

10. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- Substitute words are several different terms referred to the same thing.
 - Substitute words refer to something already introduced in the context.
 - For using substitute words natural patterns should not be used.
 - Substitute words should not be used literally.
11. Which of the following pairs shows a part-whole relation?
- nose – body
 - learn – teach
 - flesh – meat
 - many - few
12. Through ----- the contrastive features of meaning for certain areas of vocabulary can be shown.
- conceptual meaning
 - componential analysis
 - generic component
 - shared component
13. Which of the following statements is correct?
- The secondary sense of a lexical item is much easier to translate.
 - Secondary senses are dependent on the context in which a word is used.
 - The secondary sense is the meaning suggested by a word when the word is said in isolation.
 - The secondary sense of two equivalent words in source and target languages are the same.
14. Ambiguity comes because of more than senses and lack of ----- to make it unambiguous.
- context
 - semantics
 - function
 - deep structure
15. Which of the following statements is not among the ways in which metonymy and synecdoche are to be translated?
- The sense of the word may be translated nonfigurative.
 - Retain the word in the original, but add the sense of the word.
 - Eliminate all secondary and figurative senses in the receptor language.
 - Substitute a figurative expression of the receptor language for that of the source language.
16. Which of the following should be considered when a pronoun in the source language is being used in a secondary sense?
- translation adjustment
 - translating primary sense
 - deleting the pronoun
 - role designation
17. Words with heavy negative taboos often result in -----.
- connotation
 - synecdoche
 - euphemisms
 - politeness

18. If a very confusing symbolic meaning is used in the source text, the translator should not -----.
- make explicit the meaning of the symbolic action
 - make an adjustment to avoid a wrong meaning.
 - drop the specific reference to the symbolic action.
 - use something more specific instead of the symbolic action.
19. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- The collocational range of equivalent words between languages are identical.
 - A list of other words with which a word may occur is called its collocational range.
 - There is constant extension and reduction of the collocational range of a word.
 - The collocational range of every word is different from that of the other words.
20. In which of the following sentences the underlined word is used in its primary sense?
- You belong to the house of Israel.
 - His house is on the edge of town.
 - The boss fired his secretary.
 - The book fired his imagination.
21. Since languages vary greatly in _____ vocabulary but are more alike in _____ vocabulary, it is easier to find a _____ equivalent.
- specific – generic – specific
 - specific – generic – generic
 - generic – specific – generic
 - generic – specific – specific
22. The two words “tea” and “coffee” in the two cultures of Iran and France respectively have the same _____ but different _____.
- meaning – function
 - function – form
 - meaning – form
 - form – function
23. _____ equivalent refers to something which didn't exist at the time or in the place referred to in the source texts.
- Cultural
 - Dynamic
 - Functional
 - Anachronistic
24. The redundancy of the source text must _____.
- be translated literally.
 - be fully developed.
 - not be translated literally.
 - not be fully developed.
25. A great deal of redundancy slows down the _____.
- information load
 - expectancy chain
 - old information
 - information rate

26. In the following text, redundancy is used for _____.

“My memory is terrible. I just can’t remember things.”

- a. emphasis
b. marking the peak
c. main event
d. reducing emotional effect

27. One of the things which most often makes a translation sound non-idiomatic or unnatural to the receptor language readers is _____.

- a. explicit information
b. heavy load of translation
c. stylistic meaning
d. grammatical meaning

28. It is often necessary to look to the _____ as the source for implied information.

- a. contemporary context
b. historical context
c. communication situation
d. immediate context

29. The translator uses _____ patterns to decrease the information load.

- a. expectancy chain
b. old information
c. known information
d. new information

30. In _____ discourse, prominence is related to the major steps which form the backbone of the discourse.

- a. procedural
b. expository
c. descriptive
d. hortatory

B. Answer the following questions. (1 point each)

1. What is modified literal translation, and how does it differ from literal translation?

2. Name four steps in a translation project, and explain one of them.

3. Rewrite the following in English using the reciprocal action rather than the action italicized here. Then, translate both sentences into Farsi. Which translation seems more natural?

- a. John *gave* the book to Bill.
b. The French army *conquered* their enemies.

4. Define “collocational range” using examples.

5. State four specific guidelines for implicit information in the source text to be made explicit.