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جزوه درس: خواندن و درک مفاهیم مقدماتی مربوط به هفته : سیزدهم ■

text: دارد ■ ندارد □ voice: دارد □ ندارد ■ power point: دارد □ ندارد ■

تلفن همراه مدیر گروه :

جلسه ی سیزدهم:

مقرر بود این جلسه در تاریخ 11 تیر بصورت حضوری برای رفع اشکال و حل نمونه

سوال برگزار شود. دانشجویان در طول هفته ی پیش پاسخ نمونه سوال جلسه ی

دوازدهم را برای استاد ایمیل کرده بودند و بازخورد در مورد اشتباهات موجود در

پاسخهایشان بصورت صوتی و توضیح کتبی در فضای مجازی برای آنها ارسال شد. پاسخ

درست تست مربوط به جلسه ی دوازدهم، در این فایل ارایه شده است.

همچنین مجددا نمونه سوال reading comprehension دیگر پیش از کلاس در

اختیار دانشجویان قرار گرفت تا بعنوان تمرین و آمادگی برای امتحان در کلاس انجام



شود و دانشجویان غایب نیز پاسخ فایل مربوط به نمونه سوال را بصورت ایمیل برای

استاد بفرستند.

نمونه ی سوال داده شده بصورت فایل pdf در سایت دانشگاه و سامانه ی سما لایو

بارگزاری شد. (نمونه سوال در ادامه ی این فایل ارایه شده است.)

Culture Shock

1. When does culture shock happen?

- A. ? when you reach your teens
- B. ? when you move to a big city
- C. ? when you meet foreign people for the first time
- D. ✓ when you go to live in a foreign culture

2. How do you feel during the first stage of culture shock?

- A. ? lonely and depressed
- B. ? bored and homesick
- C. ✓ happy and excited
- D. ? angry and frustrated

3. How do you feel during the second stage?



- A. homesick and afraid
- B. interested and amused
- C. stressed, but positive
- D. you have no particular feelings

4. How could the third stage be described?

- A. adjustment
- B. rejection
- C. enthusiasm
- D. anger

5. How do you feel during the fourth stage of culture shock?

- A. tense, but positive
- B. relaxed
- C. negative and stressed
- D. afraid

6. Why might reverse culture shock be a problem?

- A. It hardly ever happens.
- B. It is extremely stressful.
- C. Most people do not expect it.
- D. It only happens to young people.

7. The four basic stages of culture shock are:

- A. honeymoon, rehearsal, memorization, return
- B. honeymoon, rejection, adjustment, at ease at last



- C. ? honeymoon, rejection, reverse, at ease at last
- D. ? honeymoon, rehearsal, rejection, at ease at last
8. What is the mysterious fifth stage of culture shock called?
- A. ? rehearsal culture shock
- B. ✓ reverse culture shock
- C. ? foreign culture shock
- D. ? unknown culture shock
9. Why would people in the second stage of culture shock choose to spend all their time with people from their homeland?
- A. ✓ They are afraid to risk being uncomfortable with strangers and it is easier to stay with people from their own culture.
- B. ? They are afraid of skin diseases and want to hide from contact with foreigners.
- C. ? They feel that they can learn the new language by themselves and don't need contact with people from the new culture.
- D. ? They are only interested in going home.
10. What is the main idea of the passage? Write it in 2 lines.

when you enter and live in a new culture, you experience something called "culture shock" which is the way our brain



and our personality reacts to the strange new things we encounter. Experiencing culture shock, we pass through 4 basic stages including honeymoon stage, rejection stage, adjustment stage, at ease at last stage, and a final stage of reverse culture shock.

The Positive Effects on Children of Owning a Dog

Brendan's best friend is Tip. Tip and Brendan are inseparable. They teach each other things and they look after each other. Tip has helped Brendan become more responsible, more caring, and a better friend. Brendan is a nine-year-old boy, and Tip is a ten-year-old dog. Brendan and Tip are an example of how owning a dog can have a positive effect on a child's development. Having a dog develops a child's sense of responsibility, broadens his capacity for empathy, and teaches the nature of friendship.

