

سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: زبان انگلیسی ۲

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس: مدیریت جهانگردی (چندبخشی) (۱۳۱۲۰۱۵ - ، مدیریت جهانگردی ۱۳۲۵۰۰۲)

1-A person who is against something and tries to change or stop it is called..... .

1. friend 2. advisor 3. organizer 4. opponent

2-Tourists today come primarily from the United States, Canada, and Western Europe. 'Primarily' means..... .

1. basically 2. previously 3. temporarily 4. recently

3-WTO views tourism as a.....of contributing to international understanding, peace, and universal respect.

1. main 2. mine 3. means 4. mean

4-The tallest buildings in London are small in.....with New York skyscrapers.

1. compare 2. comparison 3. compares 4. compared

5-An idea or a belief you have as a result of how you understand something is called..... .

1. prevention 2. protection 3. preparation 4. perception

6-In a multi-ethnic country or region such as India, Indonesia, or Yugoslavia, domestic tourism can ideally help achieve cross-cultural understanding and build a sense of national unity among groups of people.

1. same 2. diverse 3. alike 4. similar

7-I am.....of all your help and support.

1. appreciate 2. appreciates 3. appreciative 4. appreciatively

8-We are studying tourism.....in this university.

1. management 2. managerial 3. manages 4. manage

9-The waste matter from human bodies, factories, towns, etc. is called..... .

1. sewage 2. purified matter 3. refined matter 4. clean water

10-According to Frank Jefkins if something has gone wrong, bad news coverage cannot be..... .

1. created 2. produced 3. developed 4. avoided

11-Managers have some crucial roles when they face hotel disasters. 'Crucial' means..... .

1. simplified 2. significant 3. summarized 4. insignificant

12-Children are exploited by factory owners in many parts of the world. 'Exploited' means..... .

1. used 2. educated 3. admired 4. rewarded

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13- A new approach to regional development is required if the vicious circle of impoverishment and degradation is to be broken. "approach" is closest in meaning to

1. place 2. people 3. method 4. member

14- The reorganization of tourist services is required to overcome seasonality. The prefix "re-" in the word 'reorganization' means..... .

1. not 2. after 3. again 4. before

15- The historic quarter of the city was very attractive. 'Quarter' means..... .

1. circle 2. part 3. alley 4. street

16- At a simple level and in an obvious way the impact of tourism in cities is easy to see. 'Obvious' means..... .

1. poor 2. vague 3. ambiguous 4. clear

17- Urban tourism is concerned with diverse motivation. 'Diverse' means..... .

1. similar 2. limited 3. attractive 4. various

18- Cotton is one of Egypt's It is the main product traded by this country.

1. diets 2. staples 3. towns 4. fictions

19- Harvey (1989) and others see much that is happening in cities as an attempt to create spectacle. 'Attempt' means..... .

1. trick 2. trip 3. try 4. train

20- Such duties are the consumption of both time and energy. "duty" means

1. control 2. task 3. model 4. factory

21- This crystal vase is very thin and..... . It can easily break.

1. hard 2. still 3. fragile 4. non-fragile

22- New ways of tourism development.....gradually as a result of technological advances.

1. to emerge 2. to emerges 3. emergence 4. emerged

23- The countryside is a resource that is exploited for a variety of purposes. 'A variety of' means..... .

1. many 2. only 3. a few 4. some

24- The cultural context of rural environment is not.....because it is influenced by cultural exchange.

1. stabilities 2. stability 3. stably 4. stable

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25- Tourism can lead to increased intercultural understanding. 'Intercultural understanding' means.....

...

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. فرهنگ بین المللی | 2. فهم خرده فرهنگها |
| 3. تفاهم بین فرهنگی | 4. فرهنگ های متفاوت |

26- London was our last destination in our trip. 'Destination' means..... .

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| 1. مبدا | 2. منشا | 3. منبع | 4. مقصد |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

27- The objectives of tourism development are also diffuse and often interlinked with other objectives. 'Objectives of tourism development' means..... .

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|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. اهداف توسعه گردشگری | 2. اهداف پیشرفت مسافرت |
| 3. مسافرت های پیشرفته | 4. توریسم پیشرفته |

28- With respect to the relationship between crime and tourism, Mathieson and Wall conclude that tourism contributes to crime. 'Relationship between crime and tourism' means..... .

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. روابط بین آژانسها و گردشگران | 2. رابطه بین جرم و گردشگری |
| 3. مسافران ؛ توریسم و جنایت | 4. راهنمای توریستها و مقصد |

29- Parents are responsible for the welfare of their children. 'Welfare' means..... .

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| 1. رفاه | 2. آموزش | 3. بدبختی | 4. سردرگمی |
|---------|----------|-----------|------------|

30- The old cities must compete not only with each other but with new emerging urban areas and many semi-urban areas. 'Semi-urban areas' means..... .

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|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. نواحی کاملا شهری | 2. نواحی کاملا روستایی |
| 3. نواحی نیمه شهری | 4. نواحی نیمه روستایی |