

سری سوال : یک ۱

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

تعداد سوالات : نستی : ۵۰ تشریحی : ۰

عنوان درس : خواندن و درک مفاهیم ۲

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس : مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۴۷ - ، زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۰۵

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1-Five hundred judges, elected by the citizens, decided by secretwhether the accused were guilty or not.

1. offending 2. ballot 3. exile 4. midwife

2-Finally three men made false charges against him and he was sent before the

1. hemlock 2. tribunal 3. verdict 4. poison

3-Many people sleep little at night, buttheir loss with naps during the day.

1. shuffle 2. detoxify 3. recoup 4. ailment

4-It may well be believed that the goddess would notwith this treatment.

1. gaze upon 2. pass on 3. fell in 4. put up

5-Their joy was too great to be expressed except by tears and

1. embraces 2. plotting 3. devouring 4. stumbling

6-The father of gods and menat once to all that Cupid asked.

1. deceived 2. hastened 3. consented 4. anticipated

7-Buy patterns with long,front closings that carry the eye up and down, away from the waistline.

1. midriff 2. tunics 3. sashes 4. slender

8-Meanwhile,pain in his back began waking Julian at night.

1. a stabbing 2. a forged 3. an agony 4. a grim

9-Another particularly successful extension activity involved creation of a class nightmare,on a classroom bulletin.

1. charted 2. displayed 3. constructed 4. pretended

10-Reading aloud promotes language and literacy development andchildren's experience by adding to their growing body of knowledge.

1. circulated 2. enriches 3. inspired 4. illustrates

11-The shoulder bag, used as a, was found in central Australia.

1. suspended 2. container 3. catchall 4. forearm

12-For many people, awalking program using powerful, synchronized arm strokes can help achieve a shapelier body.

1. non-aerobic 2. circulated 3. fracture 4. vigorous

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13-The survival of French language is an excellent example of theof speech and faith within a culture.

1. integration 2. absorbing 3. assimilation 4. sovereignty

14-By the time the teacher discovers that his students did not understand him, the critical moment forhis presentation is gone.

1. mastered 2. imaginative 3. modifying 4. smooth

15-The supreme goal of man is to fulfill himself as a creative, unique individual according to his own innateand within the limits of reality.

1. productivities 2. security 3. possibilities 4. potentialities

CHOOSE THE BEST SYNONYM OR EXPLANATION FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS.

16-Only a little further on he says that if he willed he could hang earth and sea from a pinnacle of Olympus, clearly no longer a mountain.

1. peak 2. reign 3. sky 4. flash

17-We cannot predict the future, but we can anticipate it.

1. arrange 2. expect 3. associate 4. settle

18-Spoon a second coating of glaze over the cookies; let cool.

1. lift and move something with a spoon 2. cover something with a thin shiny surface
3. put something through a sieve 4. make a surface clean

19-The device is a component designed for use with the U.S. military's Global Positioning System (GPS).

1. program 2. velocity 3. element 4. document

20-It was occasioned by the fall of an apple, as he sat in contemplative mood.

1. abuse 2. eradicate 3. renowned 4. thoughtful

21-Worried about the possible repercussion on the company's reputation, Hitachi is setting up dorms with private rooms.

1. outcome 2. exception 3. position 4. arrangement

22-There is yet another bit of wisdom that directly contradicts the first maxim.

1. something causing a response 2. a confusing network
3. principle or rule of conduct 4. close observation

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23- When Bob hope bungles a line, he sometimes follows it by saying that sentence.

1. disgrace 2. criticize 3. condemn 4. ruin

24- There are common, everyday zaps and others so hurtful they leave us dizzy and upset.

1. unstable 2. impolite 3. cruel 4. tidy

25- An attempt is presently under way to abolish all use of English in Quebec.

1. to assimilate 2. to cancel 3. to stick 4. to decline

26- The most elaborate educational plant yet constructed is worth far less to a student than the undivided attention of a great teacher.

1. preferred 2. detailed 3. revised 4. current

27- Errors were markedly reduced, morale raised, productivity increased, and employee turnover and absenteeism dropped.

