

تنها با یاد اوست که دل‌ها آرام می‌گیرد.

۱. The first step in translation process consists of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, cultural context of the text.

- A. reconstructing / source language
- B. reconstructing / target language
- C. studying / source language
- D. studying / target language

۲. The meaning component of is differently packaged in one language than in another.

- A. plural
- B. plurality
- C. suffix
- D. singular

۳. Which of the following is **not** among the characteristics of a "literal translation"?

- A. It communicates the meaning of the source text.
- B. It is useful if one is studying the structure of the source text in an interlinear translation.
- C. It is a word-for-word translation which follows closely the form of the source language.
- D. It is a string of words intended to help someone read a text in its original language.

۴. In which of the following cases a translator **cannot** make some adjustments in order to translate idiomatically.

- A. parts of speech
- B. grammatical constructions
- C. primary senses of lexical items
- D. expressing figurative meaning

۵. The smallest unit in the semantic structure is a

- A. meaning component
- B. part of speech
- C. lexical unit
- D. deep structure

۶. Which of the following statements does **not** deal with referential meaning?

- A. It is what the communication is about.
- B. It is about the cultural backgrounds of the speaker and the addressee.
- C. It refers to a certain thing, event, attribution, or relation.
- D. It is the information content.

۷. Which of the following statements is **not** the implicit proposition of the following text?

"The king summoned his wise men and asked them to interpret his dream."

- A. The king had some wise men.
- B. The wise men were supposed to interpret his dream.
- C. The king had a dream.
- D. The king summoned his wise men.

۸. The process of discovering the meaning of the source text which is to be translated is referred to as

- A. exegesis
C. reworking
B. initial draft
D. polishing

۹. Which of the following processes does **not** lead to skewing, adding dynamics and life to the text?

- A. verbalization
C. nominalization
B. classification
D. adjectivization

۱۰. Languages tend to differ most in terminology, rather than in So, it is usually easier for translators to find close equivalent for words.

- A. generic / specific / generic
C. generic / specific / specific
B. specific / generic / generic
D. specific / generic / specific

۱۱. Which of the following pairs has **no** reciprocal relationship to one another?

- A. buy & sell
C. give & receive
B. buy & purchase
D. teach & learn

۱۲. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- A. The contrastive components narrow down the meaning of the central component.
B. The contrastive components delimit the central component.
C. The relationship between central component and contrastive components is one of delimitation.
D. The contrastive components are more generic than central components.

۱۳. The relationship between "seed" and "tree" is that of

- A. part-whole
C. mismatching
B. cognitive network
D. contrastive set

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

- A. generic form
C. primary sense
B. context
D. specific form

۱۵. In which of the following statements the word in italics is **not** being used in a secondary sense.

- A. Children **adopt** values and attitudes of their parents.
B. They are not **stripped-up** enough about inflation.
C. He had to **carry** some heavy bags to his offices.
D. He **carries** many happy memories with him.

۱۶. The expressions of at least two words which cannot be understood literally and which function as a unit semantically are referred to as

- A. idioms
- B. collocations
- C. euphemisms
- D. exaggerations

۱۷. A secondary sense of the pronoun "we" in which a plural form is being used with a singular meaning is called

- A. inclusive
- B. adjustment
- C. exclusive
- D. editorial

۱۸. Dealing with "symbolic action" in the source language, a translator should

- A. make implicit the meaning of the action.
- B. translate it literally.
- C. convey it with a different meaning.
- D. make an adjustment to avoid wrong meaning.

۱۹. Which of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- A. A list of words with which a word may occur is called its collocational range.
- B. Every word in a language has its own collocational range which limits its meaningful usage.
- C. The collocational range of equivalent words between languages is identical.
- D. The collocational range of every word will be different.

۲۰. The lexical items which are important to the theme and development of the text and need special treatment are called

- A. unknown words
- B. key terms
- C. collocations
- D. generic terms

۲۱. Which item is **not** among the modifications made when using a generic word as the equivalent lexical item to carry the correct meaning?

- A. making explicit the form of the item.
- B. making explicit the function of the item.
- C. making explicit both the form and the function of the item.
- D. making explicit neither the form nor the function of the item.

۲۲. The word in italic in the first sentence has been translated using as the second sentence.

۱. There was plenty of *bread* for everyone to eat.
۲. There were plenty of corn cakes for everyone to eat.

- A. cultural substitute
- B. loan word plus modification
- C. modifying both form and function
- D. generic word plus modification

۲۳. Which of the following terms are the most difficult ones to translate both in the analysis of the source vocabulary and in finding the best receptor language equivalents?

- A. social terms
- B. religious terms
- C. material culture terms
- D. political terms

۲۴. Which of the following words is a "false friend" to an English-Persian translator?

- A. automobile
- B. bicycle
- C. machine
- D. vehicle

۲۵. After a descriptive phrase has been used several times, it

- A. becomes unknown.
- B. becomes more heavy.
- C. is no longer unknown.
- D. is known as new information.

۲۶. The translator uses expectancy chain patterns to the information load, i.e. to make the information flow naturally.

- A. increase
- B. remove
- C. speed up
- D. decrease

۲۷. When a narrator employs parallelism, paraphrase, and tautologies of various sorts, s/he is using the to be sure that you don't miss the important point of the story.

- A. rhetorical underlining
- B. expectancy chains
- C. old information
- D. new information

۲۸. Who is in the charge of taking the draft of the translation to other people in the community to see if it can be understood clearly and whether or not it communicates the right message?

- A. a consultant
- B. a tester
- C. a proofreader
- D. a distributor

۲۹. Which step in the process of translation takes place in the mind of the translator?

- A. initial draft
- B. analysis
- C. polishing the translation
- D. transfer

۳۰. A translation which is accurate but still may not communicate to the people who are to use it, lacks

- A. naturalness
- B. accuracy
- C. clarity
- D. readability