

پیامبر اعظم (ص): آنکه در جست و جوی دانش بیرون رود، در راه خداست تا آنگاه که باز گردد.

PART ONE:

INSTRUCTION: CHOOSE THE BEST ITEMS (a, b, c, or d) FOR THE UNDERLINED WORDS OR PHRASES.

1. There is a continuous negotiation between two countries to achieve a conventional force in Europe Treaty that began in Vienna.

- a. بحران b. قرار داد c. پیمان d. مذاکراه

2. The term "peaceful cohabitation" was originally used by the Bolshevik revolutionary leader, Leon Trotsky, on 22 November 1917 to cover relations between the Soviet and non-Soviet world.

- a. معاهده صلح جویانه b. مداخله مسالمت آمیز
c. هم سکنائی صلح آمیز d. همیاری صلح آمیز

3. The struggle was started as a result of a secret alliance with Britain and France, who wanted an opportunity to humiliate Egypt to force the country's president.

- a. نفاق b. پیمان c. رکود d. تسلط

4. Because the international situation is in constant flux the policy process is continuous.

- a. تغییر b. انطباق c. خشونت d. ثبات

5. The Republic of South Africa's official policy of racial segregation established through openly Discriminatory Legislation.

- a. مقررات سیاست خارجی b. قانون تثبیت سهام
c. قانون تبعیض نژادی d. قانون سیاست پولی

6. The major provisions of the treaty include the prohibition of all military activities on the Antarctic continent, with each signatory accorded the right to aerial surveillance

- a. حمله هوایی b. عملیات آزمایشی c. حمله نظامی d. نظارت هوایی

7. One of the widely applied propaganda techniques of fascism is that only a united totalitarian state headed by a supreme leader can master the threat posed by the tactics of communism.

- a. یکپارچه b. خود کامه c. بیگانه d. تهدید آمیز

8. Christian democratic parties have also emerged in Latin America and more recently in Eastern Europe.

- a. به وجود آمد b. به تصرف درآورد c. هم پیمان شد d. متحد شد

9. A proposal for atomic control **disarmament** was submitted by the United States to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission in 1946.

- a. تفویض قدرت b. تولید سلاح c. خلع سلاح d. مانع تسلیحاتی

10. The issuing of gas masks to the entire population at the beginning of the Second World War was an important early **precaution**.

- a. اصلاحیه b. ائتلاف c. اقدام احتیاطی d. سیاست مهار

11. The policy is designed **to perpetuate** control of the state by the European minority.

- a. تصویب کردن b. پیشنهاد کردن c. برنامه ریزی کردن d. تداوم بخشیدن

12. In view of the very violent character of the 20th-century history this may seem **paradoxical**.

- a. متناقض b. گسترده c. شدید d. میانه رو

13. The rule of an area and its people by an external **sovereignty** pursues a policy of imperialism.

- a. همیاری b. حاکمیت c. مداخله d. آشوب

14. **Coalitions** can occur in any political situation involving several rival forces which are in fairly close agreement on essentials.

- a. درگیری ها b. ائتلاف ها c. دخالت ها d. مخاصمه ها

15. Some nineteenth century **movements** consciously used non-violent methods.

- a. پیشرویها b. اعتصابها c. تحریکات d. نهضتها

16. Nothing so demonstrates the **impermanence** of political life than the history of the cold war.

- a. مشارکت b. ناپایداری c. فعالیت d. مسئولیت

17. **Civil liberties** are freedoms or rights which are thought to be especially valuable in themselves and vital to the functioning of a liberal and democratic society.

- a. کشمکش در جهت آزادی قومی b. ارتباطات داخلی
c. تهدیدهای اقتصادی d. آزادیهای مدنی

18. In the twentieth century, non-violent action has been used in a wide variety of **struggles**.

- a. تغییرات b. مبارزات c. تعهدها d. بحران ها

19. **Containment** is or was the official US foreign policy doctrine, from 1947 onwards, on how the USA should react to the expansion of international communist influence.

