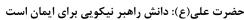
## **کارشناسی و کارشناسی ناپیوسته**





11. 00. 11 messmell: 22 1

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستى: ٥٠ تشريحى: ٠

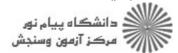
عنـــوان درس: خواندن متون مطبوعاتی

**رشته تحصیلی/کد درس:**مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۹ - ،زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۲۷ - ،آموزش زبان انگلیسی (ناپیوسته)۱۲۲۵۰۹۰

4			
1-Reports about accid	lents, conflicts, crimes, anno	uncements, new laws, etc	are considered to as
1. special topics	<sup>2.</sup> hard news	<sup>3.</sup> feature	<sup>4.</sup> notices
2-In which section, th	e newspaper announces its	position about some curre	ent event?
<b>1.</b> Editorial	<sup>2.</sup> Special topics	3. Commentaries	4. Specific reports
3-The section is news	paper which presents stories called	prepared by reporters w	ho try to find topics that
1. essay	<sup>2.</sup> announcement	3. advertisement	<sup>4.</sup> feature
4-The writer of a new	spaper or magazine column	is called	
1. contributor	<sup>2.</sup> columnist	<sup>3.</sup> editorial	<sup>4.</sup> commentator
5-An evaluation or jud	dgment based on special kno	owledge and given by an e	expert is called
1. topic	<sup>2.</sup> essay	<sup>3.</sup> opinion	<sup>4.</sup> orientation
6- <b>Which sentence is N</b>	NOT true about the headline	?	
1. It is placed above	e the article.		
2. It summarizes th	e content of the article.		
3. It contains enoug	gh signals to make effective g	uesses.	
4. Place and time a	re specified in the headline.		
7-The essential points	of the news article are inclu	ıded in the	
1. headline	<sup>2.</sup> paragraph	<sup>3.</sup> lead	<sup>4.</sup> evaluation
8-Some public official	s may be criticized, praised o	or merely discussed by	·
<ol> <li>editorial</li> </ol>	<sup>2.</sup> statements	3. special effects	<sup>4.</sup> expert opinion
9-The information sug the initial situation	ch as who are the actors, who	ere and when did the eve	nts take place, what is
1. lead	<sup>2.</sup> evaluation	<sup>3.</sup> orientation	4. action
0-The location from w	hich the journalist sent the	story to the news agency	is specified by
1. dateline	<sup>2.</sup> region	3. attribution	<sup>4.</sup> site

# رشناسی و کارشناسی ناپیوسته

مضرت على (ع): دانش راهبر نيكويي براي ايمان است



سري **سوال:** يک ۱

مان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستى: ٥٠ تشريحي: ٥

عنـــوان درس: خواندن متون مطبوعاتی

**رشته تحصیلی/کد درس:**مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۹ – ،زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۲۷ – ،آموزش زبان انگلیسی (ناپیوسته)۱۲۲۵۰۹۰

11-Parliamentary bills, local news media, government announce	cements, and proposals are the parts of

1. personalization

<sup>2.</sup> attribution

3. frame of reference

4. bias

## 12-Some forms like Professor Smith, Bishop Andrew, and Governor Cure are the types of ..........

- 1. apposition
- 2. elite

- 3. modifier
- 4. consolidate

# 13-The process by which English expresses verbal action, as well as the actors, objects and other entities as full sentences or as single nouns are called .............

- **1.** modification
- 2. personalization
- 3. preposition
- 4. nominalization

#### 14-Adverbials are used in the news text to .........

1. avoid direct reference

- 2. modify the permitted form
- 3. reduce the effect of syntactic tactics
- 4. increase their news value

#### 15-Which one is NOT among the properties of passive structure?

- 1. An attribution of the affected entity.
- 2. A kind of resultant quality.
- 3. A representation of the action as a state.
- 4. An indication of the ideological significance of the form.

