

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اللهم صل على محمد و آل محمد



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برای دریافت سوالات دروس دیگر
می توانید به آدرس زیر مراجعه کنید

تعداد سوال: فنی ۳۰ تکمیلی — تشریحی ۶
 زمان امتحان: تشریحی و تکمیلی ۲۵ دقیقه تشریحی ۷۵ دقیقه
 تعداد کل صفحات: ۵

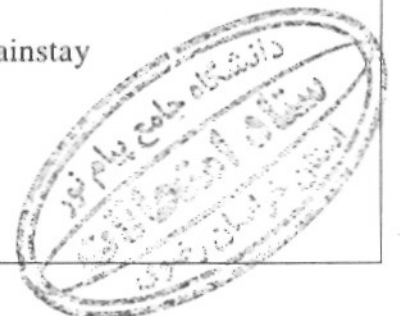
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نام درس: ترجمه متون سیاسی
 رشته تحصیلی: گرایش مترجمی زبان انگلیسی
 کد درس: ۱۷۰۳۵۱

Part I: Multiple Choice items

Directions: Choose the best choice and mark it on your answer sheet.

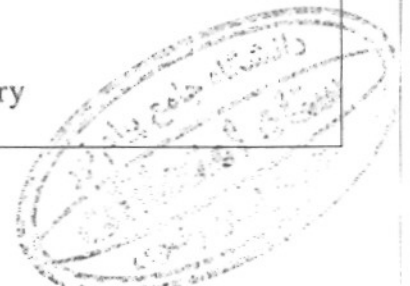
- For the first few years after the USSR, the situation remained much the same in Afghanistan.
 a. withdrawal b. ratification c. combatant d. discontent
- Fascism has gained adherents and has won power mainly by offering unity and stability. "Adherents" should mean
 a. dictators b. saviours c. followers d. leaders
- It is helpful to take a(n) approach to define the important concept and meaning of "alienation".
 a. psychological b. morphological c. phonological d. etymological
- Normal methods of is enough to keep track of what countries are doing.
 a. espionage b. sovereignty c. belligerent d. measures
- The Israelis did finally the attacks in a way that showed they could not expect easy victories in the future.
 a. shun b. repulse c. dramatise d. venture
- There is a combination of private property, a relatively free and competitive market, and main engagement of non-governmental employers in producing goods. This definition refers to
 a. imperialism b. colonialism c. capitalism d. federalism
- Relations between socialists are not always easy, since left-wing socialists tend towards materialism and
 a. Gaullism b. environmentalism c. enthusiasm d. atheism
- The nonaligned movement received its نیروی محرکه from the desire of many third world nations. The underlined part should mean
 a. patronage b. utility c. impetus d. mainstay



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9. In some countries the political affairs is characterized by totalitarianism. The underlined word is synonymous with
- a. developed countries b. arbitrary system
 c. military movements d. civil liberties
10. In the USA, a powerful body of and legal doctrine has been developed around the first ten amendments.
- a. jurisprudence b. dictatorship c. furtherance d. disproportion
11. Coalitions occur in modern parliaments when no single political party can a majority of votes.
- a. coalesce b. forge c. wield d. muster
12. The first imperial چاپاولها into Asia were launched by trading companies chartered by European states.
- a. barriers b. conquests c. forays d. hegemonies
13. The تشدید of the cold war in the early 1980s was met with very deep opposition among western European publics.
- a. concession b. determination c. intensification d. contradiction
14. The policy ofof the late 1960s might have been seen as bringing an end to containment and lessening the tension.
- a. détente b. per se c. élite d. ad hoc
15. With سقوط of soviet domination in Eastern Europe, it is unclear the future of containment.
- a. disintegration b. collapse c. doctrine d. coups d'état
16. According to the theory of direct democracy, the function of citizens can not beto others.
- a. willed b. demanded c. participated d. delegated
17. In a federal system each authority haswithin its own sphere of responsibilities.
- a. sovereignty b. reluctance c. entities d. amendments
18. Federalism is often seen a cumbersome method of government. "Cumbersome" should means
- a. effective b. complex c. appropriate d. unitary



