about world history and the interactions of humans with each other.

د. روحانی

ج. دینی

ب. مذهبی

الف. اعتقادی

9. Once the issue of the geographic scope of the world was settled, the issue of social perspective became the most difficult problem in world history .

د. شکاف

ج. تعارض

ب. دیدگاه

الف. تعصب

10. There are no accurate statistics relating to the peoples of the world who, since 1945, have been driven by fear, hunger or the hope of better opportunities to migrate.

ب. نقل مکان کردن

الف. شورش کردن

د. مقاومت کردن

ج. مهاجرت کردن

بخش دوم: معادل های فارسی

با توجه به معنی جمله مناسبترین معادل فارسی را برای ترکیب مشخص شده انتخاب کنید.

11. As the tide of the war turned, the German people increasingly suffered the ravages of war.

ب. ضایعات جنگی

الف. ویرانی های جنگ

د. عواقب جنگ

ج. تلفات ناشی از جنگ

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12. Britain and the US from 1942 to 1945 retaliated with mass bombing of the majority of Germany's cities," with heavy casualties to civilian. populations and widespread destruction.

الف. بمباران گسترده

ب. بمباران توده مردم

ج. بمب‌های سنگین

د. بمب‌افکن‌های بزرگ

13. There was also the Soviet murder of Polish officers at Katyn, their bodies discovered by the Germans in mass graves in April 1943.

الف. گورهای بزرگ

ب. گورستان‌های وسیع

ج. گورهای دسته جمعی

د. گورستان‌ها

14. The importance and nature of resistance to the Nazis within Germany itself and in Nazi-dominated Europe varied enormously.

الف. اروپای حاکم بر نازیها

ب. حاکمیت نازیها در اروپا

ج. نازیهای حاکم در اروپا

د. اروپای تحت حاکمیت نازیها

15. Sometime the questions are about frameworks of analysis: should political and economic systems be explained in terms of the dominance of their central power or in terms of interconnections of constituent pieces?

الف. قطعات متصل

ب. اجزای تشکیل دهنده

ج. بخشهای مرتبط

د. قسمت‌های به هم پیوسته

16. The other path to world history is "external." This one involves the emergence of immense quantities of new information about change over time from outside the traditional bounds of history.

a. amounts b. exchanges c. prices d. values

17. Oral histories survived in detail for several generations and then were lost or transformed.

a. make progress b. become less important

c. continue to exist d. start to die

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18. Photographic reconnaissance of the destruction of the industrial Ruhr region and other cities seemed at the time to justify these raids as crippling blows against Germany's capacity to wage war.

- a. fight b. information c. investigation d. arms

19. In France, while Petain and the Vichy regime enjoyed overwhelming support, a sizeable minority joined the French resistance.

- a. enough b. weak c. great d. little

20. Cultural remains fit into a pattern beginning with many millennia of gradual differentiation in cultural patterns, followed by more recent millennia of cultural convergence.

- a. the process of gradually becoming similar
b. the act of making thing gradually different
c. the decision of mixing different ideas
d. the difference between various views

21. There are no accurate statistics relating to the peoples of the world who, since 1945, have been driven by fear, hunger or the hope of better opportunities to migrate.

- a. wrong b. exact c. new d. scientific

22. The political independence of the once Western-dominated globe occurred much more rapidly than was expected in the West before the Second World War.

- a. happened b. formed c. helped d. reached

23. World historians often contrast their work with the national studies that now dominate historical research and writing.

- a. change b. govern c. record d. decide

24. The ordinary people, mostly peasants in Vietnam, followed their leaders either through conviction or because they had no other way.

- a. force b. choice c. race d. belief

25. The total casualties of the Vietnam War reached a staggering 6.5 million, about one in every seven Vietnamese.

- a. decreasing b. interesting c. rising d. shocking

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بخش چهارم:

پس از خواندن متن با انتخاب بهترین گزینه به پرسش‌های درک مطلب پاسخ بگویید.

Japanese troops also became brutalized. To be taken prisoner was regarded as a disgrace. Allied prisoners of war were treated inhumanely

by the Japanese military authorities, and thousands of them died. Many were employed together with forced Asian labour on such projects as the construction of the Burma-Siam railway.

The horrors and ordeals, the depravity and brutality behind the battlefronts, the mass murder of millions are an inseparable part of the history of the Second World War. The atrocities cannot be set aside by the misguided argument that those on one side cancel out those on the other.

In occupied Europe local police could be found to do the dirty work of the Germans for them. In some cases they would have been shot had they disobeyed. In others the work was done with enthusiasm. The public silence of the Pope and the Vatican and of the *German* Protestant churches signifies a massive moral failure.

26. Who regarded being a prisoner a disgrace?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. the Allied forces | b. the Japanese troops |
| c. the German soldiers | d. the Chinese officers |

27. How did the Japanese treat Allied prisoners of war?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. They were employed with other Asians. | b. They were returned to their countries. |
| c. They were treated in a cruel way. | d. They were asked to work on railways. |

28. Which of the following is an inseparable part of the Second World War history?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| a. killing of millions of people | b. fighting between many countries |
| c. misguided arguments | d. the cooperation of police with Germans |

29. What would happen to local police who did not carry out the Germans' orders?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| a. They were sent to the war fronts. | b. They were asked to do the dirty work. |
| c. They were taken into the army. | d. They were shot. |

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30. What was the Pope's reaction to the Germans' atrocities?

- a. He asked the church to protest. b. He asked people to fight Germans.
c. He disagreed with the Germans. d. He did not say anything.

بخش پنجم: ترجمه

متن‌های زیر را به فارسی روان برگردانید.

1. The study of world history has formed in part out of new ways of looking at the established materials of history, particularly in politics, trade, and culture. Historians have known for hundreds of years about the near-simultaneous rise of great empires around the world in the sixteenth century and about the global flow of silver in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

2. The US experienced a changing pattern of immigration after the Second World War. More than 11 million people were registered as entering the country between 1941 and 1980. The great majority of immigrants had once been of European origin. After 1945 increasing numbers of Puerto Ricans and Filipinos took advantage of their rights of entry. There was a large influx of Hispanics from the Caribbean.

3. The historical profession, which turned in the mid-twentieth century from uniform focus on political history to an exploration of the possibilities of social history, shifted again in the late twentieth century to take up interest in cultural history. The expanded interest in cultural history centered especially on recent centuries, but it extended as well to earlier times. World historians, however, have been relatively slow to take up a substantial focus on cultural issues.