

سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۹۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۷۹

1-The goal of the translator must be keeping the.....constant.

1. structure 2. words 3. form 4. meaning

2-The process of unpacking the semantic structure of a word is sometimes called '.....' .

1. identification 2. recognition 3. restatement 4. arrangement

3-Form-based translations are known as.....translations.

1. idiomatic 2. free 3. literal 4. unduly free

4-In a modified literal translation, the translator modifies..... to use acceptable sentence structure in the receptor language..

1. the order and grammar 2. the meaning and grammar
3. the order and meaning 4. the meaning and expressions

5-Which one of the following items include all actions, changes of state(process), and experiences?

1. ATRIBUTES 2. EVENTS 3. THINGS 4. RELATIONS

6-The nouns and pronouns of the grammar refer to.....in the semantic structure.

1. EVENTS 2. RELATIONS 3. ATRIBUTES 4. THINGS

7-Which word has negative connotations for most English speakers?

1. thin 2. skinny 3. slender 4. slim

8-Which one is NOT true about the referential meaning?

1. It is what the communication is about.
2. It is the information content
3. It is signaled by deictics, repetition, and grouping.
4. It is organized into a semantic structure.

9-The purpose of evaluation in a translation project is threefold: accuracy, clearness , and..... .

1. naturalness 2. density 3. transformation 4. simplicity

10-When we speak of the.....of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc.

1. meaning 2. lexicon 3. form 4. terminology

11-In the semantic hierarchy, concepts unite into..... .

1. episode 2. discourse 3. clusters 4. propositions



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12-The skewing between the.....and the.....categories must be taken into consideration in finding the underlying meaning.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. grammar/semantic | 2. form/grammatical |
| 3. lexicon/grammatical | 4. lexicon/semantic |

13-Which one refers to the source language document which is to be translated?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1. text | 2. tool | 3. target | 4. team |
|---------|---------|-----------|---------|

14-Which one has the role of agent in the following sentence?

Hunters shot the tiger by rifle.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1. rifle | 2. tiger | 3. shot | 4. hunters |
|----------|----------|---------|------------|

15-The idiomatic translation has the.....the source language but is expressed in thethe receptor language.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. same meaning as/different form of | 2. same meaning as/natural form of |
| 3. same form as/natural meaning | 4. same form as/different meaning of |

16-The relationship of one word as being more generic and another as being a specific of that generic word is referred to as.....

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. taxonomies | 2. antonyms | 3. substitution | 4. generalization |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|

17-Words in the source language which look very much like words in the receptor language but mean something different are called

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. False friends | 2. Token words |
| 3. Pseudo concordance | 4. Borrowed words |

18-The.....components delimit (narrow down the meaning of) the component.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. contrastive/central | 2. central/contrastive |
| 3. contrastive/specific | 4. central/generic |

19-Different approaches to the analysis of the cognitive network will highlight different aspects of the.....structure of the language.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. grammatical | 2. semantic | 3. syntactic | 4. non-linguistic |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|

20-The translator should translate nouns, pronouns, and role designation according to the.....patterns of the receptor language.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. natural | 2. imaginary | 3. artificial | 4. literal |
|------------|--------------|---------------|------------|

21-Which figurative sense is used in the following sentence?

I am not going to let him come under my roof.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. metonymy | 2. hyperbole | 3. synecdoche | 4. personification |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|

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22- Connotative meanings are often.....conditioned.

1. culturally 2. lexically 3. grammatically 4. individually

23- In translating secondary sense of words in the receptor language it is necessary to take the.....into account.

1. context 2. specific form 3. generic form 4. tense

24- Which one is used to avoid an offensive expression or one that is socially unacceptable or one that is unpleasant?

1. Hyperbole 2. Proverb 3. Allegory 4. Euphemism

25- What does the following sentence emphasize in a translation project?

"No translation should be undertaken without a clear understanding of who will use it".

1. The target audience 2. The translation team
3. The tools 4. The text

26- When a translator analyzes a text for translation, the opening and the closing of the text will give clues concerning the..... of the text.

1. sequence 2. tools 3. systems 4. theme

27- The use of words in figurative sense involving association is called.....

1. metonymy 2. synecdoche 3. collocation 4. idiom

28- It may be helpful to the translator to make displays which show the contrastive features of meaning for certain areas of vocabulary. How such mapping is arrived at?

1. By componential analysis 2. By error analysis
3. By propositional analysis 4. By statistical analysis

29- Which one refers to something already introduced to the context?

1. definite word 2. generic word 3. specific word 4. substitute word

30- Which of the following items is related to the process of going from the semantic structure analysis to the initial draft of the translation?

1. reworking 2. transfer 3. analysis 4. grouping