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حضرت على (ع): دانش راهبر نيكويي براي ايمان است

گاه دانشگاه پیام نور مرکز آزمون وسنجش

تعداد سوالات: تستى: 30 تشريحى: . سرى سوال: يك ١ زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۰ تشریحی: ۰ **ـوان درس:** متون سیاسی به زبان خارجی ۲ رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: علوم سیاسی ۱۲۱۲۰۳۹ 1-Huyser had traveled to Iran on several occasions and personally knew most of military leaders. 1. topic 2. other 3. Iragi 4. Iranian 2-An attempted revolution may fail because the movement fails to enough people to overcome and overwhelm the forces of existing system. 2. rise 3. mobilize 4. modernize 1. raise 3-The relationship between theand thehas been one of the main sources of conflict in the pre-revolution in Iran. 1. class-nation 2. nation-foreigners 3. Clergy-people 4. class-people 4-The political opposition of Ulama and their doctrinal use of shiism enabled them not only as the protectors of religion but as the defenders of Iran national interests. 1. to be appeared 2. to appear 3. appeared 4. appearing 5-The second group as the moderate clerical opposition ----- by ayatollah Golpayegani and Milani. 2. to heading 3. heads **1.** were headed 4. was heading 6-Despite this feeling, this group was eventually politics when in the years of Islamic revolution, the government initiated the onslaught. 3. poured out 1. dragged into 2. directed 4. circled 7-Although in the oil-boom years, the rural immigrants did not face great difficulty they supported the clergy through the revolution their religious and cultural loyalties. 1. because 2. because of 3. cause 4. cause of 8-In the late 1950s, Ayatollah Khomeini Dr. Musaddig for involving the great powers in Iran and for relying on their influence. 3. criticized 4. developed 1. encouraged 2. admired 9-This type of first occurred in the late spring of 1971. 1. mobilize ^{2.} mobilizingly 3. mobilized 4. mobilization 10-The political activities of Ulama in the regime and persuading the people was over what the situation was, due to their views. 1. opposing 3. opposed 4. opposingly 2. opposition

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كارشناسي

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تعداد سوالات: تستى : 30 تشريحي : 0 سرى سوال: يك ١ زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۰ تشریحی: ۰ عنــوان درس: متون سیاسی به زبان خارجی ۲ رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: علوم سیاسی ۱۲۱۲۰۳۹ ۲۱- کدام یک به معنی "حمله" است؟ friction . 4 attack . T sultry .1 resort . Y **۲۲**- کدام یک به معنی «رویکرد» است؟ choir . * orientation . T face to face . Y face .1 ۲۳− کدام یک به معنی «حق رای» است؟ suffrage .Y suffer .1 to vote . * vote ۳ ۲۴- کدام یک به معنی «مشروعیت بخشیدن» است؟ to legalize . * to legitimize . " legality . 7 legitimacy .1 ۲۵− کدام یک به معنی «شامل بودن» است؟ to include . T to promote . 7 to exclude .1 to invocate . * establish معنى واژه _establish كدام است؟ ۴۰ تخصیص دادن ۳۰ سرپرستی کردن ۰۲ تحکم کردن ۱۰ تثبیت کردن ۲۷− معنی واژه palace کدام است؟ ۴. رژه ۰۳ مکان ۲. کاخ 1. عمل ۲۸− معنی کلمه approach کدام است؟ ۰۴ دور شدن ۰۲ فراتر رفتن ۳. محدود شدن ۱. نزدیک شدن ۲۹− کدام گزینه معنای عبارت "<u>to blame the Shah for the massacre"</u> می باشد؟ encouraging shah for mobilizing people .1 encouraging shah for killing masses . 7 criticize shah for pacifying people . * Criticize shah for killing people . * ۳۰ معنی کلمه demonstraters کدام است؟ ۴۰ چالش گران کنش گران ۰۳ تظاهرات کنندگان ۰۲ مقاومت کنندگان