



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۸۵ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: قرائت متون تاریخی به زبان خارجی ۲

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: تاریخ ۱۲۲۹۰۳۹

1-To put it simply,..... Is the story of connections within the global human community.

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|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. World history | 2. narratives |
| 3. Tales | 4. Philosophy of history |

2-Historians have found that some historical patterns can be explained better through global linkages than through localized case studies.Expanding the scale of analysis helps locate interconnections that explain the patterns.This takes a(an).....rout to world history.

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|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. External | 2. Internal | 3. Outcome | 4. Income |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|

3-What did cause sharing diseases among humans and animals?

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|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mechanization of sugar production | 2. Industrialization |
| 3. Domestication of large animals | 4. Racial discrimination |

4-Why do the works of good historians continue to be read?

1. Because they are enjoyable stories
2. Because people like reading narrates and tales.
3. Because human communities reproduce common patterns of behavior
4. Because the patterns of behavior don't reproduce

5-Where did the *local history* come from?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. out of the family | 2. from the travelers and compilers |
| 3. from the dynasty | 4. out of the village |

6-which statement is **NOT** true about the oral histories?

1. They were remained unchanged in detail
2. After several generations they were lost or transformed
3. Their social message often survived much longer
4. They survived in detail just for several generations

7-Which languages had the most important role in creating the modern vision of the world history?

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|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Asian languages | 2. All languages with oral forms |
| 3. Very few languages | 4. Modern European languages |

8-When did Persia become an independent state after the Islamic conquest?

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|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. shortly after the Islamic conquest | 2. during the Abbasid period |
| 3. during the Safavid time | 4. during the Afsharid period |



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9- Which of the following is NOT true as one of the consequences of the Arab conquest?

1. Arab conquest swept away the political framework of the Sasanian Empire
2. The Zoroastrian clergy became stronger
3. The power of the Zoroastrian clergy was broken
4. The ruling family and feudal magnates disappeared

10- Why did the Caspian provinces were hard to conquer for the Mongol invaders?

1. Because Caspian provinces had powerful administrations
2. Because the Zoroastrian clergy ruled there
3. Because people of the Caspian provinces were strong warriors
4. Because there were forests and mountain valleys

11- In the second half of the 9th/10th century.....became the centre of the rising Safavid power.

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|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. Shiraz | 2. Caspian provinces |
| 3. Khurasan | 4. Adharbayjan |

12- Which of the following is the reason that development of the western provinces was different from that of Khurasan and the east?

1. Difference in the economic situations
2. Difference in the social structure and political development
3. Difference in their religions
4. Difference in their geographical locations and mountains

13- What was the official religion of the Safavid dynasty?

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Hanafi | 2. Shafee |
| 3. Hanbali | 4. Ithna 'ashari Shiism |

14- "Shah Abbas trusted the.....and relied on their help in the war".

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Nomad Turks | 2. Kizilbash tribes | 3. Arab warriors | 4. Kurdish troops |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|

15- Why did Shah Abbas negotiate a humiliating peace with Ottomans?

1. To leave more Persian territory in the Ottoman's hands
2. To make his connections with the nomadic tribes stronger
3. To use his forces to deal with the threat of Uzbeks
4. To find chance to attack the Ottomans later



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16- Which one of the following statements is true about the death of the Nadir Shah?

1. Nadir was killed in the war with Uzbeks
2. Nadir Shah was assassinated by One of the Kizilbash
3. Nadir Shah was assassinated by a group of his own officers
4. Nadir Shah was killed in the war with Ottomans

17- What was the Mao Zedong theory that he imposed on peasant society in China?

1. Feudalist theory
2. Fascism theory
3. Communist theory
4. Socialist theory

18- "..... suffered more from the wars after the end of the Second World War."

1. USA and Europe
2. Soviet Union and China
3. New Zealand and Australia
4. Asia, Africa and the Middle East

19- what is new about the military conflicts of the 21st century?

1. There is no indirect conflict between the most powerful nations
2. There are more mass destruction weapons
3. There are more chemical and biological weapons
4. They fought less savagely than before

20- Which one is NOT true about the migrations in the 19th century?

1. People who were poor and persecuted left their homeland
2. Most emigrants were unskilled workers
3. Free movement of people interrupted by the First World War
4. Most of the emigrants were rich and wealthy people

21- Who did bring the socialist thinking in the 20th century that had much influence on political activities in the western world?

1. Hitler
2. Mao
3. Karl Max
4. Japanese thinkers

22- Which countries suffer more from AIDS in the recent century?

1. South American countries
2. Eastern Asian countries
3. sub-Saharan African countries
4. Middle East countries



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23-Towns which did not capitulate before conquest, but asked for an armistice after resistance had seemed hopeless, were required to pay a poll-tax in money.

1. تجزیه شدن 2. تسلیم شدن 3. متوقف کردن 4. ترک کردن

24-In 492 BC the Persians launched an expedition to gain control of the central Aegean and to punish Athens and Eretria for assisting the Ionian rebels.

1. لشکرکشی 2. مهاجرت 3. انتقام 4. توطئه

25-The devastating campaigns of Timur in Iran swept away the minor dynasties which had sprung up in various parts of the country.

1. ایالت‌های مقتدر 2. حکومت‌های ضعیف 3. سلسله‌های کوچک 4. دولت‌های قدرتمند

26-Ismail entered Tabriz (907/1501) and had himself crowned as the first Shah of the Safavid dynasty.

1. تاجگذاری کرد 2. بر تخت نشست
3. به ولیعهدی انتخاب شد 4. استیلا یافت

27-Nasir al-Din Shah instituted a policy of granting concessions to European powers, in hope that this would improve the economic prosperity of the country.

1. گرفتن امتیازات 2. اعطای امتیازات 3. گرفتن تعهدات 4. دادن تعهدات

28-New Zealand in 1893 was the first country to grant women the right to vote in national elections.

1. مجوز کار کردن 2. حق تحصیل 3. مجوز رانندگی 4. حق رأی دادن

29-What does the sentence "*justice was presented as blindfolded*" mean?

1. عدالت برای همه یکسان است 2. مردم از اجرای عدالت خشنود می شوند
3. عدالت قادر نیست که همه افراد را به یک چشم ببیند 4. عدالت مصالح جامعه را نمی بیند

30-The only solution is to assist poor countries to develop so that their populations have a hope of rising standards of living.

1. تحمیل کردن 2. کمک کردن 3. مجبور کردن 4. ترساندن