



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 ۱۳۱۲۰۷۹

1-What do "forms" refer to in translation?

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. actual words, phrases,... | 2. deep structure |
| 3. meaning of the source language | 4. receptor language |

2-Which choice is correct about "meaning components"?

1. They are packaged similarly in all languages.
2. They are packaged into lexical items.
3. One form will be used to represent meaning.
4. The same meaning components will occur in one surface structure.

3-In which sentence "by" is used to signal the meaning of agent?

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|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. John was stopped by the car. | 2. John was stopped by the drug store. |
| 3. John was stopped by the man. | 4. John was stopped by the stone. |

4-A is useful if one is studying the structure of the source text as in an interlinear translation.

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

5-Which choice is correct about unduly free translation?

1. It is an acceptable translation.
2. It is only used for humor.
3. The meaning is necessarily the same as that of the source language.
4. The emphasis is on the reaction of those reading or hearing it.

6-What is the reason for the use of we instead of you in English?

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. to show friendliness | 2. to show empathy |
| 3. to show dominance | 4. to show interference |

7-What is the semantic role of ball in *John hit the ball*?

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| 1. agent | 2. activity | 3. affected | 4. source |
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8-The meaning of "apple" is from which kind ?

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| 1. organizational meaning | 2. referential meaning |
| 3. emotive meaning | 4. situational meaning |



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9- Why are some meaning implicit? Because

1. some information has not been included elsewhere in the text
2. there is no shared information in the communicative situation
3. of the structure of the source language
4. of the world

10- "A mother, seeing her child about to put his hand in the fire, cries out, "No". Which kind of meaning is referred to here?

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|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. idiomatic meaning | 2. literal meaning |
| 3. figurative meaning | 4. situational meaning |

11- In establishing the project, "target" refers to what?

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|---------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. text | 2. source language | 3. writer | 4. audience |
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12- is used to refer to process of discovering the meaning of the source language text which is to be translated.

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| 1. Exchange | 2. Exegesis | 3. Excavation | 4. Exclusion |
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13- After evaluation is done carefully, there will need to be a made on the basis of the feedback received.

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| 1. initial draft | 2. revised draft | 3. final draft | 4. before any draft |
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14- Which one is the purpose of evaluation?

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| 1. accuracy & brevity | 2. naturalness & brevity |
| 3. accuracy & clearness | 4. clearness & relativity |

15- What is the process of "unpacking" the semantic structure of a word?

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| 1. skewing | 2. interpretation | 3. paraphrase | 4. restatement |
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16- to something already introduced to the context.

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| 1. Generic word | 2. Specific word | 3. Substitute word | 4. Indefinite word |
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17- Which pair of words are reciprocal?

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|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. teach, instruct | 2. buy, sell | 3. give, denote | 4. teach, learn |
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18- What is another term for "central component"?

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



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19- What is one aspect of the meaning of a word?

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| 1. its reference | 2. its primary sense |
| 3. its secondary sense | 4. its components |

20- What is the second step of analyzing senses of words?

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| 1. collecting data | 2. sorting the collocates into generic classes |
| 3. regrouping the content | 4. listing & labling the senses of the word |

21- What is the use of words in a figurative sense involving association called?

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| 1. metonymy | 2. synechdoche | 3. antonymy | 4. synonymy |
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22- What does the use of *heaven* instead of *god* refer to?

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| 1. hyperbole | 2. euphemism | 3. idiom | 4. ambiguity |
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23- Honrifics refer to within the components of meaning of distinctions which relate to social standings within the society.

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| 1. exclusion | 2. gender | 3. inclusion | 4. collection |
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24- is used when inanimate or abstract things are treated as person, but in second person and with direct aspect.

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| 1. apastrophe | 2. personification | 3. animation | 4. role designation |
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25- What are "collocational clashes"?

1. grammatical & lexical collocational errors
2. grammatical collocational errors
3. lexical collocational errors
4. collocational errors in all aspect of a language

26- Which choice is one of the basic alternative ways in which a translator can find an equivalent expression in the receptor language?

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|--|---|
| 1. a specific word with a descriptive phrase | 2. a new word |
| 3. a cultural substitute | 4. a generic word with a descriptive phrase |

27- always results in some distortion of meaning and should not be used unless the other possible solutions have proven insufficient.

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| 1. modifying a loan word | 2. cultural substitute |
| 3. complicated modification | 4. literal meaning |



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28- In some texts, there will be "....." which are best kept as loan words.

1. key words 2. symbolic words 3. generic words 4. taken words

29- In one tends to make the style more natural.

1. initial drafts 2. second draft 3. redrafting 4. final draft

30- A makes it possible for the translator and a consultant to make a careful comparison with the source text.

1. comprehension text 2. back translation
3. review 4. readability test