- a. آزادی بیان b. تنش دیپلماسی c. نیروی بازدارنده d. سیاست مهار

20. All democratic systems accept the principle of **accountability**, but the institutions and procedures for implementation vary from country to country.

- a. ارزیابی b. پاسخگویی c. حسابداری d. اقتصادی

21. Federation is typically used in **heterogeneous** societies where it is thought necessary to allow distinct areas as much political autonomy as possible.

- a. مختلف b. پیشرفته c. متوسط d. مجهز

22. In a democratic system, the individual's freedom will not be arbitrarily **curtailed** by the government.

- a. هماهنگ b. مشخص c. صریح d. محدود

23. Some democratic theorists reject majority rule in favor of government by **consensus** or by a concurrent majority.

- a. همیاری b. توطئه c. نظر عمومی d. رقابت

24. During the early stages of the conflict between the UN and Iraq the language and concepts of just war theories were **prominent** in public debate.

- a. مبهم b. مهم c. متعادل d. معتبر

25. From The late 1960s **détente** grew, or at least became more fashionable, but the threat of a return to the cold war remained.

- a. جنگ ستیزی b. تنش زدایی c. بنیاد گرایی d. استعمار زدایی

26. Many of the communist states, however, retained travel restrictions that **deprived** their citizens of equal access to the West.

- a. محروم کردن b. محدود کردن c. تشویق کردن d. راضی کردن

27. An international agreement prohibits **diffusion** of nuclear weapons among nonnuclear states.

- a. حمایت b. دخالت c. گسترش d. کاربرد

28. There is no reliable scientific evidence at all for any form of inherent **inferiority** of any racial group.

- a. حاکمیت b. محرومیت c. مقاومت d. حقارت

29. It would probably be agreed by economists that the IMF (International Monetary Fund) has not been the great **breakthrough** in terms of international economic management.

- a. موازنه b. موفقیت c. مصالح d. بهره مندی

30. The United Nations now identifies a Fourth World composed of those countries with an exceptionally small annual **per capital income**.

- a. در آمد سرانه b. توسعه تجاری c. رکود اقتصادی d. رشد معکوس

PART TWO: TRANSLATION.

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO FLUENT PERSIAN. (1 POINT EACH)

1.

The process began in earnest with the signature of the Nuclear Arms Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1969, and continued in direct Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic weapons (SALT agreements) as well as in talks on security, co-operation and the mutual and balanced reduction of standing forces under arms in Europe.

2.

In its Third Development Decade, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a New International Development Strategy (NIDS) and established a Substantial New Program of Action (SNPA) for the least developed countries. SNPA focused its efforts on getting donor countries to contribute an additional 0.15 percent each year for the benefit of Fourth World countries.

3.

The nonaligned movement received its impetus from the desire of many Third World nations to remain aloof from East-West conflicts; the movement is now a formal organization. In its early days, the nonaligned movement also had the practical advantage of placing participants in a position to bargain for assistance from both sides in the Cold War. Eight nonaligned summit conferences have been held: Belgrade (1961); Cairo (1964); Lusaka (1970); Algiers (1973); Colombo (1976); Havana (1979); New Delhi (1982); and Harare, Zimbabwe (1986).

4.

The economically underdeveloped and developing countries: The Third World differs from the First World (the United States and its industrialized allies and partners) and the Second World (the Soviet Union and its East European adherents). The United Nations now identifies a Fourth World composed of those countries with an exceptionally small annual per capita income. Third World countries are located mainly in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Pacific.

5.

Opposition to the superior-inferior relationship and the racialism inherent in colonialism gave rise to a nationalism among dependent peoples of Asia and Africa that proved to be an irresistible force in world politics after World War II. The war demonstrated that white, Western imperialists possessed no inherent invincibility: witness the early victories of the Japanese forces. Many of the colonial powers in Asia were exhausted by the war to such a point that they granted independence either voluntarily or as a result of violence.