



1-What does "maintaining the dynamics of the original source text" mean?

1. That the translation has the same length as the source text
2. That the translation has very much the same form as the source text
3. That the translation evokes the same response as the source text attempted to evoke
4. That the translation enjoys the same structures and linguistic patterns as the source text

2-When one is studying the structure of the source text as in an interlinear translation, what kind of translation is useful?

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

3-The diversity or lack of one-to-one correlation between form and meaning is called and it is the basic reason that translation is a complicated task.

1. modification
2. skewing
3. connotation
4. denotation

4-In a(n), the translator usually adjusts the translation enough to avoid real nonsense and wrong meanings, but the unnaturalness still remains.

1. free translation
2. unduly free translation
3. literal translation
4. modified literal translation

5-When translations add extraneous information not in the source text, or change the meanings or distort the facts they are called

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

6-All languages have which can be classified as THINGS,EVENTS,ATTRIBUTES,or RELATIONS.

1. surface structures
2. grammatical structures
3. meaning components
4. binary pairs

7-The smallest unit in the semantic structure is a(n)

1. proposition
2. sentence
3. concept
4. meaning component

8-Generally speaking, the adjectives and adverbs of the grammar refer to

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



9- What kind of meaning is the information content of the meaning?

1. referential meaning
2. organizational meaning
3. situational meaning
4. emotive meaning

10- That information for which there is no form but the information is part of the total communication intended or assumed by the writer is called

1. formal information
2. informal information
3. explicit information
4. implicit information

11- In establishing the translation project, what does the term "target" refer to?

1. target text
2. target language
3. purpose of translation
4. audience

12- The process of discovering the meaning of the source language text which is to be translated is called

1. interpretation
2. hermenutics
3. exegesis
4. drafting

13- Which word is the most generic among the following set of words?

1. chicken
2. chick
3. rooster
4. hen

14- In order to form a set, all of the words must contain a in common.

1. component
2. generic component
3. specific component
4. proposition

15- The relationship between the central component and the contrastive components is always that of

1. elaboration
2. adjustment
3. delimitation
4. coincidence

16- The meaning which is suggested by the word when it is used alone is called

1. sense
2. reference
3. primary meaning
4. secondary meaning

17- The use of words in a figurative sense involving association is called

1. simile
2. metaphor
3. metonymy
4. synecdoche

18- What is the term used to refer to expressions of at least two words which cannot be understood literally and which function as a unit semantically?

1. phrases
2. idioms
3. sentences
4. propositions



19- A figurative expression which is used to avoid an offensive expression, or one that is socially unacceptable, or one that is unpleasant is called

1. hyperbole 2. taboo 3. euphemism 4. synecdoche

20- The term refers to inclusion within the components of meaning of distinctions which relate to social standings within the society.

1. exclusive 2. gender 3. honorific 4. number

21- In discussing pronouns, the term "inclusive" means that the is included in the first person plural form.

1. speaker 2. hearer
3. third person 4. speaker and third person

22- In English, editorial "we" is a secondary sense of the pronoun "we" which actually means

1. I 2. YOU 3. YOU and I 4. EVERY BODY

23- Which one has the connotation of respect?

1. daddy 2. father 3. dad 4. old man

24- How words go together, i.e., which words may occur in constructions with which other words is called

1. idiom 2. connotation 3. collocation 4. symbolic action

25- The consistent matching of lexical items is called

1. collocation 2. clash 3. concordance 4. connotation

26- Two near synonymous words or phrases which occur as a unit are referred to as

1. cognates 2. doublets
3. idioms 4. descriptive phrases

27- Languages vary greatly in vocabulary but are more alike in vocabulary.

1. generic/specific 2. specific/ generic
3. technological/cultural 4. agricultural/kinship



28- Which kind of translation strategy always results in some distortion of meaning, and therefore should be the last option?

1. using a generic word plus a descriptive phrase
2. using a loan word
3. using a borrowed word
4. using a cultural substitute

29- Which words are best kept as loan words?

1. key words
2. random words
3. token words
4. symbolic words

30- Which texts are very likely to have key terms which have symbolic meanings?

1. engineering texts
2. religious and political texts
3. technological texts
4. mathematical texts and physical texts