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19. The courts are normally required toin disputes between the central and local authorities.
 a. curtail b. dissent c. adjudicate d. impose
20. With de Gaulle dead and the Republic safely, it has narrowed its ideological base, but remains well organized.
 a. derided b. overlapped c. enunciated d. entrenched
21. It would be agreed by economists that the IMF has not been the greatestin terms of international economic management.
 a. conscript b. breakthrough c. liquidity d. stance
22. The proceedings of a cabinet debate were secret and it was not permissible to be publicized.
 "proceedings" means
 الف. روند جاری ب. مراحل اجرا ج. صورت مذاکرات د. ادامه جلسات
23. The Antarctic treaty came into force in June 1961, following ratification by its signatories.
 The underlined part should mean
 الف. اجرا شد ب. قوت و اعتبار قانونی یافت ج. به قدرت رسید د. به رسمیت شناخته شد
24. Reports from diplomats in the field are received, collated, and evaluated as the raw materials of foreign policy. "Collate" should mean
 الف. سقوط کردن ب. ائتلاف کردن ج. تطبیق دادن د. ارزشیابی نمودن
25. "Widely applied propaganda technique of fascism."
 ترجمه عبارت فوق به صورت «تکنیک تبلیغاتی وسیعاً به کار گرفته شده فاشیستی» دچار کدام مشکل زیر است؟
 الف. ثقل واژگانی ب. تعمیم معنایی ج. هنجارگرایی کاربردی د. افزایش نادرست
26. The term "coexistence" was part of a soviet propaganda to mobilise opinion in the non-soviet world. "Mobilise" should mean
 الف. بسیج کردن ب. توسعه دادن فناوری ج. استدلال کردن د. تحریک کردن
27. The earlier Soviet refusal to aid China develop her own nuclear forces, played a major part in conflicts. The underlined part means
 الف. فشار هسته‌ای ب. سلاح‌های هسته‌ای ج. نیروهای هسته‌ای د. انرژی هسته‌ای

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28. The solidarity movement in Poland in 1980-81 led by Lech Walesa was the clearest example of non-violent action. The underlined part should mean

الف. جنبش مستحکم ب. مقاومت پایدار ج. جنبش همبستگی د. حرکت مستحکم

29. Granting unlimited inspection powers to the Authority to safeguard against violations was one of the major points in the Baruch plan. "Grant powers" should mean

الف. تفویض قدرت ب. افزایش نیروها ج. گسیل نیروها د. تفویض اختیار

30. The policy of the USSR had major plans for تخلیه and shelter of urban population.

a. precaution b. evacuation c. vacuum d. impact

Part II: Translation

Directions: Translate the following passage into fluent Persian.

Passage 1:

By the late 1970s, the Iron Curtian had been lifted to the point where several million Western tourists visited Eastern Europe each year, numerous educational and cultural exchanges took place, diplomatic and consular relations had been restored to near normalcy, and restrictions on communication and travel generally had been relaxed. Many of the communist states, however, retained travel restrictions that deprived their citizens of equal access to the West. In addition, in the 1980s Soviet involvement in Afghanistan and the Western reponse signaled that the era of détente had ended.

Passage 2:

It was this notion of defence of a weak victim that was used in the United Nations to justify the Persian Gulf War against Iraq, although the original theory had not contemplated an international organization as having the right to fight. In fact one aspect of just war theory refers specifically to the notion of 'a competent authority', which has hitherto always been taken to mean a nation-state.



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Passage 3:

An international agreement to prohibit diffusion of nuclear weapons among nonnuclear states. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was hammered out during four years of intensive negotiations in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC) and in the General Assembly's Political and Security Committee, leading to approval of the draft treaty by the assembly in June 1968.

Passage 4:

The position of Iran during the Persian Gulf War of 1991 is a particularly interesting example of neutrality in a conflict not only involving close neighbours, but also a UN alliance spearheaded by the USA. Iran had not only been a bitter enemy of Iraq in the recent past, but had also been forced to be independent from most Western powers ever since the Iranian revolution in 1979.

Passage 5:

Racism is any political or social belief that justifies treating people differently according to their racial origins. In fact, since the adoption of affirmative action policies in many countries to redress historical patterns of discrimination by giving special advantages to people of certain races, ethnicity, gender or other distinguishing characteristic, this definition cannot be taken literally. Racist doctrines have existed in world history since the earliest evidence, and have only been thought of as inherently wrong and scientifically absurd since the second half of the 20th century.

Passage 6:

These called upon the two parties to reach agreement on (1) permanent ceilings on offensive strategic forces; (2) controlling the qualitative factors in their offensive weapons arsenals; and (3) ultimately establishing a mutual reduction of strategic forces. By 1979, a SALT II Treaty including arms control provisions was signed in Vienna by President Jimmy Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, and was submitted by Carter to the Senate for its consent to ratification.