1. hunger 2. abrupton 3. attitude 4. approach

28- Stiff fabrics will also conceal the silhouette.

1. article of clothing 2. stitched tapering fold
3. basic part of something 4. not easily bent

29- Learn to select your patterns and fabrics for the flattering effects you wish to achieve.

1. favorable 2. appearing 3. distinguished 4. symmetrical

30- When he finished the room erupted with applause and cheering.

1. thankfulness 2. caution 3. clapping 4. promise

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عنوان درس : خواندن و درک مفاهیم 2

رشته تحصیلی / گد درس : مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۴۷ - ، زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۰۵

"I have no pockets," says Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, founder of the huge, worldwide organization that teaches Transcendental Meditation: "I deal in wisdom. Not in money." He is a tiny man. With a scraggly beard, long messy hair, and a voice that has been described as a 331/3-rpm record played at 78 rpm. "Everyone's best friend," he is a vegetarian, takes no drugs, is celibate.

Because he is a monk, he feels he is "not expected" to think of his past. But he has one. Born the son of an Indian forest ranger, he graduated in 1942 at the age of 24 from Allahabad University, but instead of pursuing a career in his major (physics), he became a disciple of religious leader Swami Brahmananda Sarawati (Guru Dev) and was with the guru until he died about 13 years later. The maharishi was left, according to legend, with the job of developing a form of meditation for the common person. The result, which he announced after two years of seclusion in the Himalayas, was Transcendental Meditation (or T.M.). the maharishi first taught T.M. in India, then brought it to the west, where there were "people who are in the habit of accepting things quickly" and where he soon hooked into Western technology and the mass media. In 1963 the maharishi's book *The Science of Being and Art of Living* was published. Since then a large number of T.M. books have appeared. Among those recommended by the maharishi is *The TM Book: How to Enjoy the Rest of Your Life* (1975) by Denise Denniston and Peter McWilliams.

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آزمون های فراگیر

31- According to the passage, Maharishi

1. was an extremely poor person
2. kept his wisdom in his pockets
3. was a little crazy person
4. did not feel any need for money

32- The maharishi

1. received his formal education before becoming a monk
2. received his education through religious connections
3. lost all his worldly knowledge when he became a monk
4. had received formal education after he became a monk

33- Transcendental Meditation was.....

1. an invention of the Western education
2. taught by the maharishi
3. the source of the maharishi's income
4. an invention of the Himalayas

34- The maharishi thought that

1. he could not make enough money in India
2. people in the west accept new things quickly
3. he could help the west more than India
4. people in India welcome and are open to new ideas

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35- Which of the following IS NOT TRUE, according to the passage?

1. *The Science of Being and the Art of Living* is a T.M. book.
2. *How to Enjoy the Rest of Your Life* was not published by the maharishi.
3. The maharishi recommends only his own book.
4. The maharishi has also recommended books published by others.

36- In paragraph 1, the word 'tiny' means

1. very short
2. very tall
3. very old
4. very small

37- In paragraph 1, the word messy means

1. disorderly
2. gray
3. neat and clean
4. very long

38- Monk in paragraph 2 means

1. a member of a religious group who live in Himalayas
2. a clergyman who believes in the traditional beliefs of Indians
3. a member of a religious brotherhood living in a monastery.
4. a member of a religious foundation that has been recently founded in India

39- Hook in paragraph 2 means

1. to put body part round something
2. to attract and keep somebody
3. to make ball move in curve
4. to form a tie or connection

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Students often say to me: "I don't know any history; I think it would be a good thing to learn some." What they seem to mean is that they have never had a "course" in history, or have never read Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, or Mr. Rhodes's *history of the United States from the Compromise of 1850*, or other books similar to these. But they are greatly mistaken if they think they "don't know any history." Every man, woman, and child knows some history, enough at least to stumble along in the world.

