



1-Between 745 and 612 BC, the Assyrians built up and then lost a great empire that encompassed Mesopotamia, Syria and Egypt.encompass means.....

1. improve 2. change 3. include 4. decide

2-Scholars sought to explain slavery, abolition, and racial discrimination within the boundaries of a single national territory or imperial system. abolition means.....

1. The official end to a law 2. the study of ancient societies
3. the right to do something 4. the study of history of families

3-Although Yazdigird's supporters were still active in northern Fars, organized resistance ceased with the defeats suffered by the royal army. 'Cease' means.....

1. attack or harm a government 2. take something valuable
3. stop happening or continuing 4. announce something officially

4-At first, the dissensions which broke out among the Kizilbash appeared to be merely a recrudescence of the factional struggles.'Dissension' means.....

1. friendly relationship 2. strong disagreement
3. disappointed feeling 4. unpleasant experience

5-The authority of the Shah was usurped by Kizilbash chiefs, who were the de facto rulers of the state during this period. de facto means.....

1. actual 2. harmful 3. parochial 4. powerful

6-Before the emancipation of slaves, they were bought and sold like other commodities. emancipation means.....

1. condition 2. organization 3. liberation 4. competition

7-Political upheavals and famines create more refugees every year. upheaval means.....

1. a complicated system 2. a close relationship
3. a successful person 4. a sudden change

8-The country was ravaged by war and plague, and the population did not begin to increase again until near the end of the country. ravage means.....

1. cover 2. destroy 3. develop 4. change

9-Many millions perished in the terror he unleashed, the class war and as a result of experiments designed to create an abundant communist society. perish means.....

1. leave 2. die 3. attack 4. help



- 10-The most significant is perhaps, the Islamic conquest, which brought Persia's existence as an indepedant state. significant means.....
1. important 2. easy 3. different 4. clear
- 11-Nero, the last emperor in the Julio-Claudian, assumed the throne in 54 and governed well in his early years.
1. liberty 2. equaliy 3. dynasty 4. hostility
- 12-During the period of Mongol raids theof the Ottaman Turks emerged in Austolia.
1. principality 2. immunity 3. mortality 4. casualty
- 13-The victorious general Napoleon Bonaparte established the Consulate in 1799 and.....himself emperor as Napoleon I in 1804.
1. usurped 2. humiliated 3. crowned 4. eliminated
- 14-During the Miocene, rifting and seafloor spreading created the Red sea and the gulf of Aden.
1. refuge 2. epoch 3. artillery 4. ordeal
- 15-Birth-control education is now backed by third world governments, but is making a slow impact on reducing the.....of population growth.
1. acceleration 2. segregation 3. reconciliation 4. emancipation
- 16-Under the Tahirids and theirthe Samanids, there was a reassertion of old social tendencies, whereas under Buyids, society was in stage of disintegration.
1. provinces 2. producers 3. historians 4. successors
- 17-To put it simply,is the story of connections within the global human community.
1. local history 2. cultural history 3. world history 4. social history
- 18-The beginning of the Iron Agewith the dissolution of the prehistoric cultures of the area.
1. humiliated 2. coincided 3. persecuted 4. subverted
- 19-The new government has promised toa number of new ministries.
1. levy 2. constitute 3. focus 4. fluctuate
- 20-It is the science of discovering the dates and times of historical events. 'It' in here refers to.....
1. genealogy 2. fascism 3. chronology 4. orientalism



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): ۹۰ : تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ : تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: قرائت متون تاریخی به زبان خارجی ۲

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: تاریخ ۱۲۲۹۰۳۹

21- According to the evidence of contemporary archaeology, the Vietnamese were one of the first people of Asia to master the art of irrigation. archaeology means.....

1. خزانة داری 2. باستان شناسی 3. وقایع نگاری 4. نسب شناسی

22- He could not conclude treaties as Khalid had done, because large areas had been abandoned by the ruling classes. treaty means.....

1. عهدنامه 2. کودتا 3. سهمیه 4. آتش بس

23- The king's oldest son ascended the throne after his father was killed in a battle . to ascend the throne means.....

1. بهره برداری کردن 2. تسلیم شدن 3. پایه گذاری کردن 4. برتخت نشستن

24- Civil wars, a declining population, and excessive bureaucracy all combined to weaken Roman ability to resist outside incursions. bureaucracy means.....

1. دیوان سالاری 2. کارآفرینی 3. انعطاف پذیری 4. جداسازی

25- During apartheid in south Africa, the majority of black people were victims of racial discrimination. racial discrimination means.....

1. تبعیض نژادی 2. همزیستی قومی 3. تبعیض جنسیتی 4. خصومت قومی

26- The four decades after 1871 were years of steady although not spectacular economic growth and of prosperity for the peasantry. spectacular means.....

1. شایع 2. متزلزل 3. موقت 4. چشمگیر

27- Norman feudalism became the basic, for redistributing the land among the conquerors, giving England new French aristocracy and a new social structure. aristocracy means.....

1. اشراف سالاری 2. مستعمره نشین 3. دیکتاتوری 4. سلطان نشین

28- He was assassinated by a group of his own officers .His death was followed by a period of anarchy and civil war. anarchy means.....

1. شورو هیجان 2. تهیدستی 3. هرج و مرج 4. دلسردی

29- France focused its attention on Vietnam, where national unity had been achieved only in 1802 after 30 years of civil strife. strife means.....

1. بحران 2. درگیری 3. دگرگونی 4. شکوفایی

30- The USSR and its European satellites intervened militarily in Hungary and Czechoslovakia when those countries tried to free themselves of Soviet control. satellite means.....

1. گروه اعزامی 2. کشور تابع 3. حکومت نظامی 4. نظام قضایی