

## کارشناسی

حضرت علی(ع): دانش راهبر نیکویی برای ایمان است

دانشگاه پیام نور  
مرکز آزمون و سنجش

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۵ تشریحی: ۰

سری سوال: یک ۱

عنوان درس: اصول و مبانی نظری ترجمه

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۷۹

**1-In translation, it is the ... that is being transformed and must be held constant.**

- |         |            |           |            |
|---------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. form | 2. concept | 3. syntax | 4. meaning |
|---------|------------|-----------|------------|

**2-A suffix like /S/ on the nouns or verbs is a good example of ... .**

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. meaning component | 2. skew        |
| 3. primary meaning   | 4. proposition |

**3-Which of the following statements is WRONG?**

- The same meaning component occurs in several surface structure lexical items.
- One form can be used to represent several alternative meanings.
- literal word for word and grammatical structure for grammatical structure is always possible.
- Just as words have primary and secondary meanings, grammatical structures have primary and secondary function.

**4-The diversity or the lack of one-to-one correlation between ..... and ..... is called skewing.**

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. form-meaning        | 2. meaning- lexicon   |
| 3. lexicon - semantics | 4. meaning - semantic |

**5- Truly interlinear translation sounds like ... .**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. unmodified – common | 2. nonsense – uncommon |
| 3. acceptable – common | 4. modified – uncommon |

**6-A truly ... translation sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language.**

- |                |              |                     |            |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. unduly free | 2. idiomatic | 3. modified literal | 4. literal |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|

**7-In translating in early days, men like Cicero and Horace insisted that one must translate ... .**

- lexical items and sentence structures
- grammar and lexical items
- Grammar and sentence structure
- The general sense and force of the language

**8-Grammatical, lexical and phonological structures of language are called ... .**

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. semantic structure | 2. deep structure      |
| 3. surface structure  | 4. idiomatic structure |

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9- It is the ... that serves as the base for translation into another language.

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. surface structure | 2. form           |
| 3. syntax            | 4. deep structure |

10- In semantic structure, the only ordering is ... .

- |                |                  |                |                 |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. grammatical | 2. chronological | 3. syntactical | 4. hierarchical |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|

11- The task of the translator is to reconstruct meaning from ... .

1. The surface structure into the semantic structure of the receptor language
2. The episodes and episode cluster to semantic and discourse parts
3. The semantic structure into the surface structure of the receptor language
4. The meaning component into concept and complex concept

12- The meaning is much influenced by ... .

- |                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. structural concepts       | 2. emotive meaning    |
| 3. communicational situation | 4. skewing structures |

13- in translating ancient manuscripts, the translator may "modernize" the translation, which makes the translation..... .

- |                  |                  |                 |                   |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. less faithful | 2. more faithful | 3. more literal | 4. less idiomatic |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|

14- It is the ... that puts the referential information together in coherent text.

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. referential meaning | 2. situational meaning    |
| 3. structural meaning  | 4. organizational meaning |

15- The relationship between the writer or speaker and the addressee, i.e. the ..... will affect the communication.

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. structural meaning  | 2. referential meaning    |
| 3. situational meaning | 4. organizational meaning |

16- Nouns which refer to EVENTS contain ..... information.

- |             |             |              |               |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. implicit | 2. explicit | 3. secondary | 4. figurative |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|



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**17- Which of the following statements about exegeses is WRONG?**

1. The process of discovering the meaning of the source language text
2. The analysis includes resolving ambiguity, identifying implicit information, studying key words
3. Interpreting figurative senses, secondary meaning of the words and secondary function of grammar
4. It's purpose is threefold: accuracy, clearness and naturalness

**18- The process of unpacking the semantic structure of a word is called....**

- |              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. exegesis  | 2. restatement        |
| 3. inclusion | 4. bundles of meaning |

**19- The definite generic words that refer to a particular thing or event that is already being discussed in the text are called ... .**

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. specific words   | 2. substitute words |
| 3. shared component | 4. secondary sense  |

**20- There would be no point in comparing words if there were not some ... .**

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. contrasting component | 2. generic component    |
| 3. shared components     | 4. incidental component |

**21- The meaning component that unites any semantic sets is called ... .**

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. incidental component | 2. contrastive component |
| 3. generic component    | 4. specific component    |

**22- It is the ... component that delimits and narrows down the meaning of the central component.**

- |                |            |               |            |
|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. contrastive | 2. central | 3. incidental | 4. generic |
|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|

**23- 'We've waited for this day with anticipation.' 'Day' refers to Independence Day. This is an example of ... .**

1. metonymy based on logical contiguity
2. synecdoche metonymy based on logical contiguity
3. spatial metonymy
4. temporal metonymy

**24- 'Shakespeare is read in English classes.' This is an example of ... .**

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. metonymy based on logical contiguity | 2. temporal metonymy |
| 3. spatial metonymy                     | 4. personification   |

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25- It is a figure of speech in which inanimate or abstract things are treated as person with direct address.

1. personification      2. apostrophe      3. inclusion      4. idiom

26- The emotional associational meaning of a word is called ... .

1. collocation      2. symbolic      3. connotation      4. denotation

27- One of the solutions to solve the problem of unknown words to the receptor language is ... .

1. to transliterate the word      2. to coin a new word  
3. to abandon the word      4. to use a generic word with modification

28- If events are expected to take place in a certain order, a change of order will ..... the information load.

1. decrease      2. increase  
3. make even      4. have no effect on

29- Which of the following statements is WRONG?

1. A pronoun is redundant in that it refers to the same thing or event.
2. Openings, closings, previews, and summaries are redundant because they include some part of the body of the text.
3. Redundancy may be used for emphasis and making stronger emotional impact on the hearer.
4. Cohesive devices such as substitute words and conjunctions do not involve redundancy since their primary function is to add cohesion.

30- it is the process of going from the meaning to the initial draft , which takes place in the mind of the translator.

1. preparation      2. transfer      3. back-translation      4. analysis