| W | ww.Pnu مناسی | | m دانششاه پیام نور مرکــز آزمـون و سنبـش | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| سری سوال: یک ۱ | ،قیقه): تستی: ۱۰۰ تشری حی: . | زمان آزمون (د | تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۵۰ تشریحی : ۰ | | |
| | ، انگلیسی۱۲۲۵۰۰۴ | | عنـــوان درس: خواندن ودرک مفاهیم رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان | | |
| ¹ -Complete the following sentences by choosing the best answer. It was very to give her the news of her son's death. | | | | | |
| 1. painful | ^{2.} comfortable | ^{3.} mysterious | ^{4.} joyful | | |
| 2-When the guest left, th | e house was in great | | | | |
| 1. shape | ^{2.} disorder | ^{3.} decoration | ^{4.} disgrace | | |
| 3-'-able' is a suffix that gi | ives the meaning of | to the word. | | | |
| 1. having to do with | | 2. action or process | of | | |
| ^{3.} having, full of | | ^{4.} capable of | | | |
| 4-When the aesthetic exp refreshed. | perience of observing a pi | iece of art has ended, we | e often feeland | | |
| 1. unhappy | ^{2.} uplifted | ^{3.} depressed | ^{4.} secure | | |
| 5-Some of Mahatma Gan | ıdhi'sideas we | ere never appreciated by | / the people. | | |
| 1. civil | ^{2.} massive | ^{3.} democratic | ^{4.} similar | | |
| 6-A universal language ca | an increase cultural and e | conomic amon | g various countries. | | |
| 1. differences | ^{2.} expectations | ^{3.} occurrences | 4. ties | | |
| 7-If parents could not be called good parents. | • | ions about disciplining t | he children, they may not | | |
| 1. work out | ^{2.} fill out | ^{3.} get out | ^{4.} wipe out | | |
| ⁸⁻ Kate had a (n) day | y. Her manger wanted he | er to type many pages in | a very short time. | | |
| 1. enjoying | ^{2.} stressful | ^{3.} fantastic | ^{4.} exciting | | |
| ⁹⁻ Our teacher is very goo | od atthe students | s for teamwork. | | | |
| 1. saving | ^{2.} understanding | ^{3.} punishing | ^{4.} organizing | | |
| 10-The strength of an eart | hquake ison the | e scale of numbers called | d Richter scale. | | |
| 1. arranged | ^{2.} measured | ^{3.} shaken | ^{4.} taken | | |
| 11-If a couple has a religious marriage ceremony, it is by a member of the clergy, such as a minister, priest, or rabbi. | | | | | |
| 1. circulated | ^{2.} eliminated | ^{3.} educated | ^{4.} conducted | | |
| 12-Geyser is a spring that hot water with explosive force. | | | | | |
| 1. brings | ^{2.} goes off | ^{3.} erupts | ^{4.} develops | | |
| | | | | | |

