

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: --
زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۵۵ تشریحی: --

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نام درس: زبان تخصصی ۳
رشته تحصیلی / گد درس: الهیات - تاریخ فرهنگ و تمدن

استفاده از:

گد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

امام خمینی (ره): این محرم و صفر است که اسلام را زنده نگه داشته است.

بخش اول: جمله های زیر را با انتخاب بهترین گزینه کامل کنید.

- Some members of parliament support the ----- of death penalty. They believe we should end it.
a. abolition b. discrimination c. innovation d. infection
- A situation in which you have to make a difficult decision is called a(n) -----.
a. archive b. discipline c. dilemma d. hegemony
- People of Bam showed strong ----- after an earthquake destroyed their city. They are getting stronger and happier each day.
a. mortality b. resilience c. hostility d. repression
- The ----- between the two armies did not last long. They started to fight after a few hours.
a. truism b. segregation c. prompt d. armistice
- The commanders of the army decided to ----- and ask for a ceasefire. They accepted they were defeated.
a. capitulate b. sustain c. assimilate d. mould
- The new reforms have not been able to ----- the fear and worries of the nation. They are as worried as they were before.
a. stigmatize b. allay c. prioritize d. thrive
- Public ----- to the military government is growing. More and more people disagree with it each day.
a. expedition b. manifestation c. repression d. opposition
- The word ----- refers to large powerful guns that are used by an army and are moved on wheels or are fixed in one place.
a. treaty b. avarice c. artillery d. crown
- During the Second World War, the use of atomic bombs was the turning point of the ----- against Japan.
a. campaign b. refuge c. nobility d. cavalry
- We should ----- our resources conservatively so that next generations might benefit from them too.
a. prevail b. penetrate c. ascend d. exploit

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11. In developed countries, highly educated people enjoy a(n) ----- position in society. They have some advantages that others do not have.

- a. privileged b. constituted c. dispossessed d. impoverished

12. Rival gangs battled for ----- but no group has gained enough control over others. In other words, no one has more power than others.

- a. integrity b. supremacy c. aristocracy d. principality

13. A large collection of weapons and military equipment is called a(n) -----.

- a. epoch b. siege c. arsenal d. abundance

14. According to the news report, the ----- of the attack include 5 killed and a 100 people wounded.

- a. casualties b. refugees c. descendants d. sentiments

15. Before the ----- of slaves, they were bought and sold like other commodities. But now they are free to choose their own lives.

- a. aggression b. emancipation c. depression d. reconciliation

16. The Iraqis suffered a terrible ----- under the rule of Saddam Hussein. They had an extremely unpleasant experience under his dictatorship.

- a. partition b. doctrine c. ordeal d. liberty

17. As the medical supplies were ----- to the limits, the government asked for foreign aids.

- a. perished b. interrupted c. fluctuated d. stretched

18. He was ----- by the court of all charges and now he is a free man.

- a. accelerated b. discredited c. unleashed d. absolved

19. After the heavy flood, the people of the area are living in absolute ----- . They have no money and no other possessions.

- a. humiliation b. destitution c. deterioration d. acceleration

20. The subjects that student study at a particular school or college is called the -----.

- a. quota b. curriculum c. challenge d. strife

21. He decided to return to his country after he could not ----- to the cold weather of Sweden.

- a. demonize b. privatize c. acclimate d. persecute

22. He is a political ----- because he can predict major developments of the future.

- a. visionary b. episode c. utopia d. upheaval

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23. The practice of killing a very old or very ill person without causing pain is called ----- and it is legal in some countries.

- a. slogan b. euthanasia c. ravage d. providence

24. We could not get there on time because a severe storm ----- our movement. It made it very hard for us to get there.

- a. verified b. fulfilled c. alienated d. impeded

25. The use of soldiers, aircraft or other means to get information about the enemy is called -----.

- a. salvation b. prejudice c. reconnaissance d. desperation

بخش دوم: درک مطلب

پس از خواندن متن به پرسشهای چند گزینه ای پاسخ بگویید.

The Second World War was the last world war to be fought with conventional weapons and the first to end with the use of the nuclear bomb, which raised the threat that any third world war could end in the destruction of the majority of the human population. The Second World War also became a new kind of total warfare with the deliberate killing of many millions of civilian non-combatants.

The major technical advance was aerial warfare. That cities could be reduced to rubble from the air was first demonstrated by the Germans in Spain in 1937 with the destruction of Guernica. In 1939 it was the turn of Warsaw, and in 1940 of Rotterdam and Coventry. 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. The Allied bombing of Dresden, crammed with refugees from the east, just before the war ended has been singled out for particular condemnation.

26. When was the atomic bomb used in the World War II?

- a. at the beginning of the war b. at the end of the war
c. before the war began d. after the war ended

27. What was a threat that could destroy the majority of human population?

- a. the use of atomic bombs in the third world war
b. the use of conventional weapons in the second world war
c. the use of atomic bombs at the end of the second world war
d. the use of warfare to kill millions of people

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28. What was the main progress of the Second World War?

- a. the use of artillery
- b. the use of conventional weapons
- c. the use of atomic bomb
- d. the use of aerial warfare

29. What did Germans do to the city of Guernica in 1937?

- a. They occupied it.
- b. They attacked it by artillery.
- c. They destroyed it by bombarding it.
- d. They reduced it to rubble by an atomic bomb.

30. Which countries used their aerial warfare to attack Germany's cities?

- a. US and Britain
- b. Spain and Holland
- c. Spain and US
- d. Russia and Britain