



زمان امتحان: ۷۵ دقیقه

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الف) متن زیر را به فارسی ترجمه کنید. (۷ نمره)

The posture of your body, where you place your arms, and how you walk may reveal more to others than the words you are speaking. Many people do not realize how effectively body language communicates.

A first-grade teacher stands by the door, smiling and greeting the children with friendly words. If her arms are crossed, however, she is inadvertently communicating another message. Crossed arm can indicate negative feelings, and the children will probably see her as a foe rather than a friend.

In a nearby high school, a student sits in math class, his body straight, his hands folded, fixing a tenacious stare on the teacher. Is he paying attention? No! His lack of movement indicates that his thoughts are far away. If the student were interested in the lesson, he would move and react. Only an inexperienced teacher would draw the deduction that a student who remains perfectly still is thinking about math.

ب) برای واژه‌هایی که زیرشان خط کشیده شده معادل پیشنهاد دهید. (۵ نمره)

Although everywhere the cinema is associated with Hollywood, there is near universal agreement that moving pictures as we know them were a French invention. That is to say, as with all technological innovations, cinema belongs to everyone and to no one. It was the product of several decades, if not centuries, of thought. That being the case, it was, perhaps by accident, in France in 1895 that it reached the form in which we recognize it as cinema. Thomas Edison, an American, brought technology developed in France, Great Britain, and elsewhere very close to the point of being cinema and yet he could not quite resolve the issue of continuity of the image, and he did not bring the form to external projection. That would be achieved, as many already know, by Auguste and Louis Lumière in France near the end of the nineteenth century. So it was, in a way, perhaps, by accident, and yet, not quite by accident, that the cinema was a French invention. In many ways, the cinema is emblematic of France of the late nineteenth century. It reflected a belief in progress, a spirit of innovation that characterized France at that time. It was in France in that same century that the camera and photography were perfected, that Louis Pasteur made the world aware that our eye was an imperfect organ, that there were realities it could not perceive, therefore challenging the accuracy of what it did perceive.

۸ نمره باقی‌مانده مطابق با فعالیت کلاسی منظور خواهد شد.

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