Having a dog helps a child learn how to act responsibly. As a dog owner, the child must take care of the animal's daily needs. The dog must be fed and exercised every day. A dog is completely dependent on its owner for all its needs, including the need for good health and a safe environment. Therefore, being responsible for a dog also means taking care of the dog so that it stays healthy. Furthermore, the owner must take responsibility for the safety of the dog and the safety of the people it comes into contact with. If the child forgets any of these duties and responsibilities, or ignores any of the dog's needs, the dog will suffer. This teaches the child that his responsibility to the dog is



more important than his desire to play with his toys, talk on the phone, or watch TV. This is true not only for the care of a dog, but also for the care of oneself, another person, or one's job. Learning how to take responsibility for the health and welfare of a dog leads to learning how to take responsibility for oneself.

Another lesson that a child can learn from having a dog is how to be empathetic. Empathy is the ability to put oneself in another person's, or in this case another creature's, situation and imagine that person's or creature's feelings or problems. A dog cannot express itself with speech, so its owner must learn how to interpret its behavior. The child must learn to understand what the dog's behavior means. Is the dog frightened, aggressive, or sick? The child needs to understand what is going on in the dog's mind. Understanding a situation from the dog's perspective helps the child understand why the dog is behaving in a certain way and what the dog needs. The result of learning to read a dog's behavior is that the child develops empathy. By learning how to empathize with a dog, the child also learns how to empathize with other people. This leads to the child becoming a more considerate and caring person.

Being considerate and caring are important characteristics in a good friend. One of the most significant benefits of owning a dog is the example of true friendship that a dog provides. A dog gives unconditional love to its owner. A dog will not stop loving its owner because of a little anger, indifference, or neglect. The dog will wait patiently for its owner to pat its head and say a few kind words. This acceptance of the negative qualities and appreciation for the positive qualities of its owner provide a wonderful model of how to be a good friend. A child soon realizes that his dog will always listen to him, will always be ready to play with him, will always protect him, and will always forgive him. A child who has learned to be even half as good a friend to others as his dog is to him will have learned one of the most



valuable lessons in life.

These are some of the most important lessons a child will ever learn. The benefits of owning a dog will last the child's entire lifetime. The understanding and appreciation of responsibility, empathy, and friendship that a child develops from the experience of having a dog will help him or her grow into a reliable, caring, and mature adult.

1. Which of the following has a positive effect on a child's development?
 - a. feeling responsible
 - b. feeling empathy
 - c. building friendships
 - d. all of the above

2. A child learns how to be responsible for a dog by _____.
 - a. taking care of the dog's daily needs
 - b. taking away a safe environment
 - c. feeding the dog weekly
 - d. becoming dependent on the dog

3. Learning how to care for a dog can help children _____.
 - a. to take of themselves
 - b. to choose the dog over playing
 - c. to get welfare
 - d. to ignore the dog's needs

4. Children can learn how to _____.
 - a. understand the dog's needs
 - b. only care about themselves, and not others
 - c. get rid of the dog they don't want to take care of it
 - d. be irresponsible



5. The dog's owner must interpret which of the following from their dog's behavior?
 - a. Fear
 - b. Happiness
 - c. Illness
 - d. all of the above

6. Which of the following is a positive result of learning how to interpret a dog's behavior?
 - a. becoming selfish
 - b. becoming empathetic
 - c. becoming arrogant
 - d. being thoughtless

7. What kind of love does a dog provide?
 - a. Shallow
 - b. one-sided
 - c. conditional
 - d. unconditional

8. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of a child owning a dog?
 - a. Companionship
 - b. Reliability
 - c. Friendship
 - d. Neglect

9. In what ways is a dog loyal?
 - a. It is able to tolerate the negative qualities of humans. Bottom of Form Top of Form
 - b. It will protect people
 - c. It neglects its owner.
 - d. It offers unconditional love.

10. Write the main idea of the passage in two lines.



11. Write the summary of the passage in one paragraph.