



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۸۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۳۱۲۰۷۹

1-Meaning components are packaged into, but they are packaged differently in one language than in another.

1. features 2. lexical items 3. phrasal verbs 4. idioms

2-The meaning which usually comes to mind when the word is said in isolation is called

1. idiomatic meaning 2. literary meaning
3. primary meaning 4. prime

3-A(n) translation is useful if one is studying the structure of the source text as in an interlinear translation.

1. literal 2. literary 3. idiomatic 4. unduely free

4-In idiomatic translation, the, not the form, is retained.

1. structure 2. experssions 3. meaning 4. concept

5-An interlinear translation is a completely translation.

1. literal 2. idiomatic 3. literary 4. figurative

6-..... consist of concepts related to one another with an event, thing or attribute as the central concept.

1. words 2. surface structures
3. semantic propositions 4. meaning components

7-Which sentence contains skewing between grammar and semantics?

1. John hit the ball. 2. John met Bill on the corner.
3. The cat chased the dog. 4. The dog treed the cat.

8-..... meaning is signalled by deictics, repetition, grouping and by many other features in the grammatical structure of a text.

1. referential 2. organizational 3. situational 4. explicit

9-Nouns which refer to events containinformation.

1. explicit 2. organizational 3. implicit 4. situational

10-Which one of the following is not a purpose of evaluation?

1. accuracy 2. similarity 3. clearness 4. naturalness

11-In discussion of meaning components and concepts, include actions, processes and experiences.

1. events 2. relations 3. attributes 4. things



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12-The term is a class word, the meaning of which is also found in two or more different words which are more specific.

1. specific 2. generic 3. skewing 4. cognate

13-Which word is more specific?

1. flower 2. tree 3. grass 4. palm

14-The relationship between the central component and the contrastive concepts is always that of

1. delimitation 2. substitution 3. reciprocity 4. obligatoriness

15-.....senses are based on associative relations with the primary sense.

1. specific 2. literal 3. figurative 4. generic

16-.....are expressions of at least two words which cannot be understood literally and which function as a unit semantically.

1. phrases 2. idioms 3. metaphors 4. metonymies

17-A is a figure of speech in which more is said than the writer intended the reader to understand. The exaggeration is deliberately used for effect and is not to be understood as if it were a literal description.

1. figurative sense 2. synecdoche 3. metonymy 4. hyperbole

18-As for pronouns, "inclusive" means that

1. the speaker is included in the first person plural form
2. the hearer is included in the first person plural form
3. the speaker is included in the second person plural form
4. the hearer is included in the second person plural form

19-In, inanimate or abstract things are treated as persons, but in the second person and with direct address.

1. synecdoche 2. hyperbole 3. personification 4. apostrophe

20-Which word has a connotation of intimacy?

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

21-A list of all the words with which a word may occur is called its

1. collocational range 2. collocational clash
3. collocational restriction 4. concordance



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22-..... occurs when within a document the same word or expression is used repeatedly to refer to the same concept.

- 1. real concordance
- 2. pseudo concordance
- 3. collocation
- 4. collocational range

23-Foreign words used in translation which are completely new to the receptor language speakers prior to the translation process are called

- 1. borrowed words
- 2. loan words
- 3. false friends
- 4. pseudo-concordances

24-.....words are words which are used over and over in the text and are crucial to the theme or topic under discussion.

- 1. technical
- 2. formal
- 3. informal
- 4. key

25-Token words are oftenin the receptor language text in order to retain a sense of time in history.

- 1. translated
- 2. transliterated
- 3. transcribed
- 4. transplanted

26-The rate at which information, especially new information, may be introduced into the text is referred to as

- 1. informatics
- 2. information load
- 3. information chain
- 4. information clash

27-.....are certain words or phrases which are expected to follow certain others.

- 1. information load
- 2. information chains
- 3. expectancy chains
- 4. old information

28-According to Nida, there is a redundancy of about percent in most languages.

- 1. 10
- 2. 25
- 3. 35
- 4. 50

29-.....depend on various factors in the society, level of education, occupation, or even the class into which one is born.

- 1. geographical dialects
- 2. social levels
- 3. bilingualisms
- 4. accents

30-.....tests are done by asking someone to read a part of the translation aloud to see if there are any places where the reader hesitates, stops or rereads the sentence.

- 1. naturalness
- 2. readability
- 3. comprehension
- 4. consistency