

زمان آزمون: تستی: ۵۰ تشریحی: ۷۰ دقیقه  
آزمون نمره منفی دارد ○ ندارد ⊗

نام درس: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه  
رشته تحصیلی و کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی - ۱۲۱۲۰۷۹

کد سری سؤال: یک (۱) استفاده از : فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

امام علی (ع): برتری مردم به یکدیگر، به دانش‌ها و خردهاست؛ نه به ثروت‌ها و تبارها.

**A. choose the best choice.**

- Translation is done by going from the form of the SL to the form of a TL by way of.....structure.  
a. syntactic                      b. semantic                      c. source                      d. target
- A.....meaning is the one which usually comes to mind when the word is said in isolation.  
a. primary                      b. figurative                      c. secondary                      d. associative
- A(n).....translation is useful in studying the structure of the Source text but it doesn't communicate the meaning of the ST.  
a. idiomatic                      b. sense for sense                      c. unduly free                      d. literal
- Four principle groups of meaning components and concepts are:  
a. THINGS-EVENTS-ADULTS-HUMAN BEINGS  
b. EVENTS- HUMAN – THINGS – MALE  
c. VERBS – NOUNS – ADJECTIVES – ADVERBS  
d. EVENTS – RELATIONS – THINGS – ATTRIBUTES.
- It is the .....meaning that puts the referent tail information together into a coherent text.  
a. organizational                      b. implicit                      c. situational                      d. explicit
- Which one is regarded as the last step in a translation project?  
a. preparing the manuscript for the publisher  
b. reworking the initial draft  
c. transfer  
d. polishing
- The question "Does the translation communicate the same meaning as the source language" refers to.....  
a. clearness                      b. naturalness                      c. idiomaticity                      d. accuracy
- .....can be seen in cases where a THING used as an adjective to modify an ATTRIBUTE used as a noun.  
a. classification                      b. transferring                      c. skewing                      d. restatement

9. In one or several sentences the same thing may be referred to by several different terms which are called.....
  - a. antecedent words
  - b. substitute words
  - c. collocational
  - d. generic words
10. In order to be able to compare words, all of them must contain a .....in common.
  - a. contrastive component
  - b. deep structure
  - c. surface structure
  - d. generic component
11. Which kind of relationship is between the words "head" and " hand"?
  - a. cognitive
  - b. part- whole
  - c. reciprocal
  - d. referential
12. Differentiating words of closely associated meanings is possible only by.....
  - a. contrast
  - b. semantics
  - c. syntax
  - d. culture
13. The secondary senses of the SL....., but will need to be understood in order to find a good equivalent.
  - a. can probably not be translated literally.
  - b. should be translated literally.
  - c. should be given the same equivalent in the TL
  - d. should be translated by semantic components.
14. ....based on part – whole relationships are called synecdoche.
  - a. Secondary senses
  - b. Collocative senses
  - c. Primary senses
  - d. Figurative senses
15. In which of the following sentences the underlined word is being used in a secondary sense?
  - a. She carried her baby in her arms.
  - b. He had to carry the humiliation with him the rest of his life
  - c. He broke his leg during the match and had to be carried off.
  - d. The veins carry blood to the heart.
16. Which of the following figurative expressions deals with deliberate exaggeration?
  - a. synecdoche
  - b. hyperbole
  - c. idiom
  - d. euphemism

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17. connotative meanings are often .....conditioned.  
a. linguistically      b. positively      c. culturally      d. semantically
18. The matter of formal versus informal is often closely related to .....  
a. the persons who speak  
b. the type of languages involved in communication  
c. the location where the speech is made.  
d. the subject matter of the speech
19. A clash between what is said in the source text and the patterns of the receptor culture is called a(n).....  
a. cultural range      b. collocational range  
c. collocational clash      d. cultural clash
20. How many ideas and what combination of ideas may be combined into one word is a(n).....feature that only occasionally corresponds between unrelated languages.  
a. language- specified      b. language – free  
c. culture- specific      d. culture- free
21. When a translator translates the source word "island" as "land surrounded by water: s/he is using a(n).....  
a. lexical equivalent      b. descriptive phrase  
c. functional equivalent      d. loan word
22. The foreign words which are completely new to the receptor language speakers are called.....  
a. borrowed words      b. loan words      c. loan translations      d. cultural substitute
23. A(n).....is a new word which is created by stringing together simple words , which are the constituent parts.  
a. collocation      b. borrowed word      c. compound      d. loan word

24. Which of the following sentences is **incorrect**?

- a. Infomotion load is the rate at which new information is introduced into the text.
- b. Information load is related to the speed at which new information is introduced .
- c. The difference information load may be individual and vary from language to language.
- d. Technical materials usually have a lower information load than novels.

25.....helps to keep the information load from becoming too "heavy".

- a. Old information
- b. New information
- c. Unknown information
- d. Unknown concepts

26. Which of the following **Is Not** a function of "redundancy"?

- a. slowing down the information flow
- b. helping in identifying the discourse unit
- c. increasing the load of new information
- d. making the peak of main event of the discourse

27. Implicit information may be made explicit when required by the.....of the receptor language.

- a. phonology
- b. grammar
- c. morphology
- d. semantics

28. Which of the following items **CAN NOT** affect the form of the receptor language which will be chosen for the translation?

- a. dialect
- b. educational level
- c. degree of bilingualism
- d. source language author

29. In which stage of translation the translator looks for good lexical equivalence for concepts of the source language and culture?

- a. transfer stage
- b. initial draft stage
- c. preparation stage
- d. testing



30. Which item **Is Not** among the ways of testing a translation?

- a. back – translation into the source language
- b. naturalness and readability testing
- c. analyzing the source language text
- d. comparison with the source text

سوالات تشریحی

هر سوال ۱ نمره

1. How should a translator deal with translating into a language with an inclusive – exclusive distinction?
2. What are the two steps in comprehension testing of a translator?
3. What are three types of implicit information mentioned by Beakman and Callow?
4. How does a revision draft differ from the initial draft?
5. Which kinds of modifications should be made when a generic word is to be used as the equivalent lexical item?