| V | ناسی | INews.col کارشن | M هانشکاه پیام نور سرک-ز آزمون و سنجش | | |
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| سری سوال: یک ۱ | قه): تستی: ۱۰۰ تشریحی: ۰ | زمان آزمون (دقیا | تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۵۰ تشریحی : ۰ | | |
| | گلیسی۱۲۲۵۰۰۴ | یم ۱ ن انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۴۵ – ، زبان وادبیات ان | عنـــوان درس: خواندن ودرک مفاهی رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبار | | |
| 13-Careless driving enda | ngers the of passe | engers and even passersby. | | | |
| 1. safety | ^{2.} personality | ^{3.} humanity | ^{4.} quality | | |
| ¹⁴⁻ Through the history, I | humans have been suffer | ing from the of fres | h water. | | |
| 1. abundance | ^{2.} shortage | ^{3.} amount | ^{4.} existence | | |
| 15-The cells are so | that no one can see th | nem without a microscope. | | | |
| 1. _{tiny} | ^{2.} powerful | ^{3.} strange | ^{4.} confusing | | |
| 16-In the course of history, the Anglo- Saxons the names of their gods for the roman names. | | | | | |
| 1. ordered | ^{2.} suspended | ^{3.} nominated | ^{4.} substituted | | |
| 17-Teachers must help st | tudents develop their ow | n and ability to th | ink critically. | | |
| 1. principle | ^{2.} theory | ^{3.} education | ^{4.} initiative | | |
| 18-Dr. Eliot's speech on the theory of human evolution was so that arose audience's applauses. | | | | | |
| 1. impressive | ^{2.} impression | ^{3.} impressively | ^{4.} impressed | | |
| 19-Some sculptures may experiences. | 19-Some sculptures may be in the museums if they produce a kind of aesthetic experiences. | | | | |
| 1. charged | ^{2.} performed | ^{3.} exhibited | ^{4.} misplaced | | |
| 20-They could finish thei | ir journey without any | | | | |
| 1. weakness | ^{2.} mishap | ^{3.} misplacement | ^{4.} deprivation | | |
| ²¹ -Early men used exclamations as signals to one another and perhaps the first words wereof sounds our early ancestors heard around them. | | | | | |
| 1. imitations | ² . warnings | ^{3.} inventions | ^{4.} complications | | |
| 22-People who used drug | gs such as cocaine and an | nphetamines became | and talkative. | | |
| 1. abusing | ^{2.} comfortable | ^{3.} invasive | ^{4.} restless | | |
| 23-The financial authorities may want to check the records of the company's foreign | | | | | |
| 1. component | ^{2.} interference | ^{3.} transaction | ^{4.} congregation | | |
| 24-The contracting comp | any built car | parks in many crowded cit | ies. | | |
| 1. multidimensional | | 2. multi-storey | | | |
| 3. outdated | | 4. metropolitan | | | |

| V | ww.Pn | iNews.cc کارشنا |) انشکاه پیام نور مرک-ز آزمون و سنجش | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| سری سوال: یک ۱ | ») : تستی : ۱۰۰ تشریحی : ۰ | زمان آزمون (دقيقا | تعداد سوالات: تستی : ۵۰ تشریحی: ۰ | | |
| | ليسى١٢٢۵٠٠۴ | گلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۴۵ – ، زبان وادبیات انگ | عنـــوان درس: خواندن ودرک مفاهیم ۱ رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان اناً | | |
| 25-Health statistics show | v that nowadays many w | omentheir hu | usbands. | | |
| 1. inhabit | ^{2.} misname | ^{3.} forgive | ^{4.} outlive | | |
| • • | 26-Anthropologists think prehistoric religions arose out of fear and about natural events such as the occurrence of storms and earthquakes. | | | | |
| 1. practice | ^{2.} јоу | ^{3.} wonder | ^{4.} patience | | |
| 27-Communication is the basic human need. It lets people relationships through the sharing of thoughts, feelings, and intentions. | | | | | |
| 1. form | ^{2.} neglect | ^{3.} count | ^{4.} restrict | | |
| 28-News services have | who report new | s from around the world | | | |
| 1. technicians | ^{2.} journalists | ^{3.} legends | ^{4.} neurologists | | |
| 29-Charlie Chaplin becar | ne one of the most famo | ous in motion-pictu | ure history. | | |
| 1. managers | ^{2.} composers | ^{3.} writers | ^{4.} stars | | |
| 30-Human' for moving on the ground was the first adaptation of the original structural body. | | | | | |
| 1. legacy | ^{2.} nature | ^{3.} stance | ^{4.} locomotion | | |
| 31-A weak and underdeveloped spine creates badand the entire body acts like a "broken- down machine" ready to fall apart. | | | | | |
| 1. posture | ^{2.} joint | ^{3.} nerve | ^{4.} system | | |
| 32-Early Iranian architec colored mosaic and ti | | and domes of the mosqu | es and palaces with highly | | |
| 1. processed | ^{2.} decorated | ^{3.} carved | ^{4.} complicated | | |
| - | ame of the biggest polition om the presidency in 19 | | tes history that resulted in | | |
| 1. discrimination | ^{2.} suspect | ^{3.} exploitation | ^{4.} scandal | | |
| • | | ation in Arctic region thre he traditional Eskimo way | - | | |
| 1. expand | ^{2.} improve | ^{3.} disrupt | ^{4.} conflict | | |
| 35-Cancer is a disease in which cellswithout control, destroy healthy tissue, and endanger life. | | | | | |
| 1. die | ^{2.} multiply | ^{3.} leak | ^{4.} strike | | |
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| elimicale پیام نور مرکبار آزمیون و سنبیش | | | | | |
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| سری سوال : یک ۱ | ») : تستی : ۱۰۰ تشریحی : ۰ | زمان آزمون (دقيق | تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۵۰ تشریحی : ۰ | | |
| | | 5.1 | عنوان درس: خواندن ودرک مفاهیم ۱ شتر تحمیل / کرد در می و میرون مار از آ | | |
| | لليسى٢٢٥٠٠٢ | لیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۲۵ - ، زبان وادبیات ا | رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگ | | |
| ³⁶⁻ Palestine's location between Egypt and Southwest Asia has made it a center of conflict for thousands of years. Many people have <u>invaded</u> the region to get their own benefit. The word invaded should mean | | | | | |
| 1. buy | 2. visit | ^{3.} attack | ^{4.} rule | | |
| 37-The man's for murder will be held in front of the victim's family. | | | | | |
| 1. struggle | ^{2.} sentence | ^{3.} demand | ^{4.} trial | | |
| ³⁸⁻ The postman insisted on the package to the right person. | | | | | |
| 1. remarking | ^{2.} delivering | ^{3.} preparing | ^{4.} borrowing | | |
| 39-You need to have a to enter the ship. | | | | | |
| 1. permit | ^{2.} cargo | ^{3.} deal | ^{4.} money | | |



