

امام خمینی (ره): این محرم و صفر است که اسلام را زنده نگه داشته است.

Part A. Choose the best choice.

1- Only when a form is being used in its ----- or ----- is there a one-to-one correlation between form and meaning.

- A. secondary meaning / primary function
- B. primary meaning / primary function
- C. figurative function / figurative meaning
- D. primary meaning / figurative function

2- Literal translation -----

- A. may be used for the study of receptor language
- B. is not helpful for the study of source language
- C. may be useful for the study of the source language
- D. is of great help to the speakers of the receptor language

3- In ----- translation the translator may distort the facts of the historical and cultural settings of the source language text.

- A. unduly free
- B. idiomatic
- C. literal
- D. modified literal

4- A string of words whose meaning is different than the meaning conveyed by the individual words is referred to as -----.

- A. collocation
- B. idioms
- C. figurative meaning
- D. metaphor

5- Which of the following items is **not** among the meaning components of the word "girl"?

- A. young
- B. human being
- C. female
- D. woman

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

- A. emotive meaning
- B. communicative situation
- C. meaning components
- D. figurative meaning

7- When the information bits are packaged into larger units and expressed by a variety of combinations, there is -----

- A. referential meaning
- B. situational meaning
- C. organizational meaning
- D. lexical meaning

8- Which of the following statements about the four Ts in a translation project is **INCORRECT**?

- A. Text refers to the receptor language document which is to be translated.
- B. Target refers to the audience for whom is the translation being prepared.
- C. Team refers to the people who will be involved in the project.
- D. Tool refers to the source materials which will be used by the translators.

9- When a translation communicates the same meaning as the source language it is a(n) translation.

- A. natural
- B. clear
- C. accurate
- D. idiomatic

10- Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. Restatement is the process of unpacking the semantic structure.
- B. Restatement means to say the same thing in another way.
- C. In restatement one can change the semantic components.
- D. In restatement there should be no additions or deletions.

11- Which of the following items is a generic word whose more specific words are the other three items?

- A. horse
- B. stallion
- C. mare
- D. colt/foal

12- Substitute words and generic words vary in that the former is ----- and the latter is -----.

- A. definite / indefinite
- B. more general / less specific
- C. more specific / less general
- D. indefinite / definite

13- Something which has already been mentioned in the text but use a more generic words to do so is referred to as -----.

- A. generic word
- B. substitute word
- C. reference word
- D. specific word

14- The lexical items of a language represents a great network of interrelated meanings often called a -----.

- A. central component
- B. cognitive network
- C. meaning component
- D. contrastive network

15- Which of the following statements is **correct**?

- A. Primary senses have nothing to do with the meaning of the word when used alone.
- B. Secondary senses are dependent on the context in which a word is used.
- C. Secondary senses deal with the meaning of the word when it is said in isolation.
- D. The secondary sense of the word "run" is "move rapidly by legs".

16- Which of the following items has "foot" in its primary meaning?

- A. foot of the stairs
- B. foot of the hill
- C. foot of the page
- D. foot of the rabbit

17- Which of the following sentences contains synecdoche?

- A. Only 10 hardy souls showed up for work.
- B. The people of London had elections last week.
- C. I am innocent of this man's death.
- D. There are a lot of lonely persons out there.

18- When we say "I am starving." meaning "I am very hungry." which kind of figurative sense are we using?

- A. hyperbole
- B. synecdoche
- C. metonymy
- D. idiom

19- Which of the following sentences does **not** contain a figurative usage of the lexical items?

- A. He drank three cups.
- B. The world is mad.
- C. It takes two hours to cook this meat.
- D. Don't hurt his good name.

20- Which figure of speech has been used in the sentence "The sun smiled."?

- A. apostrophe
- B. temporary role
- C. inclusion
- D. personification

21- What should a translator do dealing with positive and negative connotation of words?

- A. to translate them with an appropriate connotation in the receptor language.
- B. to translate positive connotations with positive ones in the receptor language.
- C. to translate positive and negative connotations with positive ones in the receptor language.
- D. to translate them with neutral word in the receptor language.

22- The fact that "pig" has a positive connotation in one language and a negative connotation in another one is based on ----- and the part that "pigs" play in the society.

- A. regional differences
- B. cultural variations
- C. communication situations
- D. educational levels

23- Collocational clashes are often made by -----.

- A. non-native speakers B. competent translators
C. language teachers D. native speakers

24- When a translator translates the word "nickel" as "a coin worth five cents" in the receptor language, s/he is using -----.

- A. literal translation B. descriptive phrase
C. language-specific feature D. collocational range

25- Figurative senses and figures of speech will almost always need ----- in translation.

- A. generic term B. addition
C. adjustment D. deletion

26- Which of the following solutions is not appropriate for translating loan words?

- A. modifying by classifier B. modifying by comparison
C. modifying with a description of form D. modifying with a description of function

27- Which of the following statements is **correct**?

- A. When the information is known, the load is not heavy.
B. If much attention is given to small details, the sentence will not be changes.
C. Pictures and footnotes make the information load heavier.
D. Presenting a lot of unknown information leads to speeding up the rate of presenting information.

28- Which of the following items does **not** slow down in information rate?

- A. new information B. known information
C. redundancy D. old information

29- Which word in the following translated sentence seems redundant?

The earnings received for this period amounted to a hundred dollars.

A B C D

30- Which of the following steps in translation passes from the semantic structure analysis and results in an initial draft?

- A. analysis B. preparation C. polishing D. transfer

Part B. Answer the following questions. 5 points

1. What is the purpose of evaluation in translation (three-fold purpose)?
2. State three general ways in which metonymy and synecdoche are to be translated.
3. In which ways are euphemisms and metonymy different; in which ways are they alike? Exemplify each of them.
4. Who may contribute at different stages in a translation project? Specify their tasks.
5. What is comprehension testing, and who can best do this task?