Suppose, for example, that you had awakened this morning totally unable to remember anything—all your other faculties working properly, but memory entirely gone. You would be in a bad way indeed! You wouldn't know who you were, or where; what you had done yesterday, or what you intended or other people expected you to do today. What could you do in that case? Wander about helplessly, seeing and hearing things, taking them in as altogether new, not at all knowing what they might mean in relation either to the past or the future. You would have to discover your little world all over again, much as you discovered it in childhood; you would have to "re-orient" yourself and get a new running start. In short, you would be a lost soul because you had ceased to have any knowledge of history, the history of your personal doings and associations in the past.

40- According to the first paragraph, most people.....

1. do not know the real definition of history.
2. have taken some courses in history.
3. do not learn the history of their country.
4. know some history when they are born.

41- What we remember from the past.....

1. relates to our memory.
2. is history.
3. should be used in future.
4. is not always true.

42- According to the second paragraph

1. we can build up history by using our faculties.
2. life would be very difficult without our knowledge of history.
3. what we learn in our childhood gives us a false image of reality.
4. we must always re-orient ourselves and learn things again.

43- Who does "I" refer to in the first sentence?

1. the teacher
2. the writer
3. student
4. the historian

44- stumble in the first paragraph means

1. to adjust
2. to foresee
3. to leave
4. to trip

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عنوان درس : خواندن و درک مفاهیم 2

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس : مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۴۷ - ، زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۰۵

45-Compromise in paragraph 1 means

1. agreement 2. complete 3. foresee 4. destination

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The theme of cultural integration in relation to language is well illustrated by the French-speaking Canadians. Concentrated in the province of Quebec and numbering over 6 million, these Canadians are descended from French colonists who arrived in the 1600s and 1700s. From 1760 to 1867, they lived under English rule; and since 1867, Quebec has been part of Anglo-dominated Canada. Throughout the period of English rule, the French Canadians maintained their language and culture, successfully resisting assimilation. In 1980 about half of the French speaking population of Quebec voted in favour of seeking sovereignty for their province.

The French language survived in large part because of religious factors. Its survival is an excellent example of the integration of speech and faith within a culture. Most other Canadians are Protestant. The French Canadians are Roman Catholics, and the Church provided social cohesion, a cultural rallying point. French language and culture were preserved in the numerous rural Catholic churches and church schools of Quebec.

In time, the linguistic and religious solidarity of the French Canadians found a political expression centred in their attachment to the province of Quebec. For many decades, government of the province was dominated by English-speaking administrators, but a political awakening allowed the Canadians to gain political control of Quebec. As a result, the province is politically different from the rest of Canada, and in some ways it now resembles a state within a state. The laws of Quebec retain a dominantly French influence, but the remainder of Canada adheres to English common law. The provincial flag, adopted in 1948, preserves the old fleur-de-lis symbol of the French kings. French is a legal language in Quebec (and throughout Canada), and most Canadians cannot speak any other language. French is used in newspapers, schools, churches, radio, television, court proceedings, and legislative gatherings. An attempt is presently under way to abolish all use of English in Quebec. The province even has its own distinctive land-survey pattern, derived from French colonial times and preserved in provincial law. The political expression of the Quebec French has in recent years led to increasing demands for independence.

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منابع پیام نور

46- French Canadians.....

1. have never lived under English rule.
2. had established their new country even before arriving in Canada.
3. settled in Canada in the 17th and 18th centuries.
4. dominated the British settlers from 1760 to 1867.

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رشته تحصیلی/کد درس : مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۴۷ - ، زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۰۵

47- Because of some religious reasons.....

1. French is no longer spoken in Canada.
2. English became the national language of Canada.
3. English has never been spoken in Canada.
4. French is spoken in some parts of Canada.

48- In Quebec.....

1. People can do all their communication in French.
2. French must be used with English.
3. people must speak English in schools and courts.
4. English has more utility than French.

49- The French Canadians.....

1. did not like to be rural and moved to big cities.
2. were not very much absorbed into the industrial life of the citizens.
3. all became politicians and merchants.
4. developed an ideal life as second-class citizens.

50- The main idea of the passage is that.....

1. there is no relation between culture and language.
2. economics, language, and politics are interrelated.
3. the people's religion is decided by their language.
4. a culture is developed by its language.

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