کارشناسی

دانشگاه پیام‌نور

نام درس: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

تعداد سؤال:

رشته تحصیلی ـ گرایش: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی

زمان آزمون (دقیقه):

کد درس: ۱۲۱۲۰۷۹

﴿ دانشجوی گرامی: لطفاً، گزینه ۱ را در قسمت کد سری سؤال برگه پاسخنامه خود، علامت بزنید. بدیهی است، مسئولیت این امر برعهده شما خواهد بود.

﴿﴿ این آزمون نمره منفی ندارد.

﴿ استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نمی‌باشد.

Choose the best answers in the following.

1. Most words have more than one meaning. There will be a primary meaning – the one which usually comes to mind when the word is said in ………… .

   a. context
   b. additional meaning

   c. usual components
   d. isolation

2. A "word-for-word" translation which follows closely the form of the source language is called ………… translation.

   a. literal
   b. figurative

   c. idiomatic
   d. descriptive

3. Meaning – based translations make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translations are called ………… translations.

   a. free
   b. connotative

   c. idiomatic
   d. context

4. A translator who is concerned with transferring the meaning will find that the ………… language has a way in which the desired meaning can be expressed, even though it may be very different from the source language form.

   a. literal
   b. receptor

   c. transferred
   d. international

5. The smallest unit in the semantic structure is a meaning component. Meaning components group together to form ………… .

   a. concepts
   b. relations

   c. events
   d. attributes

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6. The meaning which is chosen will be influenced by the communication …………, e.g. by who the speaker is, who the audience is, the traditions of the culture, etc.

   a. hierarchy   b. meaning

   c. situation   d. component

7. The two propositions Mary peeled an apple and Mary ate an apple include Mary as the ………… and apple as the ………… in both propositions.

   a. meaning / situation   b. situation / organisation

   c. reference / implication   d. agent / affected

8. The form of the translation will be affected by the questions of dialect, educational level, age level, bilingualism. And people's attitudes towards their ………… .

   a. targets   b. languages

   c. team consultation   d. education

9. The purpose of ………… is threefold: accuracy, clearness, and naturalness.

   a. evaluation   b. idiomatic translation

   c. revised draft   d. exegesis

10. The word runner is talking about a thing, that is a person, but it is also talking about a(n) …………, run.

   a. concept   b. agent

   c. event   d. reference

11. The process of "unpacking" the semantic structure of a word is sometimes called………… .

   a. restatement   b. skewing

   c. central concept   d. relation

12. A translator needs to know about the generic and specific relationships of ………… because this may help him find a good lexical equivalent which might be hard to find if he were not aware of this possibility.

   a. constructions   b. roles

   c. dialects   d. words

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13. One can say, "John gave Mary a book.", or one can say, "Mary received a book from John." In these sentences, the two actions are ………… .

a. general

b. reciprocal

c. referential

d. original

14. *Man* has the contrastive components ADULT and MALE, *woman* has the contrastive components ADULT and FEMALE, *boy* has the contrastive component YOUNG and …………, and *girl* has the contrastive components YOUNG and ………… .

a. MALE / FEMALE

b. GENERIC / SPECIFIC

c. SEMANTIC / AFFECTED

d. CONTRASTIVE / DEFINITE

15. One important aspect of the meaning of a word is its ………… - the thing, events, or attribute which the word refers.

a. component

b. lexical system

c. reference

d. contrast

16. The lexical items of a language represent a great network of interrelated meanings often called a ………… network.

a. semantic

b. figurative

c. collocational

d. cognitive

17. Translating words which belong to a set representing a certain area of meaning in the ………… language may be very difficult when the receptor language system does not match.

a. indo-European

b. source

c. idiomatic

d. target

18. Although animals and humans are given as two different generic classes, the sense of <u>run</u> is (the) ………… for both.

a. contrastive

b. emphatic

c. same

d. explicit

19. "This suit is lighter" could mean that "the suit does not weigh as much as another" or that "the color of the suit is not as dark as another." As a result, it is considered ………… .

a. ambiguous

b. symbolic

c. situational

d. figurative

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مرجع نمونه سوالات پیام نور

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20. In the sentence, "he has a good head." Actually, head is being used ………… to refer to the brain.

a. culturally

b. descriptively

c. didactically

d. figuratively

21. In New Guinea, the sentence "your daughter's eyes are closed" which is a(n) ………… is preferable to "your daughter is dead."

a. hyperbole

b. idiom

c. euphemism

d. proposition

22. The editorial "we" is a secondary sense of the pronoun *we* in which the plural form is used with a singular ………… .

a. usage

b. distinction

c. meaning

d. association

23. A word which has a positive connotation in one ………… may actually have a negative connotation in another.

a. culture

b. intimacy

c. reference

d. factor

24. In America *sheep* is used in a ………… sense as "one who follows without thinking."

a. symbolic

b. fixed

c. negative

d. figurative

25. Persons learning a second language often make mistakes because they ………… words together which go together in their first language but do not go together in the language they are learning.

a. translate

b. collate

c. quote

d. compare

26. Consistent matching of lexical items is called ………… .

a. fixed order

b. logical relations

c. concordance

d. cohesion

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هماير دانشجو
hdaneshjoo.ir

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27. Two near synonymous words or phrases which occur as a unit such as *spots and blemishes, holy and righteous* are called ………… .

   a. doublets   b. keywords

   c. similar connotations   d. equivalent expressions

28. In the complication-resolution relation, the resolution has more ………… than the complication.

   a. reason   b. result

   c. major events   d. prominence

29. The word ………… is used to refer to the part of a discourse which indicates the author's intent.

   a. rhetorical quotation   b. performative

   c. proposal   d. paraphrase

30. Long ago, when our forefathers were many, a meteorite was *chopping* for honey.

   The *chopper* was *chopping* to meet a certain species of honey.

   As he *chopped*, they *met* him.

   As they *met* him, he was *chopping*.

   In the above, words such as *"chopping", "met",* or *"honey"* are examples of ………… .

   a. information load   b. direct discourse

   c. redundancy   d. known information

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زمان آزمون (دقیقه):

«سؤالات تشریحی»

Part Two: Essay Questions Answers the following briefly.

1. Write about the matters a consultant is interested in.(۱ نمره)

2. Explain *generic words* and *substitute words*.(۱ نمره)

3. In relation to culture, explain one of the problems in translating.(۱ نمره)

4. Enumerate three basic alternative ways in which a translator can find an equivalent expression in the receptor language.(۰/۵ نمره)

5. What is prominence? Discuss two types of prominence.(۱ نمره)

6. What is the difference between old information and new information? How are they introduced in a text?(۰/۵ نمره)