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

عنوان درس: خواندن ودرک مفاهیم ۱

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس:مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۴۵ - ، زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۰۴

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passages and answer the questions by choosing the best choice.

Nuremberg Trials

Nuremberg Trials were a series of thirteen trials held in Nuremberg, Germany, from 1945 to 1949. The city of Nuremberg was selected as the location for the trials because its Palace of Justice was relatively undamaged by the war and included a large prison area. Additionally, Nuremberg had been the site of annual Nazi propaganda rallies; holding the postwar trials there marked the symbolic end of Hitler's government, the Third Reich. In these trials, leaders of Nazi Germany and high-ranking military officers were accused of crimes against international law. Some of the defendants were charged with causing World War II deliberately, and with waging aggressive wars of conquest. Nearly all were charged with murder, enslavement, looting, and the atrocities against soldiers and civilians of occupied countries. Some were also charged with responsibility for the persecution of Jews and other racial and national groups. Among the defendants were also German industrialists, lawyers and doctors, who were indicted on such charges as crimes against peace and crimes against humanity. Nazi leader Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) committed suicide and was never brought to trial. The Nuremberg trials were a new development in international law and they are now regarded as a milestone toward the establishment of a permanent international court, and an important precedent for dealing with later instances of genocide and other crimes against humanity. Trials of war criminals have been carried on in one form or another for hundreds of years. But at Nuremberg, for the first time, the leaders of government were brought to trial on the charge of starting an aggressive war.

Comprehension check: complete the following statements with the alternative which best fits each blank space.

40-According to the passage Nuremberg trials

- **1.** lasted for thirteen years
- ^{2.} lasted for four years
- ^{3.} continued till all the criminals were arrested
- ^{4.} ended until the main Nazi leader is captured

41-We understand from the passage that Nuremberg trials

- **1.** were held after the 2nd world war
- 2. did not follow international law

^{3.} found Nazi leaders innocent

^{4.} took place outside of Germany



زمان آزمون (دقيقه): تستى: ١٠٠ تشريحي: •

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۵۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: خواندن ودرک مفاهیم ۱

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس:مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۴۵ - ، زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۰۴

42-The word "atrocities" in the 6th line may mean.....

