



1-When one studies the structure of the source as in an interlinear translation, a(n) meaning is useful.

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

2-What kind of translation uses the natural forms of the receptor language?

1. modified literal 2. unduly free 3. near idiomatic 4. idiomatic

3-In the following sentence which word is "agent"?

John hit the ball yesterday.

1. hit 2. yesterday 3. John 4. the ball

4-Adverbs belong to the category of

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

5-The relationship between speakers and hearers in a text is part of the meaning.

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

6-The audience of a translation is the

1. team 2. target 3. tool 4. text

7-What term is used for the process of discovering the meaning of the source text to be translated?

1. transfer 2. draft 3. exegesis 4. consultation

8-All of the following items refer to the purpose of evaluation EXCEPT?

1. clarity 2. naturalness 3. accuracy 4. desirability

9-In the phrase "sky blue" we observe

1. bundling 2. skewing 3. revision 4. lexicalization

10-A word refers to something already introduced to the context.

1. generic 2. indefinite 3. substitute 4. specific

11-Which of the following verbs is reciprocal?

1. teach 2. study 3. shine 4. arrive

12-Another name for generic meaning component is meaning component.

1. componential 2. central 3. contrastive 4. part-whole



13-When describing the semantic set kinds of chairs, is contrastive but not incidental.

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|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. something to sit on | 2. having legs |
| 3. having arms | 4. human artifact |

14-What are the contrastive components of "girl"?

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. adult/ female | 2. young / male | 3. adult/ male | 4. young/female |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|

15-What is the relationship between the two terms "cook" and "boil"?

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|---------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. part-whole | 2. generic-specific | 3. antonymy | 4. synonymy |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|

16-Mismatch of holds between two languages if a language has many specific terms for just one word in another language.

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|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. meaning | 2. semantic sets | 3. reference | 4. cultural items |
|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|

17-The secondary sense of a word is

1. not dependent on the context of use
2. more difficult to translate than the primary sense
3. easier to translate than the primary sense
4. the first meaning which a word will suggest

18-In the sentence "London had elections last week" the word "London" is used instead of "the people of London". What kind of figurative sense is used?

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|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. hyperbole | 2. synecdoche | 3. metonymy | 4. euphemism |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|

19-Which of the following items is true about "editorial we" in English?

1. The plural form is used with a singular meaning
2. Second person is intended
3. Plural and second person is meant
4. Shows the status of the second person

20-Which of the following pronouns in English is "inclusive of hearer"?

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|--------|---------|-------|------|
| 1. she | 2. they | 3. we | 4. I |
|--------|---------|-------|------|

21-A figure of speech in which inanimate or abstract things are treated as persons, but in the second person and with direct address:

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|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. role designation | 2. apostrophe | 3. synecdoche | 4. hyperbole |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|



22-The word "buddy" (meaning close friend) in English is used in speech.

1. formal 2. casual 3. regional 4. technical

23-Lexical collocational errors are usually called collocational

1. mistakes 2. restrictions 3. ranges 4. clashes

24-In English "strangers" and "foreigners" can be called

1. reciprocals 2. collocational 3. doublets 4. key terms

25-The word "kindergarten" in English is a

1. cultural substitute 2. loan translation
3. borrowed word 4. lexical expression

26-The word "mosque" in the Middle East is a(n) word.

1. key 2. symbolic 3. token 4. function

27-The translator uses "expectancy chain" patterns to

1. decrease old information 2. reduce information load
3. add to new information 4. specify focus pronouns

28-The most important member in a translation team is

1. reviewer 2. publisher 3. tester 4. coordinator

29-The procedure of translation in which the translator produces a receptor language equivalent is called

1. preparation 2. initial draft 3. transfer 4. analysis

30-In testing the translation, what kind of questions are concerned with the genre?

1. theme 2. style 3. detail 4. overview