#### 16-The main difference between a full sentence and nominalization is that ..........

- 1. the news writer knows the identity of the news actors in nominalization whereas he doesn't in sentence
- 2. the event is taken out of the world of specific, concrete in full sentence whereas it isn't in nominalization
- 3. unlike the nominalization, the event is placed in the world of general, abstract in full sentence
- 4. a sentence must always be suited in time whereas a nominalization need not.

#### 17-Headlines that are in the form of a question ..........

- 1. create interpersonal relations with the reader cultivating readers' enthusiasm
- 2. give special effects to their articles and highlight important points
- 3. reflect a sense of doubt felt by the news writer which exists in the reader
- 4. show the importance and personality of the reader by being 'eye openers'

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## **کارشناسی و کارشناسی ناپیوسته**

عضرت على (ع): دانش راهبر نيكويي براي ايمان است



سري (سوال: يک ۱

**زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۰** تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستى: 30 تشريحي: 0

عنـــوان درس: خواندن متون مطبوعاتی

**رشته تحصیلی/کد درس:**مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۹ - ،زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۲۷ - ،آموزش زبان انگلیسی (ناپیوسته)۱۲۲۵۰۹۰

## 18-Which one is NOT among the main purposes of direct question?

- 1. Direct quotation converts first and second persons to third.
- <sup>2.</sup> It distances journalist from endorsement of what the source said.
- 3. A quote is valued as a particularly incontrovertible fact.
- <sup>4.</sup> It adds to the story the flavor of the newsmaker's own words.

### 19-The journalist may want ...... by using indirect speech.

1. to make his story more truthful

- 2. to give some direction to his story
- 3. to question the reliability of news sources
- 4. to allow no ideological injection

# 20-Dates, ages, counts of participants, distances, weights, and scores make the news sound objective and ...........

- 1. subjective
- 2. susceptible
- 3. empirical
- 4. conceptual

### 21-Which one is NOT true about the metaphor?

- 1. It is just stylistic ornament.
- 2. It exerts real influence on discourse.
- 3. It is pervasive in everyday life.
- 4. It is a part of real linguistic communication.

## 22-Which technique is used in the following headline?

## Russia Political Amnesty Urged

1. Rhetoric distortion

2. Depersonalization

3. Metaphor

4. Indirect quotation

## 23-Which articles are NOT classified as editorial?

1. commentary

2. news-analysis

3. hard news

4. letters to the editor

### 24-An editorial usually begins by stating a/an ..........

- 1. advise
- 2. command
- 3. plea

4. issue

### 25-A professional editorial does the followings EXCEPT:

- 1. He lays out a series of facts and assertions.
- 2. He ignores his own knowledge of history, religion, etc.
- 3. He helps the reader make directed judgments.
- 4. He reviews key persons' opinions.

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ل اول ۹۲-۱۳۹۱ ------ صفحه

# رشناسی و کارشناسی ناپیوسته

عضرت على(ع): دانش راهبر نيكويي براي ايمان است



مان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستى: ٣٠ تشريحى: ٠

عنـــوان درس: خواندن متون مطبوعاتی

**رشته تحصیلی/کد درس:** مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۹ - ،زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۲۷ - ،آموزش زبان انگلیسی (ناپیوسته)۱۲۲۵۰۹۰

# 26-Which of the following is NOT the source for *feature stories*?

- 1. Outlook
- 2. Invention
- 3. New business
- 4. Work of art
- 27-The feature writer's concern for attracting his reader may result in ..........
  - 1. adventure
- 2. gossiping
- 3. confusion
- 4. backformation
- 28-Most newspapers accept preprinted ad sections called ........., which are several pages long.
  - display ads

2. want ads

3. notices

- 4. free-standing inserts
- 29-Homes, used cars, furniture, etc. that individuals have for sale are listed in ..........
  - 1. display ads

2. free-standing inserts

3. classified ads

- 4. announcements
- 30-Which one is true about the advertisements?
  - 1. They vary in nature.
  - 2. All of them have the same style.
  - 3. They share a unique content.
  - 4. A successful ad in one culture is necessarily successful in other cultures.