- 1. waging wars of conquest
- ^{3.} cruel acts like murder

- ^{2.} occupying weaker countries
- ^{4.} criminals who kill soldiers

43-Nuremberg trials are famous because they.....

- **1.** were held for the first time in the world history.
- ^{2.} charged a group of government leaders of starting an aggressive war.
- ^{3.} started international law against criminals.
- ^{4.} were against local government.

44-The city of Nuremberg is chosen as the place for the trials because

- 1. many Jews were held in the city jails.
- ^{2.} it was the Germany industrial city that manufactured weapons against civilians.
- ^{3.} the city Palace of Justice was not destroyed during the war.
- ^{4.} It was the only intact place in Europe to hold the trials.

45-The pronoun 'they' in line below refers to.....

"The Nuremberg trials were a new development in international law and <u>they</u> are now regarded as a milestone toward the establishment of a permanent international court, and an important precedent for dealing with later instances of genocide and other crimes against humanity."

1. international laws

- 2. Nazi crimes
- ^{3.} Nuremberg trials 4.
- ^{4.} German industrialists, lawyers and doctors

46-It is implied from the passage that the Nazi leaders

- 1. have no difficulty in tolerating other races to stay in Germany.
- ^{2.} wanted to expand their countries to the other borders.
- ^{3.} intended to enslave other nationalities and used them as a cheap or free laborers.
- ^{4.} were only cruel and aggressive against the European Jews.



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

تعداد سوالات : تستى : ٥٠ تشريحي : ٠

عنوان درس: خواندن ودرک مفاهیم ۱

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس:مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۴۵ - ، زبان وادبیات انگلیسی۱۲۲۵۰۰۴

Reading 2 : The Invention of Printing

The invention of printing as we know today became a great milestone in the history of education. About 1440, a German metalworker named Johannes Gutenberg invented movable type in Europe. He also devised a special press to print from his movable type. He invented a mechanical way of making books. This was the first example of mass book production printed books and was economically viable for printers and readers alike. Before the invention of printing, multiple copies of a manuscript had to be made by hand, a laborious task that could take many years. Almost immediately, large numbers of low cost books and pamphlets became available. As a result thousands of people wanted to learn to read and write. In addition, the great quantity and variety of printed matter enabled people not only to learn without an instructor but also to acquire the knowledge needed to become teachers themselves in many fields. Moreover, printing spread knowledge faster than ever before. People could thus quickly learn about new theories, experiments, and discoveries. In Renaissance Europe, the arrival of mechanical movable type printing introduced the era of mass communication which permanently altered the structure of society. The relatively unrestricted circulation of information went beyond borders and threatened the power of political and religious authorities. The sharp increase in literacy broke the monopoly of the literate elite on education and learning and helped the emergence of middle class.

Comprehension check: complete the following statements with the alternative which best fits each blank space.

47-The availability of books enabled people to become teachers themselves.

1. inexpensive2. theoretical3. hand-made4. costly

48-It is implied that the movable typing machine

- 1. enable political and religious authorities to keep it for their own propaganda.
- ^{2.} virtually put an end to manuscript preparation by human hand writing.
- ^{3.} make the process of acquiring knowledge easier for elite group.
- introduced the age of mass communication which change the societal structure of the whole world.

49-The advent of movable printing machine during Renaissance.....

- 1. caused constant change of the structures of American society.
- ^{2.} paved the way for increase in education and literacy rate among high class families.
- ^{3.} caused knowledge and sciences to be spread across the world.
- ^{4.} made all the countries of the world equally powerful and wealthy.

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

تعداد سوالات: تستى: ٥٠ تشريحي: •

عنوان درس: خواندن ودرک مفاهیم ۱

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۴۵ - ، زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۰۴

50-We can conclude that one of the major effects of the invention of the movable printing machine.....

- **1.** was that hand-written manuscripts became cheaper than printed version.
- ^{2.} was to save time and energy for making books in a greater quantity.
- ^{3.} was that the spread of knowledge and science was almost limited to Renaissance Europe.
- ^{4.} was to increase the rate of literacy and higher education among elite classes.