



تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۱۰۰ تشریحی: ۰

سری سوال: یک ۱

عنوان درس: متون دینی به زبان خارجی ۳

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس: الهیات و معارف اسلامی گرایش ادیان و عرفان ۱۲۲۰۱۵۹

1-Marx stressed religion would not be banished until all of social conditions of religion had been removed by revolution. stress means

1. protest 2. illustrate 3. present 4. emphasize

2-Similar analysis also reveals the inhibiting impact of the religious idea of an eternal world subject to perennial cycles.

1. show 2. argue 3. root 4. believe

3-Humans are to assist God through upright deeds. assist means

1. order 2. help 3. deal 4. tend

4-Contemporary sociology has dismissed the kind of interest in social and religious evolution that was rife in the nineteenth century. dismiss means

1. wish to understand 2. tend to see
3. refuse to consider 4. try to analyze

5-This kind of authority emanates from the great individual. emanate from means

1. come from 2. depend upon 3. keep from 4. control over

6-Christian monotheism obviously must have a special character capable of fostering the rise of the scientific worldview. foster means

1. declare 2. promote 3. inspire 4. challenge

7-We should confine ourselves to those that have virtually universal acceptance by sociologists. confine means

1. prevent 2. accept 3. restrict 4. persist

8-Only God is eternal and transcendent. eternal means

1. continuing for ever 2. being dependent
3. guiding the design 4. being separate

9-Any role should be evaluated by its rank in a social order's scale of values. evaluate means

1. predict 2. assess 3. remain 4. attack

10-David Miller has suggested that monotheism can no longer sustain and provide creativity for modern culture. sustain means

1. suppose 2. maintain 3. foresee 4. construct

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11-Socrates' freinds with the atomists insisted on a mechanistic view of nature in order to dissuade Socrates from his belief in the of the soul.

1. uniformity 2. ability 3. immortality 4. novelty

12-Sacred versus is where religion as the subject of sociological study most obviously comes to mind.

1. sociological 2. particular 3. traditional 4. secular

13-From a universal point of view, is the very essence of moral behavior.

1. relativity 2. infinity 3. minority 4. ethnicity

14-According to, statements have truth content only in the measure to which they relate to quantities and empirical facts.

1. pessimism 2. scientism 3. empiricism 4. pragmatism

15-The attitude which subjugates other religions and imposes a monolithic system on all may be a result of monotheism.

1. emphatic 2. archaic 3. monarchic 4. scientific

16-Durkheim concluded that the high rates of suicide resulted from the of people from traditional moral values.

1. urbanization 2. alienation 3. industrialization 4. mutilation

17-Monotheism refuses the idea that one god can be worshiped as supreme at one time and another at another time.

1. organismic 2. henotheistic 3. symbolic 4. animistic

18-In the monotheistic view, God the world of nature and human society.

1. overlooks 2. conflicts 3. transcends 4. extends

19-God is transcendent as pure potentiality and as world-embodiment.

1. supreme 2. dominant 3. intense 4. immanent

20-Monotheism differs from those views that accept a of divine beings.

1. rationality 2. sovereignty 3. plurality 4. individuality

21-It is a behavior that violates the normative rules, codes, and stereotypes of a given social order. it refers to

1. deviant behavior 2. normal behavior
3. proper behavior 4. moral behavior



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22- It is a term refers to the religious experience and the philosophical perception that emphasize God as perfect, immutable and distinct from the world. it refers to

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| 1. secularization | 2. monotheism |
| 3. bureaucratization | 4. cannibalism |

23- It is something that Karl Marx declared to be the dominant key to the understanding of history. it refers to

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| 1. social class | 2. demonic power | 3. single concept | 4. cosmic struggle |
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24- It is a form of thought close to monotheism but still related to polytheism and henotheism. it refers to

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| 1. totalitarianism | 2. radical subjectivism |
| 3. aestheticism | 4. theistic dualism |

25- It means one God is worshiped as supreme, though the lesser gods of other peoples are recognized. it refers to

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| 1. femininity | 2. monolatry | 3. sensuality | 4. ideology |
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26- There are treatments of the patterns that spiritual fanaticism and of pantheism tend to take in democratic society. spiritual fanaticism and pantheism means

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| 1. نگری و وابستگی معنوی زیبایی | 2. یکتاپرستی و مکاشفه فراطبیعی |
| 3. خدانشناسی و آزاداندیشی مذهبی | 4. چندخدایی و تعصب دینی |

27- All social structures are compounds of certain patterns of social interaction. social interaction means

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| 1. تحول جامعه | 2. طبقه اجتماعی | 3. ساختار جامعه | 4. تعامل اجتماعی |
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28- Confucianism and Buddhism do not consider man a being dependent on a transcendental creator. transcendental means

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| 1. جاودانی | 2. ملکوتی | 3. انحصاری | 4. متعالی |
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29- Hindu theistic cults sometimes offer this explanation of the relation of the many gods to the one great god worshiped in that cult. theistic cults mean

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| 1. گرایشی هدف نسبی | 2. اصول اخلاقی | 3. گرایشی حس طبیعت | 4. آیین خدایپرستی |
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30- God is imaged as male, omnipotent with unilateral power. omnipotent means

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| 1. قادر مطلق | 2. عالم بر همه چیز | 3. مافوق تجربه | 4. همه جا حاضر |
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